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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 29-30, 1882.

HE MEETING AT WILLIS'S ROOMS. The meeting at Willis's Rooms has ken place, and the Conservative leaders ave given their opinion as to the duty England in the face of the Egyptian risis. We have already expressed our iew as to the propriety of such a meeting t this moment, and nothing in the record f its proceedings has induced us to change hat view. There is nothing, indeed, in resolutions themselves with which ny fault can be found. Every one is greed that the pledges given by her lajesty's Government ought to be kept, hat the interests of the British Empire ught to be regarded, and that the lives ind property of British subjects in Egypt ught to be protected. No champion of he Opposition is more convinced of these hings than her Majesty's Government hemselves; and there can be little doubt hat if Lord Salisbury or Sir Stafford Forthcote had thought fit to make these ropositions the subject of debate in Parlament, it is difficult to see how the Milistry could have declined to accept them. but it seemed good to the Chiefs of the opposition to transfer the theatre f their attack-for an attack it really was-from the Council Chamber of he nation to a public dining-room. It is mpossible to feel a very serious interest n a movement so conducted, or to agree n any manner with Lord Salisbury when he said that the only resource left to him was to "bring the opinion of the people o bear upon the counsels of the Ministry by means of a ticket meeting at Willis's Rooms. Nor is the matter of Lord Salisbury's speech of a nature to do away with the sense of unreality with which the whole affair is invested. To those who have read the Blue Books and have watched the most recent stages of English policy, and especially the military preparations which have been and are being conducted without bustle or noise, but rapidly and on a great scale, there is something almost comic in this speech of denunciation and foreboding. "The policy which the Government are pursuing," says the ex-Foreign Secretary, "is dark, mysterious, and unintelligible." It has been more hesitating than was desirable mainly account of the necessity of acting with the ally with whom Lord Salisbury himself provided us; but if there are any epithets that exactly fail to describe its actual or recent phases, they are those which he applies to them. There is nothing dark or mysterious in he policy of accepting the French invitaion to a Conference, or in meanwhile setting ready troops for the protection of lecisions of the Conference shall be no brutum fulmen. There is nothing unintelligible in first trying by every means to secure a solution of the question which hould not set Europe in a blaze. The Jovernment is as fully alive as Lord Jalisbury and Mr. Bouverie themselves to he necessity of bringing the Egyptian crisis to an end that shall not jeopardize the vast interests which England has in the Isthmus and the Nile Valley. Yet the titular Opposition and the candid friend unite to choose for reading the Government a lecture the very moment when it is taking the lead in promoting a settlement which should be enforced upon the

agree with Lord Randolph Churchill that it would have been infinitely more effective had the recognised Conservative Leaders been its ostensible as well as the real inaugurators of Thursday's meeting, and had other features been wanting to it which we need not now stop to recapitulate. Excluding these preliminary objections, the meeting, as far as it went was a success; that is to say, the rooms were crowded, the Resolutions skilfully framed, the speaking was good, and the applause genuine. It may be said, perhaps, that the Resolutions were mere truisms, and that something much stronger and with greater point would have been more to the present purpose. But to a friendly eye it will be easily apparent that the very sting of the Resolutions lay in their simplicity and obviousness. The mere fact that it should have been found necessary to call a public meeting in order to remind the Government of so fundamental and primary a duty as is recorded the second Resolution, wili be generally accepted as the most cutting sarcasm that could have been levelled at it. The "importance of making effectual provision for the security of the lives and property of British subjects in Egypt would not, under ordinary circumstances, have required even to be named. To what a pass we must have come, therefore, when the Government of the day seems to show itself so utterly neglectful of one of its rudimentary functions as to justify the discussion of it by a public meeting, lest it should be totally forgotten! Nor is the first Resolution much behind the second in the unavowed satire of its terms, "that it is the duty of the Government not to consent to any settlement of Egyptian affairs which is inconsistent with the pledges given by her Majesty's Government, or with the traditional policy of England, or with the interests of the British Empire." What English Government ought to be suspected of any intention to break its word, or to consent to any policy inconsistent with the interests of the British Empire? The most violent invective, the most vivid colouring, could not have trought out into such strong relief the isconduct of the present Government as these few simple sentences, recording in the nakedest manner the duty which, as

Egyptian insurgents with overwhelming

The Standard says: - "We entirely

authority. - Times.

to perform. The Daily News observes :- All the orators who took part in the meeting merely indulged in the vaguest and most general denunciations of her Majesty's Ministers and of their policy. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, the meeting were told again and again, had reduced England to the deepest depths of humiliation, and blotted out England's sun, and blunted the sharpness of England's sword, and done a great many other terrible metaphorical things which happily seemed to be capable of exposition only in metaphor. But nothing was said which could tend to help her Majesty's Government out of a difficulty, if they were in any difficulty requir-

the meeting at Willis's Rooms felt, down

to the present moment they have omitted

unfriendly critics. Nobody was kind I then, but were opened now, and it was not of I enough to say what there was which. in his opinion, the Government ought definitely to have done. When the whole question comes to be raised in Parliament we may be sure that Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote will not think they can get off by such poor displays of inflated and meaningless rhetoric. They will have to tell their listeners, the one in the Lords and the other in the Commons, what it exactly is of which they complain, and what is the precise course which, in view of the difficulties, they would have recommended. The inflation of the speeches was ridiculous. The prosaic terms of the resolutions were ridiculous. But when extravagant and denunciatory rhetoric led to nothing stronger than resolutions of vapid formality, the ridiculous character of the whole proceeding became magnified out of measure. Mr. Chaplin announced that another great meeting is to be held on Saturday week at St. James's Hall. Jura is to answer back to the joyous Alps. St. James's Hall is to send back the echoes to Willis's Rooms. But unless St. James's Hall can find something better to utter than the mere re-echo of what was said at Willis's Rooms, the multiplication of meetings will be only like the reverberation of sounds awakened in a mountain pass by the discharge of a worthless old gun, or the blast of a wheezy bugle.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Thursday night:-Arabi Pacha arrived here last night. I had an interview with him this morning. He was very courteous, and replied to most of my questions affably and with frankness. I asked him point blank "What course will you take if the Sultan, at the behest of the Conference, orders you to proceed to Constantinople? He replied, "That question is a hard one. It comprises the corner-stone of the situation Yet my answer will be that, as I am the faithful servant of the Sultan, I am ready to obey him in everything that is possible. I would accordingly go to Constantinople—when I knew the reason why." Arabi then went on to talk about the panic. He was very satirical the surpress of the European coarse. on the European scare. He ridiculed the terrified people who have been running for The panic was simply, in his opinion, due to European cowardice, and it smote with fear a community the members of which had not even the pluck of mice. He said they had allowed themselves to be misled the local paper—the Egyptian Gazette which at the outset manufactured the panic to serve its own interests. He remarked "I shall probably have to suppress the Gazette." As for the explosive bombs which it is reported he has had laid down in the Canal, he denied that there were any such in existence. He said, "You have spies everywhere. Let them examine, and they will find nothing." Arabi returns to Cairo after spending two days here. He is determined to proceed with the Commission for investigating the causes standing the withdrawal of the Consular Delegates. His resolve to punish the guilty is as firm as ever. Conversing to-day with an Egyptian gentleman of high standing, I found he had much to say that was worth hearing about the situation. His opinion, and it is that of most of the influential class he represents, is that matters have gone too far now to be settled by the mere expatriation of Arabi Pacha. Even if a dozen of his strongest and trustiest lieutenants were exiled with him, we would, he thought, be as far as ever from a solution of the problem. "There will," he remarked never be any hope of peace for Egyptill the Army is disbanded." It is till the Army not supported by Egyptian public opinion The majority of the Notables and the better classes dislike the Army, and dread the Prætorian policy of Arabi. Its real backing comes from the lowest class, and the thoughtless fanatics who try to goad them into waging a Holy War." In reply to a question of mine, he said, "I have too high an opinion of the statesmanship of the Porte to believe that the Sultan will refuse to undertake the task of restoring the status quo. Bear in mind the true and permanent tional Party' is represented not by Arabi but Cherif Pacha. It favours gradual progress, not violent revolution." The most alarming rumours, mostly false

continue to prevail, though doubtless the Military Party are going on with their preparations I know, for instance, from a sure source, that the citadel at Cairo is being stored with provisions sufficient to feed thirteen thousand men for three months. Recruiting is proceedbriskly. The Reserves are being ing brisk called in.

Reports to the effect that the Bedouins are noving on the Canal, or that it is in danger of being blocked, are premature. Still a feeling of great uncertainty prevails amongst Europeans who remain—a feeling which it is difficult to justify on positive or definite grounds. They are all convinced that at any moment the signal for a general massacre of Christians may be given. Soldier continue to patrol the silent and half-empty streets, in which traffic has almost entirely ceased. It is represented now by an occasional carriage rumbling along, bearing to the harbour some frightened family of fugitive with their belongings. There are long dreary lines of deserted shops, which may prove an irresistible temptation to idle Arabs out of work. Nobody need be surprised if they sack them some of these days. Not more than twenty Englishmen remain ashore. They are lodged in the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices and in the premises of the Ottoman Bank, which they may be said to garrison.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Thursday night:-

Among the emigrants this week are the harems of Hussein Pacha, brother of the Khedive, Fakri Pacha, Minister of Justice under Riaz, and Omar Lutfi, Governor of

At the Council to-day Arabi hinted that it might be advisable to sequestrate the property of refugees, probably meaning only Turks The streets are deserted: every native must show a certificate that he is employed, other-

wise he is taken as a soldier. The Banque Générale, Sinadino and Ralli, and the Crédit Foncier have chartered the steamer Royal Standard at £30 per day and are transferring business to the harbour. The Crédit Lyonnais and Imperial Ottoman Bank have taken the steamer Moedart on the same terms for the same purpose. The railway, telegraphs, the Peninsular and Oriental, the Messageries, and private firms have all transferred business to the port. A garrison of telegraph clerks and newspaper correspondents still holds to the telegraph office myself among the number, but practically the centre of the town is transferred to the

harbour. The Khedive is still ill with fever and an affection of the throat; the latter is hereditary and is probably only the natural result

of his exertions at his reception. The alarming rumours as to the Suez Canal being undermined are exaggerations, but large quantities of explosives have been forwarded to Ismailia. In spite of all assertions to the contrary, competent engineers who have passed their lives in connection with the Canal maintain that it could easily be rendered im-

passable. Arabi this afternoon addressed the troops at the Arsenal. He said that invasion had often been threatened by Europe, but had ing help from their opponents and their come to nothing. Their eyes were closed has taken place.

England alone that they were going to be afraid. He was calm and confident, but onlookers say that the tone of the Army could hardly have been assuring to him. My Arab informant said he looked serious too, and the soldiers seemed to be afraid that invasion was coming in earnest and that matters were getting beyond a joke. Personally, I do not believe in serious opposition, nor does any one who knows the soldiers; but they have improved so much lately, and the consequences f failure would be so terrible, that it would be folly to attempt anything without an irresistible force.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Alexandria sends the following despatch, dated Thursday night:-

Ragib and Arabi Pachas are to enrol in the army all people who have not got bread to eat. The Ministers will be glad of an excuse to get such recruits. A deputation waits on Ragib Pacha to-day in relation to the Alexandria water supply. The Egyptians say that Sir E. Malet's illness is exaggerated, so as to give an excuse for not having anything to do with the present Ministry. The panic among Europeans here last night proves to have been groundless. No one was seized.

I am now officially assured that Arabi Pacha has never been invited to go to Constantinople, and that he would not go if asked. The Ministry intends remaining here for some time, and Englishmen need not, therefore, remain at Cairo. The efforts to persuade the Khedive to leave Alexandria have also

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,-THURSDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Entail (Scotland) Bill was committed pro forma, with a view to the introduction of certain amendments moved by Lord Rosebery, who has charge of the measure.

Lord LIMERICK moved that all questions of which notice had been given by any peer holding, or who had held, any of the offi Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of State, or First Lord of the Admiralty, should take precedence of all other orders or notices. He thought it very desirable that notice of all questions should appear on the paper, but noble lords on the front benches were now deterred from giving notice of questions, be-cause their notices, if for the day following that on which they were put down, would in all probability come after all the other busi-

Lord Granville, on the ground that it would not be desirable to give precedence to any class of peers, advised the noble lord not press his motion.

The motion was withdrawn. Lord de L'Isle and Dubley asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that Arabi Pacha had been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie and had received a letter from the Sultan approving his conduct in the present Egyptian crisis.

Lord Granville replied that the Government had information of the bestowal of the coration, but none of the letter of approval A number of Bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at 25 minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at 10 minutes

Sir C. Dilke, in answer to Mr. Gibson, stated that the Government had taken steps to remove the misconception under which the French Government appeared to labour reord Lyons Earl Granville repudiated the inferences drawn by M. Challemel-Lacour from the conversation which he held with his

THE LATEST MURDERS IN IRELAND.
Sir W. HARCOURT, in reply to a question from Mr. J. Lowther, read telegrams an-nouncing that Mr. Blake, agent to the Mar-quis of Clanricarde, and Thady Keene, who was accompanying him in a car, had this day been shot dead near Loughrea. Mrs. Blake on the car, escaped unhurt. The Home Secretary further stated, in answer to Mr. Plunket, that the rifles found after the murders of Mr. Bourke and Corporal Wallace bore the same marks as those which were upon the arms seized in Clerkenwell.

PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL. On the order for Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that the Government had arrived at the conclusion that, in order to hasten the progress of the measure, it might be necesary to have a prolonged sitting to-morrow. The House then went into Committee on the bill. Mr. Gibson moved an amendment to Clause 16 to leave out "person" and insert the words "business or property," the object of the amendment being to provide compensation to the victims of "Boycotting," amendment was not accepted by the Government, and after a short discussion it was withdrawn. Another amendment by Mr. T. O'Connor to insert the word "otherwise" was negatived by 256 to 32. Several other amendments were proposed, some of which were negatived and others were not pressed Sir W. Harcourt promised that words should be introduced, providing that the report on a claim for compensation should be in a prescribed form with the evidence appended to it. An amendment proposed by Mr. Martin that compensation should not be awarded in cases where there was reason to believe that material evidence had been withheld was opposed by the Government and negatived by 92 to 32. Mr. Sexton proposed an amend-ment which would have made compensation proportionate to the injury sustained, and Sir .Harcourt observed that in a case of murder injury must not be measured by the amount of pecuniary loss which survivors would sustain from the death of a relative. Mr. Sexton, on the other hand, contended that no money could compensate for mental suffering, and, therefore, it ought not to be awarded. In the end the amendment was negatived by 146 to 26. An amendment by Mr. Sullivan to omit subsection 4 was, after a short discussion, negatived by 168 to 28. Mr. Sexton next proposed an amendment, having for its object to exempt districts which showed no sympathy with crime committed in them from any pecuniary imposition. After discussion, in the course of which Sir Stafford Northcote intervened in support of the Government, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 169. Mr. R. Power proposed an amendment limiting the amount to be levied to a sum not exceeding 1s. in the pound of the valuation of the district. The amendment was negatived by 177 against 33. Some other amendments having been disposed of, the clause was added to the bill and progress was reported. The House was counted out at 25 minutes

past two o'clock. Mysterious Murder in South London.—At Horselydown stairs on Wednesday evening some lightermen picked up the body of a man, who on being removed to the St. John's mortuary and stripped was found to have been stabbed in several places. In the pockets a number of letters and other property were found, by which the identity of the deceased has been established. From inquiries since made it appears that the deceased is a master builder named John Bone, residing at Maidstone. A fortnight ago he came to London on business, and has never been heard of since. Dr. Gittens, of Horselydown, examined the body directly after it was picked up in the Thames, and is of opinion that a foul murder

We published yesterday a brief telegraphic ummary of the proceedings at the Conservative meeting at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. We now give a fuller report of the speeches. The chair was taken by Mr. E. P. Bouverie, who was supported by the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Manners, Baron H. de Worms, Sir J. D. Hay, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carnarvon, Viscount Barrington, Earl Manvers, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Ritchie, M.P., Sir A. Borthwick, the Earl of Coventry, Mr. G. Elliott, M.P., Viscount Hardinge, Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., Colonel Makins, M.P., Mr. H. Balfour, M.P., Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Galloway, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., the Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Sir R. Temple, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the Earl of Jersey, Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. E. Eaton, Sir H. Holland, M.P., Mr. Tennant, Mr. Morgan Howard, Sir Heron Maxwell, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Sir H. D. Peek.

The Chairman said the best answer that could be given to a good deal of the criticism which had been launched at the heads of those who took an interest in that meeting, was the meeting itself. There were critics who liked to wait in order to see how the cat jumped, and if any of them were present they would have an opportunity of forming an opinion upon the subject very satisfactorily to themselves. There had certainly been an intense desire on the part of the public that there should be some expression of opinion by an independent portion of the British pubic on the great questions affecting Egypt. This was not a question of Whig, or Tory, or Radical, or Conservative; it was a question of our own country. It was a question of the prosperity, the greatness, and perhaps even the very existence of our country. He hoped that that meeting, like the bulk of their reasonable countrymen, felt that, above all, they were Englishmen before partisans. The importance of this question was beyond dispute. The great highway of England to the East, to Australia, and to China was a matter of vital importance to us, and even a child, looking at the map, would see that to keep that highway open and secure was most vital to the interests of the British Empire. There could be no doubt that a responsible Government charged with important negotiations was aware of secret arrangements, and knew details which, if they could not reveal them to the public, were at least essential to enable the public to form a right judgment at any time on the proper policy to be pursued. He had always held that view, and he held it still. Yet there were limits to that doctrine, and the limits were pretty well reached in regard to this question. Within the last week there had been preparations of a serious kind-preparations, at any rate of war, in contemplation. The same kind of preparation preceded the Crimean campaign, and we drifted into the greatest war we had seen in our time. He had been forcibly reminded of the description which was given of the Government by one iellyfish administration. A jelly-fish had no It floated upon the tide, and was wafted whithersoever the current might direct it If that was an accurate description, it behoved the people of England to try and infuse a little backbone into such an Administration (loud

Sir R. Temple, Bart., moved the first resolution, in these terms :- "That it is the duty of the Government not to consent to any settle ment of Egyptian affairs which is inconsistent vith the pledges given by her Majesty's Government, or with the traditional policy of England, or with the interests of the British Empire.

Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., seconded the reso-

The Marquis of Salisbury, on rising, was received with loud and continued cheers. After some introductory remarks he said :-Do not let me be told that this is a meeting of bondholders. If it were I should not, though desiring to extend to them every sympathy in my power, look upon it as a political issue. There are interests far more vital than those of any bondholders. There are not only the interests of English enterprise, capital, and industry in Egypt, the interests of our commerce, but the interests of our Indian Empire and the interests of our good name in every corner of the world. Now just see how this matter stands. A year ago all witnesses are agreed that the arrangements which had been made in Egypt were such as to produce an amount of happiness and prosperity among the Egyptian people, and an opening to industry, and industrious men such as had never seen before. It quired nothing but vigilance, promptitude, and courage to maintain that state of Do not tell me, as I have things. seen it stated, that we are bound to act with the French Government. There was no such obligation. Certainly there was no such obligation handed down from the late Government. We were not bound to act with France a single inch beyond the line drawn by the British interests, but in co-operation with France I thoroughly believe we might have secured and maintained the property of Egypt and the great interests which we had to guard in that country. Then came the difficulty. A military revolt broke out. I shall not now discuss the responsibility for these things; the moment has hardly come for it, and I should detain you too long, and as there is other and more pressing matter to deal with it is sufficient now to say that this military revolt broke out, and its effect was a change of Ministry, which interfered to some extent with the satisfactory working of the arrangements which had already been made. At this point, the beginning of last January, comes a period specially interesting to us.
The Government of England, together with the Government of France, addressed a Note to the Khedive, in which they informed him that they would confront any dangers that might threaten his power. That was the information which the Government of England, in a formal diplomatic Note, gave to the Khedive. At the same time, it is fair to say that the Government of England informed the Courts of Europe that they did not mean by that any promise of material support (laughter). What they did mean it is a problem of the utmost difficulty to discover. any words meant fighting, I should have said these words meant it. They assured Turkey and the other Courts of Europe that they did not mean to extend any material support, but the important thing is that they did not inform the Khedive, who was the Vicerov, of this important limitation of the promise that they had made. Now, I am not dealing with this at present for the purpose of criticising the policy of that assurance, what I wish to draw your attention to is the promise which, in the name of England, has been made. Matters went on, and this Note produced no results. The complications were not repelled; dangers were not confronted; the military power became more and more strong; th disorganization to industry became more and more serious, till at last, in the month of

with absolute disregard, and disorder again increased, and it increased to that point that the whole fabric of English industry, which had been built up by the labour and skill of years, which it had required the confidence of years to construct, was swept away, and the European colony was hounded out of the country, Europeans were murdered in the streets of Alexandria under the guns of Eng-lish ships, and shame it was that it should be country, said not only were the representatives of England wounded, but English officers were murdered, and the fleet never budged an inch (cries of "Shame.") Now, you will understand that this state of things is at least an example. That the massacre of English subcan take place under the guns of the English fleet is a new thing in the history of England, and it is newer still to know that there should have been no mode of vindicating the outraged honour of the country, beyond referring the whole matter to a Conference at Constantinople. Well, now, it is that Conference which to my mind illustrates the humiliation which the present policy of her Majesty's Government brings upon us I have never been able myself to discover, nor have I ever been able to hear that anyone else has discovered what object the Government could hope to obtain by the assembling of such a Conference. As you are well aware, the Treaties of Paris and Berlin were signed by seven Powers, and if these treaties have to be altered, it can only be done under the sanction of a Conference of those seven Powers, and if the object had been to effect an alteration of these matters I can quite understand that a Conference should have been assembled. But the Powers have not been consulted, for the one principally interested, Turkey, has been left out altogether, and the six Powers that have assembled have no more title to deal with the Treaties of Paris or Berlin than eleven jurymen would have to hang a criminal without the consent of the twelfth. The absolute consent of the seven Powers is necessary to any action that may be Therefore, this Conference does not assemble for the purpose of modifying treaties. If it does not assemble to modify treaties, what has it got to do in this juncture? British interests are at stake. We can only be interested in two things—European treaties and the maintenance of British interests. European treaties are not in question, because there are not the seven Powers assembled. Then it is British interests that alone are in question. Are the British people prepared to submit British interests to the determination of the Powers that are assembled. I'do not wish to say one word disrespectfully of those Powers. They are allies of England, and I trust they will remain so, but they are bound to have a different view of British interests from that which it is our duty to maintain; and we cannot without being unfaithful to the trust we hold consign to any other Powers, however much we may esteem them, the duty of determining on those anxiety; that is the point to which it appears to me the attention of the people of this country should be directed. You have heard in the decision of the Egyptian Question, but

British interests which are our province alone. Now, the question is, what will be the outcome of this Conference? That is a matter of of the enormous interests which are involved there is something more, and something even more important than the enormous interests which are involved. There is the maintenance of British the performance of British (loud cheers). You have pledged yourselves to the present Viceroy of Egypt—you have promised to sustain him, you have induced im by your promise to face the anger of powerful sections of his own people, you have induced him to place himself in a position of unexampled danger, and you cannot, unless you are the meanest of mankind abandon him to that danger. Well, then, you have sent into the Alexandrian waters a powerful fleet-the bearers of a note demanding that which England has resolved the exact fulfilment of-the removal of this military adventurer from supreme power in Egypt. You cannot recede from that demand without seriously, fatally, jeopardising your authority in the East. Remember what that authority is. The reputation of England is like confidence to a merchant or a bank. Our island is small, our basis of operations is distant, the material force which we keep constantly at our disposal is comparatively insignificant: but we rely on this-just as merchant relies upon the confidence which his probity and his wealth inspire, and upon the multiplied operations which his comparatively small amount of resources enable him to undertake-so we, by the help of the reputation which our fathers have won, and which, happily, blunders cannot speedily destroy, are able to maintain an Empire and to exercise power, though we do not hold on the spot, or at any one moment, the material resources necessary to enable us to enforce that power. You have ports in distant lands—in China and Japan. You stand opposite vast multitudes of civilised peoples. Do not mistake the poof civilised peoples. Do not mistake the po-sition that you hold. The tolerance that they extend to you, the facilities that they give you, the safety that they secure to you, are not due to any high philanthropic impulse they are not due to any millenial spread of peace among mankind. (Cheers.) They are not due even to an enlightened appreciation of the benefits of Free Trade. They are due simply to the fact that they believe you to be strong, and that you are capable of backing up your words by deeds. Look at what M. St. Hilaire called "the magnificent colony of England "-250,000,000 of Indians whom you rule. Do you imagine that you rule them entirely by love and confidence and emo-tions of that class? I do not doubt that you deserve it. I do not doubt that your Government is the most beneficent that that country has ever enjoyed and I earnestly hope that it will always continue to be so. I believe that the most enlightened of the Indian population would deeply deplore that you should be driven from their land, but that does not interfere with the fact that with those vast millions of population your title to rule is the sharpness a readiness of your sword. Well, then, if that be the case, conceive what an effect such events as those which have taken place in Alexandria must have had upon their minds; conceive the effect which will be produced in it is known throughout the East that the Viceroy of Egypt, who abandoned himself to your counsels, and who in deference to your counsels opposed many of his subjects and allowed himself to be drawn into great danger, was abandoned to his fate. Conceive what the feeling will be if it is known that you laid down as an ultimatum, with all the solemnity of which international acts are capable, that Arabi Bey was to be removed from power, and ultimately that Arabi Bey should dictate terms which you would be willing to accept. If this particular position i constantly happening throughout the East to men in power, who give themselves up to you and whom you support, who are with your fortunes and who depend upon your strength, and with men, on the other hand, to whom you announce your enmity and your opposition-if it is once known that when you

OVERNMENT POLICY IN EGYPT. regard as the old one. Arabi was not removed; the Ministry did not resign; the fleet in the waters of Alexandria were treated counsels of the Ministry. Twenty-eight years ago, when the Ministry seemed to betray the honour of Great Britain, and when it had a powerful majority in the House of Commons, led, I think, by the present Prime Minister, the House of Commons did not shrink from turning out the Government and substituting another Liberal Ministry for that which had betrayed its trust. But do not hope for any such issue now. The independence of the House of Commons is not what it was at that period. (Loud cheers.) It is to the people, and to the people alone, we must look, and that is why I venture to appear on this platform to-day.

The resolution was carried unanimously, amid loud cheers.

Mr. Chaplin moved the next resolution: "That this meeting desires to impress upon her Majesty's Government the great importance of making effectual provision for the security of the lives and property of British subjects in Egypt." (Cheers.)
Mr. E. Easton, C.E., seconded the resolu-

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., who was received with cheers, in the course of his speech said: You have had the doctrine laid down

that to speak of British interests is to use the language of mere selfishness, and that you have rather to consider the rights of other nations and the position which they ought to occupy, and desire to occupy, in the world. what are you to take as the voice of a people like the Egyptian people? Are you to take the voice of the first adventurer who raises a military power in order to restrain and overawe and disturb the Government of a country, or are you rather to listen to the of sense and of truth which you hear from those who are responsible for the administration of Egypt? It is all very well to say that the interests we have in that country are the interests of a few bondholders, and that the bondholders ought to take care of themselves. It is utterly untrue to put the matter in that light. (Cheers.) We who are speaking of the material interests of England are not thinking of the bondholders; we are thinking of that great dominion which we possess in India; we are thinking of the great interests which we possess all over the world; and we know that if we allow our rights to be trampled upon, our subjects to be insulted, their property to be confiscated, and the lives even of our officers and seamen to be rendered insecure—if we stand tamely by and allow such things to happen, the mischiel will not be confined to the particular spot where these things occur. We know very well that if it once comes to be believed that England is too tame, or too indifferent, or too satisfied with her own prosperity at home to care about those of her sons who go abroad, the sun of England will indeed have begun to set, and it will not be long before you are left in entire gloom. It is not our desire now to raise a question as between us and the Government; but I cannot help pointing out to you how very largely they are responsible for the misuse which they have made of the oppor-tunities they have had of settling the question which has now become so important. More than once in the correspondence they have laid before us you can see that there were opportunities which, if they had chosen, they might have used for putting a stop to the growing mischief. If they had spoken early and with determination; if, above all, they had spoken with a resolution that what they said they were going to do they would do, do it without caring whether any other nation approved or disapproved, then I believe the mischiefs which have arisen would never have attained their present magnitude. (Hear, hear.) Or had they even taken the contrary course, and said "We mean to do nothing at all, we mean to leave you to your own devices, we have no business here, and we mean to take no part here," even if they had taken such a course as that, unsatisfactory as it would have been, reprobated as I believe it would have been by our party, still it would have given less cause of complaint to those who have suffered by their action. They would then have taken up a position which would have been well understood, and to which we could have accommodated ourselves, and they could still have maintained among those who belong to the peace-at-any-price party a reputation for consistency. (Laughter.) As it is, they have placed themselves in a false position, such a false position that it is impossible for them to come out of it without a considerable amount of difficulty, and let us only pray that they may be content with coming out of it with some discredit to them-selves, and that they will endeavour to come of it without injury to the honour and good faith of the country. (Cheers.) They have made difficult in every possible way every means that could be employed for the solution of the question which has arisen. They have neglected to avail themselves of the assistance that was offered by the Sultan; they have insulted the Sultan. They have made the smallest possible use of those means which were presented to them, and which you will find in the corre-spondence laid before us were offered to them on the part of the Sovereign of the Khedive. At the same time they have encouraged the Khedive to go forward in confidence that he would be supported by the power of England and France, and especially of England; and now, having acted with the most perfect loyalty and good faith, and with an amount of courage for which few were prepared, he has found himself left in a position, or threatened to be left in a position, of the greatest difficulty, to the utter shame. I venture to say, of the councils of England. The time is coming when we shall have to go through these matters carefully, and to bring our charges against the Government.
These matters will then be fully discussed; but at the present moment important that our voices should be raised in order to prevent further mischief being done. The Conference is still sitting, and we are therefore not surprised at being told by the Government of the day that their lips are sealed, and that it is impo they should say anything to us until that Con-ference is closed. But although their lips may be sealed, and although it may be impossible for us while their lips are sealed to enter into a full discussion of the matter, it is not too late for us—on the contrary, it seems not too late for us—on the contrary, it seems to me to be the proper time for us and for England—to speak, and to tell them what it is that we look to them to do. The time may soon come when that will be too late. The time now is when it is our duty to speak out, and it is, I think, with no hesitating voice that this meeting pronounces the duty which lies upon the Government as expressed in the resolution now submitted. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was then put and carried. The meeting soon afterwards separated.

Lord Randolph Churchill, writing to the Standard says:—I venture to think that a meeting of a few hundred individuals (the meeting of a few hundred individuals (the majority of whom will probably be bond-holders) selected by the authorities of Stafford House (that birthplace of so many political, philosophic, and scientific abortions), presided over by "an old Whig," is scarcely the chan-nel through which Lord Beaconsfield would more serious, till at last, in the month of May, matters seemed to have come to a crisis. Again, the English Government, in conjunction with that of France, advanced to the rescue, with another Note. On this occasion they informed the Khedive that the then Prime Minister—Arabi—must be temporarily removed from Egypt, the Ministry must resign, and others of his colleagues must be sent into the interior, and in order to give the appearance—unhappily, it was a most fallacious appearance—of force to this they sent the fleet to the harbour at Alexandria, where we all know what happened. This new Note was treated with as much dishave communicated to the people of En

# Galignani's Messenger.

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

## Great Britain. LONDON, JUNE 29-30, 1882.

THE MEETING AT WILLIS'S ROOMS. The meeting at Willis's Rooms has taken place, and the Conservative leaders have given their opinion as to the duty of England in the face of the Egyptian crisis. We have already expressed our view as to the propriety of such a meeting at this moment, and nothing in the record of its proceedings has induced us to change that view. There is nothing, indeed, in the resolutions themselves with which any fault can be found. Every one is agreed that the pledges given by her Majesty's Government ought to be kept, that the interests of the British Empire ought to be regarded, and that the lives and property of British subjects in Egypt ought to be protected. No champion of the Opposition is more convinced of these things than her Majesty's Government themselves; and there can be little doubt that if Lord Salisbury or Sir Stafford Northcote had thought fit to make these propositions the subject of debate in Parliament, it is difficult to see how the Ministry could have declined to accept them. But it seemed good to the Chiefs of the Opposition to transfer the theatre of their attack—for an attack it really was-from the Council Chamber of the nation to a public dining-room. It is impossible to feel a very serious interest in a movement so conducted, or to agree in any manner with Lord Salisbury when he said that the only resource left to him was to "bring the opinion of the people to bear upon the counsels of the Ministry by means of a ticket meeting at Willis's Rooms. Nor is the matter of Lord Salisbury's speech of a nature to do away with the sense of unreality with which the whole affair is invested. To those who have read the Blue Books and have watched the most recent stages of English policy, and especially the military preparations which have been and are being conducted without bustle or noise, but rapidly and on a great scale, there is something almost comic in this speech of denunciation and forcboding. "The policy which the Government are pursuing," says the ex-Foreign Secretary, "is dark, mysterious, and unintelligible." It has been more hesitating than was desirable mainly account of the necessity of acting with the ally with whom Lord Salisbury himself provided us; but if there are any epithets that exactly fail to describe its actual or recent phases, they are those which he applies to them: There is nothing dark or mysterious in the policy of accepting the French invitation to a Conference, or in meanwhile getting ready troops for the protection of our interests, and for securing that the decisions of the Conference shall be no brutum fulmen. There is nothing uninin first trying by every means to secure a solution of the question which should not set Europe in a blaze. The Government is as fully alive as Lord Salisbury and Mr. Bouverie themselves to the necessity of bringing the Egyptian crisis to an end that shall not jeopardize the vast interests which England has in the Isthmus and the Nile Valley. Yet the titular Opposition and the candid friend unite to choose for reading the Government a lecture the very moment when it is taking the lead in promoting a settle-

authority .- Times. The Standard says : - "We entirely agree with Lord Randolph Churchill that it would have been infinitely more effective had the recognised Conservative Leaders been its ostensible as well as the real inaugurators of Thursday's meeting, and had other features been wanting to it which we need not now stop to recapitulate. Excluding these preliminary objections, the meeting, as far as it went, was a success: that is to say, the rooms were crowded, the Resolutions skilfully framed, the speaking was good, and the applause genuine. It may be said, perhaps, that the Resolutions were mere truisms, and that something much stronger and with greater point would have been more to the present purpose. But to a friendly eye it will be easily apparent that the very sting of the Resolutions lay in their simplicity and obviousness. The mere fact that it should have been found necessary to call a public meeting in order to remind the Government of so fundamental and primary a duty as is recorded in the second Resolution, will be generally accepted as the most cutting sarcasm that could have been levelled at it. The "importance of making effectual provision for the security of the lives and property of British subjects in Egypt' would not, under ordinary circumstances, have required even to be named. To what a pass we must have come, therefore, when the Government of the day seems to show itself so utterly neglectful of one of its rudimentary functions as to justify the discussion of it by a public meeting, lest it should be totally forgotten! Nor is the first Resolution much behind the second in the unavowed satire of its terms. "that it is the duty of the Government not to consent to any settlement of Egyptian affairs which is inconsistent with the pledges given by her Majesty's Government, or with the traditional policy of England, or with the interests of the British Empire." What English Government ought to be suspected of any intention to break its word, or to consent to any policy inconsistent with the interests of the British Empire? The most violent invective, the most vivid colouring, could not have brought out into such strong relief the misconduct of the present Government as these few simple sentences, recording in the nakedest manner the duty which, as the meeting at Willis's Rooms felt, down to the present moment they have omitted to perform.

ment which should be enforced upon the

Egyptian insurgents with overwhelming

The Daily News observes :- All the orators who took part in the meeting merely indulged in the vaguest and most general denunciations of her Majesty's Ministers and of their policy. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, the meeting were told again and again, had reduced England to the deepest depths of humiliation, and blotted out England's sun, and blunted the sharpness of England's sword, and done a great many other terrible metaphorical things which happily seemed to be capable of exposition only in metaphor. But nothing was said which could tend to help her Majesty's Government out of a difficulty, now thought probable that the man was dead if they were in any difficulty required before he was thrown into the river.

ing help from their opponents and their unfriendly critics. Nobody was kind enough to say what there was which, in his opinion, the Government ought definitely to have done. When the whole question comes to be raised in Parliament we may be sure that Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote will not think they can get off by such poor displays of inflated and meaningless rhetoric. They will have to tell their listeners, the one in the Lords and the other in the Commons, what it exactly is of which they complain, and what is the precise course which, in view of the difficulties, they would have recommended. The inflation of the speeches was ridiculous. The prosaic terms of the resolutions were ridiculous. But when extravagant and denunciatory rhetoric led to nothing stronger than resolutions of vapid formality, the ridiculous character of the whole proceeding became magnified out of measure. Mr. Chaplin announced that another great meeting is to be held on Saturday week at St. James's Hall. Jura is to answer back to the joyous Alps. St. James's Hall is to send back the echoes to Willis's Rooms. But unless St. James's Hall can find something better to utter than the mere re-echo of what was said at Willis's Rooms, the multiplication of meetings will be only like the reverberation of sounds awakened in a mountain pass by the discharge of a worthless old gun, or the blast of a wheezy bugle.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. The Entail (Scotland) Bill was committed pro forma, with a view to the introduction of certain amendments moved by Lord Rosebery,

who has charge of the measure.

Lord Limerick moved that all questions of which notice had been given by any peer holding, or who had held, any of the offices of Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of State, or First Lord of the Admiralty, should take precedence of all other orders or notices He thought it very desirable that notice of all questions should appear on the paper, but noble lords on the front benches were now deterred from giving notice of questions, be-cause their notices, if for the day following that on which they were put down, would in all probability come after all the other busi-

Lord Granville, on the ground that it would not be desirable to give precedence to any class of peers, advised the noble lord not to press his motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

Lord de L'Isle and Dudley asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that Arabi Pacha had been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie and had received letter from the Sultan approving his con-

duct in the present Egyptian crisis.

Lord Granville replied that the Government had information of the bestowal of the decoration, but none of the letter of approval. A number of Bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at 25 minutes past 5 o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at 10 minutes

Sir C. DILKE, in answer to Mr. Gibson, stated that the Government had taken steps to remove the misconception under which the French Government appeared to labour respecting the Joint Note. In a despatch to Lord Lyons Earl Granville repudiated the inferences drawn by M. Challemel-Lacour from the conversation which he held with his

THE LATEST MURDERS IN IRELAND. Sir W. HARCOURT, in reply to a question from Mr. J. Lowther, read telegrams an-nouncing that Mr. Blake, agent to the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Thady Keene, who was accompanying him in a car, had this day been shot dead near Loughrea. Mrs. Blake, on the car, escaped unhurt. The Home Secretary further stated, in answer to Mr. Plunket, that the rifles found after the murders of Mr. Bourke and Corporal Wallace bore the same marks as those which were upon the arms seized in Clerkenwell.

PREVENTION OF GRIME BILL. On the order for Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that the Government had arrived at the conclusion that, in order to hasten the progress of the measure, it might be necessary to have a prolonged sitting to-morrow. The House then went into Committee on the bill. Mr. Gibson moved an amendment to Clause 16 to leave out "person" and insert the words "business or property," the object of the amendment being to provide compensation to the victims of "Boycotting." The amendment was not accepted by the Government, and after a short discussion it was withdrawn. Another amendment by Mr. T. O'Connor to insert the word "otherwise" was negatived by 256 to 32. Several other amendments were proposed, some of which were negatived and others were not pressed. Sir W. Harcourt promised that words should be introduced, providing that the report on a claim for compensation should be in a pre-scribed form with the evidence appended to

it. An amendment proposed by Mr. P. Martin that compensation should not be awarded in cases where there was reason to believe that material evidence had been withheld was opposed by the Government and negatived by 92 to 32. Mr. Sexton proposed an amend-ment which would have made compensation proportionate to the injury sustained, and Sir W. Harcourt observed that in a case of murder injury must not be measured by the amount of pecuniary loss which survivors would sustain from the death of a relative. Mr. Sexton, on the other hand, contended that no money could compensate for mental suffering, and, therefore, it ought not to be awarded. In the end the amendment was negatived by 146 to 26. An amendment by Mr. Sullivan to omit subsection 4 was, after a short discussion, negatived by 168 to 28. Mr. Sexton next proposed an amendment, having for its object to exempt districts which showed no sympathy with crime committed in them from any pecuniary imposition. After discussion, in the course of which Sir Stafford Northcote intervened in support of the Government, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 169. Mr. R. Power proposed an amendment limiting the amount to be levied to a sum not exceeding is. in the pound of the valuation of the district. The amend-

ment was negatived by 177 against 33.

Some other amendments having been disposed of the clause was added to the bill and progress was reported. The House was counted out at 25 minutes past two o'clock.

THE MURDER IN SOUTH LONDON. - The post mortem examination of the body of John Down, which was found in the Thames at Horsleydown on Wednesday, leaves little doubt that the man was murdered. The wound in the shoulder seems to have been inflicted after death with a boat-hook, but an examination of the head showed that the deceased had been bally beaten about the head, and as the appearance of the lungs showed that death was not caused by drowning, it is

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. The Alexandria correspondent of the

Standard telegraphed on Thursday night:-Arabi Pacha arrived here last night. I had in interview with him this morning. He was very courteous, and replied to most of my uestions affably and with frankness. I asked him point blank "What course will you take if the Sultan, at the behest of the Conference, orders you to proceed to Constantinople?" He replied, "That question is a hard one. It comprises the corner-stone of the situation. Yet my answer will be that, as I am the faithful servant of the Sultan, I am ready to obey him in everything that is possible. I would accordingly go to Constantinople—when I knew the reason why." Arabi then went on to talk about the panic. He was very satirical on the European scare. He ridiculed the their lives. The panic was simply, in his opinion, due to European cowardice, and it note with fear a community the members of which had not even the pluck of mice. He said they had allowed themselves to be misled by the local paper—the Egyptian Gazette which at the outset manufactured the panic to serve its own interests. He remarked "I shall probably have to suppress the Gazette." As for the explosive bombs which it is reported he has had laid down in the Canal, he lenied that there were any such in existence He said, "You have spies everywhere. Let them examine, and they will find nothing." Arabi returns to Cairo after spending two days here. He is determined to proceed with the Commission for investigating the causes Commission for investigating the causes of the outbreak of the 11th inst., notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Consular Delegates. His resolve to punish the guilty is as firm as ever. Conversing to-day with an Egyptian gentleman of high standing, I found he had much to say that was worth hearing about the situa-tion. His opinion, and it is that of most of the influential class he represents, is that matters have gone too far now to be settled by the mere expatriation of Arabi Pacha. Even if a dozen of his strongest and trustiest lieutenants were exiled with him, we would, he thought, be as far as ever from a solution of the problem. "There will," he remarked of the problem. "There will," he remarked, "never be any hope of peace for Egypt till the Army is disbanded." It is not supported by Egyptian public opinion. The majority of the Notables and the better classes dislike the Army, and dread the Prætorian policy of Arabi. Its real backing comes from the lowest class, and the thoughtless fanatics who try to goad them into waging a Holy War." In reply to a question of mine, he said, "I have too high an opinion of the statesmanship of the Porte to believe that the Sultan will refuse to undertake the task of restoring the status quo Bear in mind the true and permanent 'Na-tional Party' is represented not by Arabi, but Cherif Pacha. It favours gradual pro-

gress, not violent revolution. The most alarming rumours, mostly false, continue to prevail, though doubtless the Military Party are going on with their preparations I know, for instance, from a sure source, that the citadel at Cairo is being stored with provisions sufficient to feed thirteen thousand men for three months. Recruiting is proceedbriskly. The Reserves are being

Reports to the effect that the Bedouins are moving on the Canal, or that it is in danger of being blocked, are premature. Still a feeling of great uncertainty prevails amongst Europeans who remain—a feeling which it is difficult to justify on positive or definite grounds. They are all convinced that at any moment the signal for a general massacre of Christians may be given. Soldiers continue to patrol the silent and half-empty streets, in which traffic has almost entirely ceased. It is represented now by an occasional carriage rumbling along, bearing to the harbour some frightened family of fugitives with their belongings. There are long dreary lines of deserted shops, which may prove an irresistible temptation to idle Arabs out of work. Nobody need be surprised if they sack them some of these days. Not more than twenty Englishmen remain ashore. They are lodged in the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices and in the premises of the Ottomar Bank, which they may be said to garrison.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Thursday night:-

Among the emigrants this week are the harems of Hussein Pacha, brother of the Khedive, Fakri Pacha, Minister of Justice under Riaz, and Omar Lutfi, Governor of At the Council to-day Arabi hinted that it

might be advisable to sequestrate the property of refugees, probably meaning only Turks. The streets are deserted: every native must show a certificate that he is employed, other-

wise he is taken as a soldier.

The Banque Générale, Sinadino and Ralli, and the Crédit Foncier have chartered the steamer Royal Standard at £30 per day and are transferring business to the harbour. The Crédit Lyonnais and Imperial Ottoman Bank have taken the steamer Moedart on the same terms for the same purpose. The railway, telegraphs, the Peninsular and Oriental, the Messageries, and private firms have all transferred business to the port. A garrison of telegraph clerks and newspaper corre-spondents still holds to the telegraph office, nyself among the number, but practically the centre of the town is transferred to the harbour.

The Khedive is still ill with fever and an

affection of the throat; the latter is hereditary and is probably only the natural result of his exertions at his reception. The alarming rumours as to the Suez Canal

being undermined are exaggerations, but large quantities of explosives have been forwarded o Ismailia. In spite of all assertions to the contrary, competent engineers who have passed their lives in connection with the Canal maintain that it could easily be rendered im-

Arabi this afternoon addressed the troops at the Arsenal. He said that invasion had often been threatened by Europe, but had come to nothing. Their eyes were closed then, but were opened now, and it was not of England alone that they were going to be fraid. He was calm and confident, but onlookers say that the tone of the Army could hardly have been assuring to him. My Arab informant said he looked serious too, and the soldiers seemed to be afraid that invasion was coming in earnest and that matters were getting beyond a joke. Personally, I do not be lieve in serious opposition, nor does any one who knows the soldiers; but they have improved so much lately, and the consequences of failure would be so terrible, that it would be folly to attempt anything without an irresistible force.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Alexandria sends the following despatch, dated Thursday night:-

Ragib and Arabi Pachas are to Ragib and Arabi Pachas are to enrol in the army all people who have now got bread to eat. The Ministers will be glad of an excuse to get such recruits. A deputation waits on Ragib Pacha to-day in relation to the Alexandria water supply. The Egyptians say that Sir E. Malet's illness is exaggerated, so as to give an excuse for not having anything to do with the present Ministry. The panic among Europeans here last night proves to have been groundless. No one was

I am now officially assured that Arabi Pacha has never been invited to ge to Constantinople, and that he would not go if asked. The Ministry intends remaining here for some time, and Englishmen need not, therefore, remain at Cairo. The efforts to persuade the Khedive to leave Alexandria have alsoceased, The Trabilities A

THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING. At the close of Lord Salisbury's speech a the meeting at Willis's Rooms, reported yesterday, Mr. Chaplin moved "That this meeting desires to impress upon her Majesty's Government the great importance of making effectual provision for the security of the lives and property of British subjects in

of it without injury to the honour and good faith of the country. (Cheers.) They have made difficult in every possible way every means that could be employed

for the solution of the question which has arisen. They have neglected to avail them-

selves of the assistance that was offered by

the Sultan: they have insulted the Sultan.

They have made the smallest possible use

of those means which were presented to them, and which you will find in the corre-

spondence laid before us were offered to them on the part of the Sovereign of the Khedive. At the same time they have encouraged the

Khedive to go forward in confidence that he

would be supported by the power of England and France, and especially of England; and now, having acted with the most perfect

loyalty and good faith, and with an amount

of courage for which few were prepared, he

has found himself left in a position, or

threatened to be left in a position, of the greatest difficulty, to the utter shame, I ven-

ture to say, of the councils of England. The time is coming when we shall have to go

through these matters carefully, and to bring

our charges against the Government. These matters will then be fully discussed;

but at the present moment it is most important that our voices should be raised

in order to prevent further mischief being

done. The Conference is still sitting, and we are therefore not surprised at being told by the Government of the day that

their lips are sealed, and that it is impossible

they should say anything to us until that Con-ference is closed. But although their lips may be sealed, and although it may be im-

possible for us while their lips are sealed to enter into a full discussion of the matter, it is

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to me to be the proper time for us and for England—to speak, and to tell them what it is that we look to them to do. The time may soon come when that will be too late. The

time now is when it is our duty to speak out, and it is, I think, with no hesitating voice

lies upon the Government as expressed in the

The resolution was then put and carried.

The meeting soon afterwards separated.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Times wrote on Thursday night :-

The Portsmouth correspondent of the

"The Orontes, Captain Andoe, left Ports

mouth this evening with Marines for the

Mediterranean. The Chatham contingent of two companies and a half left the barracks

between 6 and 7 in the morning and arrived by special train at the troop jetty in the Dock-yard at a little after 11. After being drawn

up alongside the ship they were marched on board in files and divided into their respective

messes. The Gosport contingent, numbering 150 men, were landed on the jetty, at 3 o'clock, where they were received with much cheering by the Chatham division. Before leaving

Forton they were addressed by Colonel Ben

selection for foreign service he had had no

cause to complain of their conduct, and he

resolution now submitted. (Loud cheers.)

that this meeting pronounces the duty

panies, or a total of 300 men, besides commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Previous to leaving the men were paraded in complete marching order, with white helmets, in the Barrack-square, where, after being formed in a hollow square, they were addressed by Colonel Mawbey, the commandant, in a valedictory speech, to which the men repeated with outbusiess. sponded with enthusiasm. They were after-wards marched to the Dockyard amid the Egypt." (Cheers.)
Mr. E. Easton, C.E., seconded the resoluthe spectators who lined the road.
They were played to the Dockyard by the admirable band of the corps and the band of the 17th Foot, and when they formed line on the left, it was investible at the desired their Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., who received with cheers, then rose. In the course of his speech said: You have had the doctrine laid down that to speak of British interests is to use the jetty it was impossible not to admire their splendid physique and soldierly bearing and the evidence which they exhibited of long training. Both the local contingents from Forton and Eastney had messed previous to language of mere selfishness, and that you have rather to consider the rights of other nations and the position which they ought to leaving barracks, by which means the fuss of embarking and settling into place was greatly diminished. The *Orontes* got under way at 6 o'clock. Her draught at the time of sailing occupy, and desire to occupy, in the world. Well, what are you to take as the voice of a people like the Egyptian people? Are you to take the voice of the first adventurer who was 23ft. 8in. It was originally intended that the Orontes, after embarking a company of raises a military power in order to restrain and overawe and disturb the Government of a Marines at Plymouth, should proceed to Queens-town for the purpose of taking on board 200 country, or are you rather to listen to the words of sense and of truth which you hear men from the Marine depôt there. This order, however, was countermanded, and the ship from those who are responsible for the ad-ministration of Egypt? It is all very well to vill proceed direct from Falmouth to Gibraltan say that the interests we have in that country Her sailing orders are to tranship her freight to are the interests of a few bondholders, and the Tamar at Gibraltar and await orders there, that the bondholders ought to take care of but, should the *Tamar* not have arrived, to proceed. The general belief is that the *Tamar* will convey the Marines to Port Said, where themselves. It is utterly untrue to put the matter in that light. (Cheers.) We who are speaking of the material interests of England she will remain as a floating barracks. The ultimate destination of the Orontes is not are not thinking of the bondholders; we are thinking of that great dominion which known, but it is thought probable she will be kept at the Rock, in order that she may be we possess in India; we are thinking of the great interests which we possess all over the ready on the spot should any necessity arise to transport regiments from Gibraltar and world; and we know that if we allow our rights to be trampled upon, our subjects to be insulted, their property to be confiscated, and the lives even of our officers and seamen to Malta to any place where their services may be required. The shipping of a couple of horse-boats by the Orontes has given currency be rendered insecure-if we stand tamely by to many surmises and not a few witticisms a and allow such things to happen, the mischief the expense of the Marines. They would, will not be confined to the particular spot where these things occur. We know very well that if it once comes to be believed that however, be indispensable in case the ship should be called upon to take up and land regiments. No news has yet been received with respect to the employment of the Malabar. England is too tame, or too indifferent, or too satisfied with her own prosperity at home to care about those of her sons who go abroad, the sun of England will indeed have begun to In fact, with the departure of the Orontes the necessity for expedition as to the preparation of the Indian troopship seems to have been reset, and it will not be long before you are left moved. As has been already stated, urgency in entire gloom. It is not our desire now to being required, the ship was docked and unraise a question as between us and the Govern-ment; but I cannot help pointing out to you docked on Tuesday in eight hours, the shortest period within which such an undertaking has how very largely they are responsible for the been accomplished in the Royal Dockyards. misuse which they have made of the oppor-The hull was washed down as the water was tunities they have had of settling the question pumped out of the dock, and was coated with which has now become so important. More composition as the water was readmitted. than once in the correspondence they have laid before us you can see that there were Things, however, are now proceeding at a slower rate. The ship has not as yet received opportunities which, if they had chosen, they her live stock on board, and it is even promight have used for putting a stop to the growing mischief. If they had spoken early and with determination; if, above all, they had spoken with a resolution that posed to paint her on the outside. Another sign of returning calm is the postponement of the departure of the Dee gunboat. It was intended that she should fill up with stores what they said they were going to do they would do, do it without caring whether any and leave Portsmouth to-morrow evening, but it is now not likely that she will leave until other nation approved or disapproved, then believe the mischiefs which have arisen would Monday. The probability is that she will sail in company with the Don and the Chester. The Dee made a satisfactory full-power trial of her never have attained their present magnitude. (Hear, hear.) Or had they even taken the contrary course, and said "We mean to do machinery to-day, when a speed of 8½ knots was obtained. The Don will try her engines nothing at all, we mean to leave you to your own devices, we have no business here, o-morrow. we mean to take no part here," even if they had taken such a course as that, unsatisfactory The Orontes embarked the Plymouth detachment of the Royal Marines on Thursday. The 18th Company Royal Engineers, at as it would have been, reprobated as I believe it would have been by our party, still it would have given less cause of complaint to those the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, has been placed under orders to be held in who have suffered by their action. They would then have taken up a position which have been well understood, and to which we could have accommodated ourselves, and they could still have maintained among those who belong to the peace-at-any-price party a re-putation for consistency. (Laughter.) As it is, they have placed themselves in a false position, such a false position that it is impossible for them to come out of it without a considerable amount of difficulty, and let us only pray that they may be content with coming out of it with some discredit to them-selves, and that they will endeavour to come

readiness to proceed to Gibraltar, and is now being made up to its full strength. Between 130 to 140 seamen of various ratings have been told off from Devonport Harbour and the Mediterranean for disposal as reliefs and supernumeraries to the Mediterranean, Channel, and Reserve Squadrons. So much un-certainty, says the *Times*, has prevailed as to the probability of the Reserve forces being recalled to serve for a period with the colours, and so much interest is felt in the subject by those whom it may affect, that any definite and authoritative information relative to the intentions of the authorities will be acceptable. Our Woolwich correspondent is enabled to state positively that although no orders have yet been issued to the Reserve the notices requiring the men of the first class to come up for duty at a given date are being prepared with all speed, and will be all ready for issue on Monday next. Each man's notice is ready, filled in with his name and the place where he is to assemble, but the date is at present left blank, and the notice remains in the office of the district to be completed and posted within a few hours after receiving orders from head-quarters. Meanwhile the issue of arms and accoutre-ments from the Tower of London and the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to the depot centres, at which the Reserve will meet, goes on daily. On Thursday lighters were sent from Woolwich to Purfleet to draw ammunition from the powder magazines, one cargo being especially for Her Majesty's ship Orion, about to be commissioned at Chatham, and another load of fifty tons consisted entirely of arridges for the siege train being ordered at Woolwich. The new steamship Stanley sailed on Thursday morning from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for Malta, with a freight of torpedoes, intrenching tools, and portable railway. This is the largest of the Ordnance store vessels and she makes her first sea voyage under the command of Captain T. Nelson Moors. About a fortnight will be occupied in the voyage, and according to the present indications there does not appear any intention to send out any other special ship on the same errand. Colonel Alderson, Roya Artillery, Assistant Director of Artillery and Stores at the War Office, visited Woolwich on Thursday, and made an inspection of the equipment stores in the Röyal Arsenal and Dockyard. The various manufacturing departments are exceedingly active, but it has not been found necessary to take on any additional hands. A demand has been received for the immediate preparation of 500 submarine mines, and these are now being charged each with 500lb. of gun cotton, and packed in wooden cases ready for transport. A new supply will be requisite to take the place of issued from the magazines, and these are being hastened forward with promptitude finished, tested, and set aside for future demands. Signs of increased activity, which were at first scarcely to be detected, are now apparent to everybody. In the generality of cases, however, the preparations are directed to being ready for orders rather than to meeting orders which have been received, and the officials commanding the different departments of the national works are simply getting their establishments in a condition to meet a possible contingency. The Commissariat De-partment has not yet begun any visible ope-rations, but is well known to have been making arrangements for several days past, by which it will be enabled at once to meet any demand which can be made upon it; and in the item of horse-fodder, which cannot be so readily collected as other provisions, they have already accumulated a large supply The hay pressing machinery at the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, is in constant employment at a rate which can be increased to the extent of 20 tons per day, and the hay is being brought in from Canterbury and other parts nett, who impressed upon them the impor-tance of maintaining the reputation of the corps. Since they had been warned of their

cause to complain of their conduct, and he was also happy to say that he had received no complaints from the men. Headed by their band and the band of the Berkshire Regiment, the detachment afterwards proceeded to the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard, whence they were transported to the point of embarcation on board the Medina gunboat. No sooner had the second contingent been disposed of than the clash of military music outside the principal gate and the sympathetic response of the crowd, to the familiar strains of Auld Lang Syne' announced the approach of the Royal Marine Artillery from Eastney. This was the strongest contingent of the whole, numbering three comof Kent, by railway.

would be supplied by the Indian Governmen as at this season of the year men accustomed to the climate of India would be particularly efficient.

The greatest activity prevailed at Woolwich on Friday, in consequence of the receipt of a War-Office order to get ready, within 48 war-Once order to get rearly, and the hours, a light siege train, equipped with the following guns and howitzers:—Ten 40-pounder siege guns, ten 25-pounder siege guns, six 7-pounder guns, ten 6.6 inch howitzers, together with the requisite gun carriages. riages, ammunition waggons, etc. There were also despatched from Woolwich to-day were also despatched from Woolwich to-day four new machine guns for transmission to the Mediterranean squadron. At the dock-yard, workmen have been busy all day preparing for the despatch of a field hospital, including pharmacy and surgical waggons, fitted up for the use of the wounded on the battlefield. Workmen were also busy during the day in the Ordnance Store Department in princing out of store the waggons and applibringing out of store the waggons and appliances for field telegraphing. Amongst the other stores being sent out are 3,000 new Roumanian spades, 3,000 waterproof sheets, a number of field hospital tents, electric cable for the use of the engineers engaged on the tornedo vessels, etc. torpedo vessels, etc.

THE MURDER OF A LAND AGENT AND HIS SERVANT IN IRELAND.

The terrible double murder in Ireland, on Thursday, took place within half a mile of Loughrea, which is in the district where Mr. Bourke and his attendant were killed under almost the same circumstances a few weeks ago. Between eleven and twelve o'clock Mr. John Henry Blake, agent to and cousin of the Marquis of Clanricarde, with his wife, and attended by a servant, Thady Keane, while driving from Rathville to Loughrea to attend a landlords meeting, was fired at from behind a loopholed wall. Mr. Blake and Keane fell dead instantly, and directly the news was made known the police went in every direction. Mr. Blake was over seventy years of age, and had married only a few years since. He had the reputation of being a fair man towards his tenantry, with whom he was not unpopular; but several evictions had recently taken place on the estate, which is a very extensive one. The marderers ap-pear to have laid their plans well, and it is believed that their number was the same as those who recently wrought the murder of Mr. Bourke. Mrs. Blake was sitting on the opposite side from which the shots came. The horse drawing the car with he affrighted lady walked in to Loughrea, where there was a crowded market attendance, and where the sound of the firing had been heard. Mrs. Blake was greatly agitated, and could not give any account of the number of the assassins. Mr. Blake had refused police protection, but at the time of the murder his conveyance was being followed at some little

distance by a guard of police.

Later reports state as follows:—Mr. Blake and the steward were shot on entering Loughrea from a grass-field adjoining the Carmelite convent. A wall about 5ft, high enclosed this field. There is a sharp turn in the road, and at this part the shots, three in number, were fired; that which killed Mr. Blake appears to have been fired over the wall, a stone having been removed. The bullet penetrated the hatband and entered the side and back of the head. There were two holes in the wall, and it seems as if Keane had been shot from one of these, but some who have experient have exar lieve Keane was first shot, the bullet passing through his head and lodging in that of Mr. Blake. Mr. Blake's hat bears the marks of shot in addition to that of a bullet. Both shot in addition to that of a bullet. Both lived for about three-quarters of an hour, and received the last rites of the Catholic Church before expiring. Mrs. Blake, who sat beside her husband, was wounded in the left hip, but not seriously. The horse was also wounded, and took to flight, but Mrs. Blake held the reins until she arrived in town. Mr. Blake had no escort, but the police usually patrolled the road when he returned from town. Two policemen left Loughermann control of the control of th turned from town. Two policemen left Lough-rea in the morning for that purpose, but had only reached half-way to the spot when the murder occurred. These policemen have not been heard of, but it is believed they have gone in search of the murderers. A detach-ment of the 38th Regiment and the local police are making a vigorous search, but no arrests have yet been made. Mr. Blake leaves two children. Keane was a married man, and had a grown up family.

A COMPLICATED DIVORCE CASE. In the Probate and Divorce Court, before the Right Hon, the President and a special jury, the case of "Claudet v. Claudet, Arm-

strong, Sefton, Lavaguino, and Parry" was opened on Friday.—This was the husband's opened on Friday.—Ins. was the husbane's suit for a divorce on the ground of his wife's immorality with the Co-respondents.—The Respondent answered denying the charge.—The Co-respondent, Sir Alexander Armstrong, also answered and denied it, and alleged that if there had been immerality the Petitioner had condoned it. The Co-respondents Sefton and Parry simply answered denying the charge against them, and the other Co-respondent, Lavaguino, did not answer, and does not appear by counsel. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., Dr. Pritchard, and Mr. Searle were counsel for the Petitioner: Mr. Bayford, for the Respondent; Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. A. Currie for the Co-respondent, Sir A. Armstrong Mr. H. Buck for the Co-respondent Parry; the Co-respondent Sefton appeared in person.—The Petitioner, Mr. F. Claudet, is an engineer. On the 21st of August, 1854, he was married to the Respondent, then Miss Mary Harriet Stone, the daughter of a well-known gentleman in the City of London, at St. Pancras Church. After the marriage they lived in also answered and denied it, and alleged that Church. After the marriage they lived in Church. After the marriage they lived in comparative happiness for several years, and there have been several children, the issue of the marriage. For many years, however, during the latter part of their cohabitation they led a most unhappy life; but while they did so, there was not a vestige of imputation against the Petitioner, who had only been too hand and indulgent to a vestige of the production of the control of the kind and indulgent to a woman who did not deserve it. In 1864 the Respondent was in the Isle of Wight, where she made the acquaintance of the first-named Co-respondent, then Dr. Alex. Armstrong, a gentleman con-nected with the Medical Department of the Army. Petitioner knew nothing of this; but in September, 1865, on his return from the Norway fishings he found a letter addressed to his wife by Armstrong, which at once aroused his suspicions. On finding this he consulted his wife's friends, and by their advice he wrote Armstrong forbidding him to have any further communication with his wife by letter or otherwise. In reply Sir Alexander Armstrong wrote the Petitioner a most impudent letter, in which he charged him with having ill treated his wife, and stated that it he had not been a married man he would then have taken her under his pro-tection. It was understood, however, that all correspondence was broken off; but again; in 1876, the petitioner found that it was renewed, and from that time up to the separation of the parties their married life was one continued scene of unhappiness. The whole matter

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1882.

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 1-2, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The Saturday Review thinks that the objects which England has to keep before her in any settlement she makes or accepts are simple and obvious. In the first place, she has to see that adequate retribution is inflicted on, not only the instruments, but the authors and contrivers of the brutal outrage in which the lives of Englishmen, including English officers. were sacrificed, an English Consul was publicly beaten, and the property of British subjects was ruthlessly destroyed. In the next place, England has to see that a Government friendly to England, strong enough to keep order, and free from military dictation, is established at Cairo. Lastly, she has to see that all danger is removed of the Canal being rendered temporarily impassable at a moment when even a temporary interruption of the service of the Canal might be fatal to England. All these things hang together. England cannot protect the Canal unless there is a friendly Government at Cairo. England cannot exact retribution from an Egyptian Government which is pledged by its fears of inconvenient revelations to screen the real authors of the mischief. There is at present no reason to doubt that the Government has these objects of English policy clearly in view. It does not make the mistake of thinking that it is a little matter that it is taking in hand, and it seems to be preparing to strike a heavy blow if it strikes at all. Nor is there any divergence of view on the part of the leaders of the Opposition, and the resolutions passed at the meeting at Willis's Rooms were in perfect harmony with what seems to be, and undoubtedly ought to be, the policy of the Government. As a rule, it certainly is not for Conservatives to decry an Executive that is on the eve of a war, or to appeal to public meetings when Parliament is sitting; but exceptional circumstances appeared to the Conservative leaders to warrant a departure from the traditions of their party. If the Ministry needed any new stimulus to firmness, it has got it; but it is not to be assumed of any English Government that its preparations for war, which it is making with great apparent earnestness, are a mere farce. And the action of England is

chosen to commit itself. And finally, remarks the Spectator, there is the question of the Canal. No opponent of the Government, Tory or Radical, denies for a moment the importance of the Canal. Wholly apart from its value for the conveyance of troops, which is possibly not so great as it appears, the Canal has become the great artery of trade between Europe, further Asia, and Australia. Entire fleets of steamers have been built, or rebuilt, to meet the necessity of conveying merchandise by this road, Its freedom has become as important to the commerce of the world as that of any sea, and is specially important to the commerce of Great Britain. That the Canal must mever be closed, is the decision of the whole country, of all parties; yet, if it is left to the mercy of the Egyptian soldiery, where is its security? We say nothing of the immense additional hold over England which the indirect control of the Canal would give the Sultan, who has no interest in its preservation, and confine ourselves to the military government of Egypt. Could they be trusted with the Canal? If they could not-and but one answer can be given to the question—the Canal must either be held by a civil government of Egypt restored to its authority, or by the British Government, as a work separated from the general control of the Nile Valley. Such an undertaking is, we admit, possible, for the Canal from end to end avoids populated Egypt, running along, but not touching the edge of the irrigated country; but it would involve in the end more interference with Egyptian politics, and more collision with the Egyptian people, than the restoration of the old system. It is a conceivable alternative, but if it is adopted it must still be carried out by force, and to use force and yet leave our engagements in Egypt unfulfilled, and a group of mutinous officers at the head of affairs, can scarcely from any point of view be wise. We are as reluctant as any Liberals in the country to interfere in Egypt without governing it, and should be delighted if the bondholders were deprived of every shilling, except the 50 millions which actually reached Egypt but we cannot believe it either safe or right to abandon our engagements, to surrender Egypt to the Turks or its own soldiery, or to relinquish our claim to absolute security of transit over the shortest road between Great Britain and India. The "Eastern Question," for us, is not at Constantinople, but at Cairo.

Lastly, points out the Statist, there remains France. Undoubtedly, for nearly a century France has acted in Egypt as if she thought she had a very great interest in that country. Once she conquered it; a second time she nearly provoked war with England upon its account. And lately she has placed herself in partnership with England in the protectorate of that country. It would be bitter, no doubt, for France to recede from a position which she has asserted at so much risk and maintained with so much trouble; but, after all, even Frenchmen themselves are beginning to see that their interests in Egypt are rather sentimental than actual. It is England only who has any real interest in Egypt; even France is beginning to recognise that her interest snot worth fighting for; and that the so-called right of Turkey to intervene is a mere diplomatic fiction. It follows that the only Power which is really interested in the Valley of the Nile is the United Kingdom, and that this same Power is also the only one which has a right to intervene. If our Government asserts its right, then, it will find no one to deny it. And if it acts with ordinary wisdom, it will come out in a very much better position than it stood in before the The experience of the past few months abundantly shows that the alliance with France is an impediment and a danger; that the interests of the two countries, or the supposed interests, are liable to clash constantly; that the policies which recommend themselves to each are divergent; and that each, in attempting to safeguard it own interests, is likely to offend

more, it is to be hoped that the Government, if it employs Turkish troops to restore order in Egypt, will do so in a manner to make it clear to all the world

that the intervention is at the desire of

England, and that the alleged sovereignty

of the Sultan is a mere fiction, which must

nowhere be mistaken for a reality. Action of some kind, the Economist declares, can be no longer delayed; and without attempting to foreshadow the details of the policy that ought to be pursued, we think there are three obvious points towards which the efforts of the Government might be directed with general, if not universal, approval. In the first place, the Suez Canal, the one special English interest in Egypt, is endangered; and it has not been, and never can be, part of our policy to require the previous assent either of France or of the European Concert to any measures which we may be called on to undertake for its protection. In the second place, we must redeem the pledges which we have given, by exerting all our influence at the Conference to maintain Tewfik in power, and to put down Arabi and his associates. Whether we look to the good faith of England or to the interests of Egypt, this is an imperative duty which events have cast upon us, and any proposal to temporise with Arabi, or to substitute for Tewfik some person less obnoxious to the military party ought to be strenuously resisted. And, thirdly, we must allow the whole question of the control, with the many subordinate issues which branch out of it, to be reopened, and re-adjusted on such a basis as will give to the new settlement the formal validity and the effective sanction of a decree of the Great Powers. It must always be remembered that the system which has just broken down was vulnerable on two sides, and was a fruitful source not only of irritation, but of intrigue. The matter is one in which all the Great Powers have a claim to be heard, and as to which the exclusive pretensions of England and France may well be waived, if a perma-

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

thus be secured.

nent settlement, in harmony alike with

their wishes and with the interests and

susceptibilities of the Egyptian people, can

The correspondent of the Standard at being singularly facilitated by the new Alexandria telegraphed on Friday night: policy to which the French Ministry has I am more strongly convinced than ever that the reports as to the preparations for blocking up the Canal are untrue. Evidence, the validity of which I cannot doubt, has been put before me which shows that even in the event of hostilities breaking out the Military Party and the Nationalists will not dream of meddling with the Canal. At the same time, that would not prevent the Bedouins from wrecking it; in fact, it is conceivable that they might be employed to do what the leaders of the Nationalists might naturally enough consider it impolitic to undertake. The 'Nationalists" know that if they openly connected themselves with any enterprise of tho sort the whole civilised world would turn against them. They will, I am assured, content themselves with retiring into the interior after doing their utmost to repel any English force that may be sent against them. They will then cut the Nile canals and flood the country, while to their convenient Bedouin auxiliaries they will entrust the duty of harassing the invader. They will, of course, cut off the water supply of Alexandria, Port Said,

Bedouin hordes are said to be hovering about the banks of the Canal. The reports of their suspicious movements have alarming, but are, I think, exaggerated. I cannot get anything positively authentic about them—although I have good reason for saying that in a great many directions the Bedouins are actively preparing to take part in the coming struggle between civilisation and barbarism in Egypt, in the hope of profiting by the anarchy now menacing the country. Their leaders promise to help the Egyptian Army against the English invading force. The authorities in charge of the Canal do not appreciate the interest the Bedouins are suddenly taking in it. They have ordered passing steamers not to lie too close to the banks at

It is strange to observe how even those who were most bitterly opposed to English intervention are now coming to look to it as the only solution of the difficulty. The Austro-German intrigue with Arabi's Party is admitted to have failed. People of all nationalities say the Porte has now lost its chance of interfering with any hope of success so far as Arabi and his followers are concerned, and, that being the case, they are willing that England should step in and restore order. Even Frenchmen are making up their minds to regard with equanimity the isolated intervention of England as the least of all the evils amongst which they must make their choice.

The religious excitement in Syria is increasing.
It is impossible to praise too highly the arrangements which Sir B. Seymour has devised for the protection of life and property. Under him the Fleet is thoroughly prepared against all eventualities. The arrangements for deal-ing with an *émeute* are "cut and dry." The ships outside in the harbour can in half an hour concentrate their force on any given point; and what the English Admiral has done contrasts most favourably with the apathy displayed not only by the French but the other ships in the harbour. They do not seem to care whether another massacre takes place or not-at least they seem to have no settled plan for dealing with a future out-

break. I have received an important communica-tion from Arabi Pacha dealing with statements published in England to the effect that he has ruined the Fellaheen. To these he gives a brusque and flat denial. He says :-The Fellaheen are ruined, but not by me or my Party. The real reason why they are in a condition of penury is that they have never yet been able to get rid of the load of debt under which they were crushed by the régime of Ismail. This has compelled them to borrow and reborrow, and made them the slaves of the Jewish and Syrian Greek money-lenders, with whom they have always to renew their bonds at ever augmenting rates of interest. have never been able to escape from their ruinous obligations to these blood-sucking

usurers, and the highly-salaried officials of the Control of course never deigned to give a thought to the intolerable misery which the tillers of the soil had thus to endure. On the contrary, they told Europe that under their improved administration these wretched people were happy and even rich! I declare this to be false. I say that, on the contrary, the Fellaheen of Egypt owe to-day over seven millions of pounds sterling to the money-lenders, which they are too poor to pay, and it has been the principal part of my policy to deal with this fact, and to put a stop to the odious trade of the entire tribe of usurers, Greeks, Syrians, Jews, and others. Instead of their enslaving system, I intended to inaugurate a scheme for a National Bank, which would have enabled the Fellaheen to get over their financial difficulties equitably and easily. For this I have drawn down on my head the bitter

Protectorate over Egypt, and will assert successfully its right to safeguard its own interests in its own way. And furtherthe present position of Egypt is desperate, because Europe will not open its ears to the truth about it."

But there is another side to this statement of Arabi's. The Control benefited the Fellaheen so far-that it caused the rate of interest to be vastly reduced. The intrigues and the violence of the Military Party really upset Cherif's scheme for establishing a National Bank, and the result is that now nobody can raise money anywhere on any conditions

Dervish's unlooked-for Proclamation in the name of the Sultan commanding the people to obey the Khedive gives great satisfaction to the party of order. The Military Party, however, are very reserved on the subject. Their leaders say they will accept the Khedive if he will act in accordance with the will of the nation; but they cannot disguise the fact that they are disconcerted. The Proclamation has come on them as a surprise. It was ready for publication a week ago, and its sudden issue to-day was in obedience to unexpected instructions from Constantinople, not uninfluenced by the military preparations of the English Government.

There are, however, some who affect to regard it merely as a logical result of the Porte's pleasant theory that the Egyptian Crisis has been terminated by the success of Dervish's Mission. If that view be just, the meaning of it is that the Porte does not care to face the task of suppressing the Military Party, and the situation remains unchanged, simply because the Proclamation does not provide a modus vivendi between the Khedive

and Arabi. Arabi's proposal at yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers to confiscate the property of emigrant Turkish Pachas was aimed at Cherif Pacha, who is compelled from purely family reasons to leave the country temporarily. The proposal was overruled.
The report that the English Government are going to send troops from India has caused a great commotion among the Arabs. Fanatical Mollahs are preaching to them the necessity for union among the Faithful, and for resisting to the death coercion by the

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUSPENSION OF SIXTEEN IRISH MEMBERS.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Healy asked if it was intended that the rights of the landlords in Ireland should come to an end with their leases. The Speaker, taking notice for the first time of this practice of irrelevant questioning, warned the hon. member that his conduct was "very irregular," and that if it occurred again "he should be bound to take serious notice of it." Sir Charles Dilke protested against questions of the character of those put by Baron de Worms, which, he said, served no public interest, took up considerable time of the House, and of the department par-ticularly concerned, and impeded the proper conduct of foreign affairs. Replying to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Gladstone neither disputed nor confirmed an allegation that military preparations were going on in France and England. He could not give any assurance as to what would be done by the Conference, but he drew attention to the fact that her Majesty's Government have all along favoured intervention by the Sultan as Sovereign of Egypt in preference to that of any other Power. Notice of a question by Mr. Tottenham gave rise to a noisy altercation between the hon. member and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the Speaker hinting that when the question of which Mr. Tottenham had given notice came to the Table, it would undergo revision. The House resumed Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bi.l, taking up Clause 17. The proceedings were more than usually tedious. Only four of the amendments on the paper, and those not of importance, were disposed of when at seven o'clock the sitting was suspended. The clause was taken up again on resuming at 9 o'clock, but progress was successfully defeated by long speeches made from the Land League quarter. diversified by numerous divisions. The speakers were frequently called to order by Chairman; and, though not practically refraining from discussing irrelevant subjects made haste to declare their submission to the Chair. The talking was left entirely to the Irish members, with a few necessary remarks from Ministers on the Treasury Bench in charge of the Bill. Half-an-hour after midnight there were about a hundred members present, equally divided between both sides of the House, the Irish members being massed in close order below the gangway. On the Freasury Bench Sir William Harcourt was in charge of the Bill, assisted by the Attorney-General for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone arrived about half-past eleven, evidently after a dinner engagement, and remained for some time. Other Ministers present at this moment were Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Courtney. On the front Opposition bench were Colonel Stanley, Mr. Low-ther, and Mr. Winn, with Mr. Tom Collins, exiled from his usual seat below the gangway. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. Healy were still in the House. Mr. Biggar, who had made a good deal of the running up to midnight, had retired, presumably for rest. At length Mr. Gibson pointed out that the committee had been for four and a half hours engaged in discussing a single line of the bill -and the mention of this circumstance seemed to shame the Parnellites, for they immediately collapsed, and permitted a division to be

122 to 16. When the figures were announced darkness nad disappeared and daylight was streaming bright through the stained-glass windows. In the double glare of light—the natural and the artificial-the House presented a sadly somnolent aspect. Many members who had been unceremoniously aroused from the hidden benches upon which they had been surreptitiously sleeping, were jaded and weary and their exhausted condition was painfully obtrusive. One by one the disturbed member again retired to their coveted nooks, as Mr Sexton launched forth another amendment, which the Chairman some time afterwards ruled out of order. Mr. Leamy next submitted an amendment which was not on the paper, but the object of which was to prevent any person imprisoned under the Coercion Ac from paying any share of the compensation rendered necessary by the commission of crime during his incarceration. Sir William Harcourt asked the ruling of the Chairman as to whether the amendment was in order, be cause, said he, it is difficult to determine on the spur of the moment whether amendments furbished up for the purposes of offering further obstruction to the Bill are really germane to its provisions. The Chairman (Mr. Courtney-who had replaced Dr. Playfair at 1.30) however, ruled that the amendment was "substantially relevant." Then interposed Mr. Leamy: "I want to know whether it is in order for the Home Secretary to attribute obstruction to a member." that is an act of disorder," quickly retorted Sir William Harcourt, "it is one which it will be my duty frequently to repeat." Then he continued: "Greater trifling with the time of the House and with the subject matter of debate cannot possibly be conceived than the urging of an amendment such as this, which I cannot see can have any object except the un-necessary delay of this bill. If people who are in Kilmainham are to be exempted, then people elsewhere will have an equal title to exemption. There is only this distinction that in the case of the inmates of Kilmainham the other. It is to be hoped, then, that our Government, in the first place, will of the usurers and their hangers-on and advecates. Their lies are believed by terminate the unfortunate Anglo-French Malet, Colvin, and the official European friends denied this unwarrantable and under the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had to do when the House slightly the presumption is that they have had the presumption is the presumption is that they have had the presumption is the the presumption is that they have had to do

aken. The amendment was negatived by

was taken on the amendment, with the result that it was negatived by 109 to 15.

The next hour and a half was occupied in the discussion and disposal of several amendments having for their object the restriction of the means by which the "blood tax," as it is called, might be levied. In the interval—at half-past five-Mr. Courtney left the chair and was supplanted by Mr. Shaw Lefevre. Then, and by this time the Chamber was brilliantly suffused with sunlight, Mr. Healy proposed to make the eligibility of a collector under the section dependent upon his possession of the qualifications necessary for the post of high constable and collector of the grand jury cess. The Government resisted the proposal, but it was strenuously supported by Mr. Parnell and his followers. In the course of the debate upon it the Home Rulers complained bitterly of interruptions from the Radical benches notably from Mr. Caine and Mr. Lyulph Stanley, who were engaged in earnest and ani-mated conversation. Mr. T. P. O'Connor put the question to the Chairman as to whether these in erruptions-this "continual chattering within the courtesies of this House. "If there were any interruptions," retorted the Chairman, "I think I should have heard them." Mr. Callan—who had long been snugly reposing on the corner seat of the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side—suddenly and unexpectedly interposed at this stage. "I rise," said he, "to call your attention to the shameless conduct—..." Colonel Carington's interposition on a point of order, which was not answered, prevented Mr. Callan from completing his sentence, but it led Mr. Redmond into violent invective and into attributing to English members the inten-tion "to raise heat and bad blood," to "exhaust the patience," and to "pre ipitate a scene in which discredit shall be thrown upon the Irish members." By 109 to 14 the amend

ment was negatived.

Next Mr. Healy proposed a proviso making five shillings the limit of court expenses in the event of legal proceedings being taken for the recovery of the penalty. This amendment was discussed at wearisome length, and gave rise to a lively scene. Mr. Callan, again arising from his torpor and launching into imagery, likened the Home Secretary to a 'Corinthian pillar of the State." Three times he was called to order, and on the last occasion on which he was reproved by the Chair he remarked, "If I won't be heard then I beg to sit down." Rising at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, and speaking with great

warmth, Sir William Harcourt said-In all my parliamentary experience, a more intolerable and unjustifiable waste of public time—(loud cheers)—has never been known than that exhibited upon this clause, which has occupied the House for fourteen hours with amendments, many of them wholly unreasonable, and none more unreasonable than that now under discussion. (Loud cheers.) I know it is no use entering a protest; but I do so in order to show how it may be necessary hereafter to proceed with this bill. (Renewed cheers.) After fourteen hours of the most -(cheers)—the most deliberate, and wantonthe most intolerable waste of time-(continued cheers)-the House has been discussing for nore than an hour an amendment for which no sort of solid argument has been offered. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

A short discussion followed, during which Mr. Plunket commented upon the profligacy of time and the insulting observations which had come from the Irish members, and at twenty minutes past seven the amendment was

negatived by 108 to 14. About eight o'clock Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. W. H. Smith, who had been absent all night, walked up the floor of the House amidst loud cheers. At five minutes past eight o'clock, in a House comprising something like three hundred members, the Chairman put the question that Clause 17 as amended stand part of the bill. Upon this the Home Secretary again rose and delivered a spirited speech, pointing out that upon a clause of secondary importance the time equivalent to two whole sittings of the House of Commons had been expanded. This had been done with the deliberate intention of blocking and impeding the progress of a measure for the prevention of crimes in Ireland. (Cheers.) For weeks every method at their disposal had been used for the purpose of resisting the passage through the House of a measure which night in any manner stop the horrible and atrocious crimes now being perpetrated in reland. (Loud cheers.) He asked the House of Commons and the country to note what had been done, in order that every member and every party in the House who desired that the abominable condition of Ireland should find some remedy might consider whether the time had not come when some method to accomplish it should be taken.

(Loud and prolonged cheers.) Mr. Parnell accused the Home Secretary of Parliamentary offence, and of usurping the functions of the Chair, and declared that the bill and the speech of the Home Secretary would only lead to a further alienation of Irishmen from the cause of law and order. Sir Stafford Northcote followed, and declared that it was an insult to their common sense to attempt to divert them from the business before them by the flimsy pretexts made by the hon. member for Cork. He assured the Government of the support of his party if they made any further proposal to expedite the bill. Referring to the attitude of the party towards the Procedure proposals, he said they did what they could to prevent any of the privileges of debate being destroyed, but these could only be preserved by a proper and reasonable attention to the absolute necessity of carrying on the business of the House. Viscount Ebrington said that a majority of the Irish members had never once voted against

Mr. Sexton remarked that no ingenuity of the Government would interfere with their intention not to permit this bill to pass until they had said all they had to say against it. Dr. Lyon Playfair relieved Mr. Shaw Lefevre in the chair at twenty-five minutes to nine, about which time many members came in to relieve those who had been on the

enches during the night. Mr. Trevelyan reminded the House that the discussion of this clause had now lasted fifteen hours, two whole legislative days, while important measures affecting the whole Empire were delayed. The policy pursued by hon. members opposite was more serious than the breach of parliamentary forms; obstruction now discredited reasonable discussion. He had, a few days ago, solemnly warned the House of Commons what would happen if this bill was delayed; had his warning not been justified? (Cheers.) The responsibility of not passing it so iously weighed upon a portion of the members of the House, and if obstruction wrs continued much longer Parliament would share in that responsibility.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor made a stinging personal speech and was followed by Mr. Leamy and Mr. Healy, the latter contrasting the late and the present thief Secretaries, to the disadvantage of the former, but informing Mr. Trevelyan that probably at this time next year the Irish members would have as much cause to find fault with him as they had with the non. member for Bradford.

Mr. Forster, who showed by his evening dress that he had been in the House during the night, said he was concent to leave his career to the judgment of his country. (Hear, hear.) In one respect, he reminded the House, the Act of last year had not been a failure. It had prevented the hon. member for Cork and the hon. member for Wexford and his friends from governing Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced the time had come when the House should carry out its intention to have the measure passed with as little Mr. Justin McCarthy considered the late Chief Secretary had put the history of Ireland into a sentence. It had always been owing to some Coercion Bill and the police that Ireland had been kept from being governed by the gentlemen she would have selected and the system she would have chosen. The hon. member was proceeding with some personal remarks about the Home Secretary, when The Chairman said the hon. member was

not speaking to the clause. Mr. Justin McCarthy replied that he was answering several speeches.

The Chairman: The discussion has drifted away from the clause, and I have to ask that the hon. member should now speak to it.

Mr. McCarthy concluded by saying that they would not be menaced by the bravo of the Treasury bench.

Mr. Redmond followed with an irrelevant

speech.
Mr. Biddulph (interrupting): Is it not time that this miserable farce should be put a stop

The Chairman: I have been painfully impressed for the last three days as to the manner in which the business of the Committee has been conducted. It is the opinion of the Chair that deliberate and planned obstruction exists, and I will soon have to indicate to the Committee the names of members who, in my opinion, are engaged in it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Redmond continued his observations, and was several times called to order.

The Chairman then said (it now being halfpast nine), I think the time has come when it is absolutely necessary to stop this systematic obstruction, and I severally name to the Committee as having so engaged in this course of mittee as having so engaged in this course of obstruction the following members: — Mr. Biggar, Mr. Callan, Dr. Commins, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Marum, Mr. Metge, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Savton and Mr. Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Sullivan. (Interruption.)

Mr. O'Donnell (sitting in his place, and in a loud voice): That statement is an infamy. (Irish cheers, and cries of "Order!" and 'Name!") I have been absent up till now, and I have been foully named as guilty of obstruction. You sin against all the traditions of your office. (Sensation.)

The Chairman: That statement I will report to the House. In the meantime I severally "name" the members I have named. Mr. Childers made the usual motion that the members named should be suspended from

the service of the House during the remainder of this day's sitting. Mr. O'Donnell, when his name was mentioned, called out vociferously, "False!"

The chairman put the question to the House amid a running fire of comment from the Irish members. He asked the "Noes" to name tellers, when "Redmond and Power," the usual tellers for the Irish party, were named.
The Chairman: They have been "named." Mr. Callan: By what rules of the House? Mr. Healy: The Rules of the House are

The Chairman: If the "Noes" have no tellers I must declare that the "Ayes" have it. Colonel Nolan and Mr. Synan were then named as tellers.

The Committee divided—for the motion, 126; against, 27-majority, 99. (Loud cheers At ten minutes past ten the Speaker entered

the House, amid uproarious cheers from the Ministerialists and from the Home Rulers. Dr. Lyon Playfair said: I have to report as having been, in my opinion, guilty of systematic obstruction the following members. (The list was here read.) The Committee have thereupon suspended them from the service of the House.

Sir John Hay (remaining seated, and speaking with his hat on) said: Mr. Speaker, I have been for twelve and a half hours in the House, and Mr. Marum and Mr. Callan ought not to have been included in the list. Mr. Healy: I am glad I'm in it anyhow.

Mr. Biggar and Colonel Nolan rose to order The Speaker read the list of names without taking any notice of the interruptions. Mr. Biggar again intervened. He said he was not in the House from twelve on Friday

till nine o'clock on Saturday, and he had not spoken. He knew the member for Tipperary had not been in the House since twelve o'clock on Friday night. Mr. Callan (sitting, and speaking with his hat on): I think it right to say in duty to my-

self that while Mr. Playfair was in the chair I did not open my lips, and therefore, when he states I am guilty of wilful and deliberate obstruction, he states what is an utter falsehood A division was then taken on the question, with the Speaker in the chair; and Mr. Parnell immediately walked hastily down the gangway, round behind the Speaker's chair, o Dr. Playfair, who sat on the Treasury bench, and with whom he had a short and angry conversation. The House divided-For the motion, 125;

against 29; majority for, 96. The Speaker then "named" Mr. Biggar, being at the head of the list, to withdraw, when an Irish member called out, "Let us go together," and they rose simultaneously and withdrew. Mr. Callan, before retiring said:-I have been suspended by false reports made by a salaried official of the present Government. After the hon. gentleman and his friends had withdrawn, Dr. Playfair said: I have to report to the House, that Mr. O'Donnell, the member for Dungarvan, sitting n his place, insulted the chair, and said that the action taken by it was an act of infamy Oh, oh.) Mr. Albert Grey: I have to state that the hon. member for Louth crossed the floor and said to me that the gentlemen who supported this motion would be voting for a falsehood. Mr. Childers moved that the conduct of Mr. O'Donnell be considered on Monday. Sir S. Northcote supported this course. Mr. A. O'Connor moved the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gray, Mr. O. Sullivan, Mr. O'Kelly, and Mr. Synan supported the movement for the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone, who had just entered the House, at twenty minutes to eleven, justified the motion to deal with Mr. O'Donnell or Monday. Mr. Shiel and Mr. Lalor also spoke in support of the adjournment. The House divided, when the motion for adjournment was negatived by 156 to 14, and the motion by Mr. Childers was agreed to. Mr. Cowen gave notice that on Monday he would move a vote of censure on the Chairman of Committees. The House again went into Committee, and Mr. Gray moved to report progress. Mr. Dodson opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. Synan and Mr. A. O'Connor, both hon, members being frequently called to order.

Sir John Hay hoped the Government would now carry the bill through Committee, even although they sat over Sunday. Waterloo was fought on Sunday. Sir George Campbell also supported continuous sitting. The House thereupon continued the sitting, arrangements having been made for carrying on the sitting until midnight. Members were divided into relays, each relay to be on duty about eight hours. A number of expelled members after their expulsion watched the proceedings from the Strangers' Gallery.

Information respecting the subsequent pro ceedings in the House will be found under Latest Telegrams."

THE MURDER IN SOUTH LONDON.-The postmortem examination of the body of John Down, which was found in the Thames at Horsleydown on Wednesday, leaves little doubt that the man was murdered. wound in the shoulder seems to have been inflicted after death with a boat-hook, but an examination of the head showed that the deceased had been hadly beaten about the head, and as the appearance of the lungs showed that death was not caused by drowning, it is now thought probable that the man was dead before he was thrown into the river.

A COMPLICATED DIVORCE CASE. In the Probate and Divorce Court, before the Right Hon. the President and a special jury, the case of "Claudet v. Claudet, Arm-

strong, Sefton, Lavaguino, and Parry" was opened on Friday.—This was the husband's suit for a divorce on the ground of his wife's immorality with the Co-respondents.—The Respondent answered denying the charge.—The Co-respondent, Sir Alexander Armstrong, also answered and denied it, and alleged that if there had been immorality the Petitioner had condoned it. The Co-respondents Sefton and Parry simply answered denying the charge against them, and the other Co-respondent, against them, and the other Co-respondent, Lavaguino, did not answer, and does not appear by counsel. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., Dr. Pritchard, and Mr. Searle were counsel for the Petitioner; Mr. Bayford, for the Respondent; Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. A. Currie for the Co-respondent, Sir A. Armstrong. Mr. H. Buck for the Co-respondent Parry; the Co-respondent Sefton appeared in person.— Co-respondent Sefton appeared in person.— The Petitioner, Mr. F. Claudet, is an engineer. On the 21st of August, 1854, he was married to the Respondent, then Miss Mary Harriet Stone, the daughter of a well-known gentle-man in the City of London, at St. Pancras Church. After the marriage they lived in comparative happiness for several years, and there have been several children, the issue of the marriage. For many years, however, during the latter part of their cohabitation they led a most unhappy life; but while they did so, there was not a vestige of imputation against the Petitioner, who had only been too kind and indulgent to a woman who did not deserve it. In 1864 the Respondent was in the Isle of Wight, where she made the acquaintance of the first-named Co-respondent, then Dr. Alex. Armstrong, a gentleman con-nected with the Medical Department of the Army. Petitioner knew nothing of this; but in September, 1865, on his return from the Norway fishings he found a letter addressed to his wife by Armstrong, which at once aroused his suspicions. On finding this he consulted his wife's friends, and by their advice he wrote Armstrong forbidding him to have any further communication with his wife by letter or otherwise. In reply Sir Alexander Armstrong wrote the Petitioner a most impudent letter, in which he charged him with having ill-treated his wife, and stated that if he had not been a married man he would then have taken her under his protection. It was understood, however, that all correspondence was broken off; but again, in 1876, the petitioner found that it was renewed, and from that time up to the separation of the parties their married life was one continued scene of unhappiness. The whole matter resulted in the Respondent telling her husband that for the last fifteen years she had been the mistress of Sir Alexander Armstrong. The final separation took place in consequence of a letter the husband found addressed to his wife by the co-respondent Parry, who was a colonel in an artillery regiment. The other co-respondent the Petitioner was alleged to have met while travelling abroad.—Mr. Frederick Claudet, the Petitioner, was then called. He stated that he lived at Oak-hill-park, Hampstead. There were five children born of the marriage. They lived happily together up to the summer of 1865, when on his return from Norway he found the letter from Dr. Armstrong addressed to his wife. That was in September, 1865. His wife then promised to give up all further intimacy with Armstrong, and the matter then ended. He never saw Armstrong but once, and that was at the Exhibition of 1862, when he was introduced to him by his wife. In 1875 he found another letter from Armstrong to his wife, in which he upraided her for having become reconciled "low fellow," meaning, of course, himself. That matter was also hushed up. and matters went on until 1878, when he received an anonymous letter which charged his wi e with misconduct with another man. He spoke to his wife on the subject, when she

told him that she knew Armstrong was the writer of the letter, as he had told her he was determined to keep hold of her, and that if she attempted to get out of his grasp he would make her life miserable. His wife told him that he had written letters to her to that effect. On hearing this he threatened to take criminal proceedings against Armstrong for libel, but for the sake of his children and the advice of his friends, as well as at the suggestion of his wife, he agreed to refer the matter to Captain Bedford Pym, a friend of Armstrong. His wife told him that Captain Pym might be able to induce Sir Alexander Armstrong to retract the scandal he had uttered against his wife, and return her letters. He believed at the time that Armstrong was libelling his wife. That matter was brought to a close by his wife telling him that she had been Armstrong's mistress for the past 15 years. On his wife telling him that he wrote Captain Pym on the 24th of April, 1878, withdrawing his consent from the arbitration proposal, Armstrong at first promised to retract and make an apology. Afterwards he refused, and he never did so. All that was referred to Captain Pym was the scandal affair. The question as to his wife's immorality was never referred to him. No award was ever given by Captain Pym, and he continued to live with his wife. He did not know that while he did so, she was in the habit of visiting Armstrong at his chambers in the Albany. In 1879 he went with his wife to Italy. He was not aware of her meeting the Co-respondent, Lavaguino, there. In June, 1881, he found a letter addressed to his wife from Colonel Parry. also found letters addressed to her from Sefton and Lavaguino. He knew nothing about either of them. He put all these letters into his solicitors' hands in order that they might institute inquiries. The present suit was the result of those inquiries. placed these letters in the hands of his solicitors he went abroad, and had never lived with his wife since. The five children of the marriage were all over sixteen years of age. He afterwards received a most imploring penitent letter from his wife beseeching him to stay his hand as her punishment had been more than she could bear.—Mr. Bayford stated, as representing the Respondent, that having read over the letters in the suit he found that he had no case, and that he did not intend to cross-examine the Petitioner.—In cross-examination by Mr. Willis, on the part of Sir Alexander Armstrong, Mr. Claudet stated that in 1865 and 1876 he suspected his wife with Armstrong, but she never ac-knowledged her guilt until 1878. In 1863 and 1864 he had some slight difference with her.
The cause of this was that she took men into his house of whose presence he did not approve. Colonel Forbes, a mutual friend, was consulted on that occasion. The case was not concluded when the Court rose.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The greatest activity prevailed at Woolwich on Friday, in consequence of the receipt of a War-Office order to get ready, within 48 hours, a light siege train, equipped with the following guns and howitzers:—Ten 40pounder siege guns, ten 25-pounder siege guns, six 7-pounder guns, ten 6.6 inch howitzers, together with the requisite gun carriages, ammunition waggons, etc. There were also despatched from Woolwich to-day four new machine guns for transmission to the Mediterranean squadron. At the dockyard, workmen have been busy all day preparing for the despatch of a field hospital, including pharmacy and surgical waggons, fitted up for the use of the wounded on the battlefield. Workmen were also busy during the day in the Ordnance Store Department in the day in the Ordnance Store Department in bringing out of store the waggons and appliances for field telegraphing. Amongst the other stores being sent out are 3,000 new Roumanian spades, 3,000 waterproof sheets, a number of field hospital tents, electric cable for the use of the engineers engaged on the torpedo vessels, etc. MORNING EDITION.

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# PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 2-3, 1882.

THE THREATENED WAR. The announcement that, at Sunday's Council of Ministers in Alexandria, Arabi Pacha suggested a levy en masse of the population, is one that may well make us uneasy, coupled as it is with the supplementary statement that the works at the Alexandria forts continue, and that some of them are armed with heavy artillery: this being done under the very nose of our Fleet. In face of facts such as these, the tardy proceedings of the Conference will serve to irritate rather than to satisfy the public opinion of the country. There are not many solutions possible, and the Powers are limited in the choice of their conclusions by the very nature and conditions of the case. It is for this reason that public opinion in England should be on the alert, and not allow itself to be outstripped, either gradually or suddenly. by events. It is necessary to consider in good time what it is the Conference may recommend, and how far it will be consistent with the credit and interests of this country to assent to that recommendation. How stands the case? We have been temporarily, at all events, ejected from all authority, all influence, all prestige in Egypt; and yet the Sultan-the nominal Sovereign of Egypt-once more declares that the position is perfectly satisfactory. His satisfaction is apparently caused by the presence of Arabi Pacha at the War Office, by an ostensible reconciliation between Arabi and the Khedive, and by the disappearance from the scene of those who have been the leading members of the European Control. Can this satisfaction be shared by the English Government? To answer the question we have only to remember that the English Government a few weeks ago demanded that Arabi should be exiled. announced that it would exact the due fulfilment of this demand, and sent a Fleet to Alexandria because the demand was not complied with. Obviously, therefore, no conclusion at which the Conference sitting at Therapia can arrive will be satisfactory to the English Government that does not include, as one of its conditions, the deposition of Arabi from the position he now occupies. But what probability is there that the majority of the Powers will formulate this condition? The Ministry of which Ragheb is the nominal head, and in which Arabi occupies the post of Minister of War, was nominated by the Khedive, not only at the recommendation, but on the insistance, of the German and Austrian Consuls in Egypt. What likelihood is there that Germany and Austria will throw over their agents, whom they have certainly not yet disowned, and stultify their own action so far as to insist that Arabi, who owes his present position to their intervention, shall be forcibly dispossessed? It is far more probable that the Representatives of Germany and Austria at the Conference will labour to devise some middle term, under which Arabi may be left substantially in command of the situation. If they take this course, it is an open secret that the Representative of Italy will express assent to their views, and it is pretty certain that the Russian Representative will be instructed not to run counter to their wishes. It must be borne in mind that Germany and Austria have no quarrel with Arabi, that the Sultan has just given him a fresh and a striking testimony of his confidence and pleasure, and that the Eastern Powers are, to say the least of it, as anxious to help the Sultan out of a difficulty as to help England and France out of one. The ways of Diplomacy are sometimes so tortuous, and always so uncertain, that it is possible the foregoing calculation may not be verified. But if it is, what then? What course will the English Government adopt, and what will be the attitude of the English people? We are well aware that on this as on every occasion two courses are open to us. The Government might bow to the conclusions of the other Powers, might agree to leave Arabi where he is, might affect to assume that the breach between him and Tewfik has been healed, and might end byt adopting the present contention of the Sultan that the status quo ante has already been re-established in Egypt. On the other hand, the Government may urge that it is unable to concur in the opinions of the Powers; that it regards Arabi as the main author of the disturbance, disorders, and mischiefs that have accrued in Egypt; that it considers the apparent co-operation of Tewfik with Arabi a mere pretence, and Tewfik as in reality Arabi's prisoner; that it cannot allow that the status quo ante has been restored till Arabi is removed, Tewfik reinstated in Cairo, the Egyptian Army reduced to proper obedience, reparation made for the massacre of English subjects, and the European Control re-affirmed in its integrity. These are the two, and the only two, possible courses. Which of them will be adopted? Which of them ought to be adopted? There was a time when no Englishman would have dreamed of asking the question, but we have witnessed such extraordinary things during the last few weeks; an English Cabinet has manifested such vacillation, such want of spirit; such amazing excuses have been made for all these circumstances, that the public may well be pardoned if they feel the very gravest doubt whether the Government will not, if they are only pressed hard enough, make fresh surrenders and court fresh humiliations. We are willing, however, to believe that the long-suffering of the Prime Minister and his colleagues has reached its limit; that, however much they have hesitated and procrastinated hitherto, they have at length made up their minds that hesitation and procrastination must be abandoned. Lord Kimberley told his hearers at the Cobden Club dinner on Saturday that the Government, while they believed they were acting wisely in inviting the advice and concert of the European Powers, were resolved to defend the interests and honour of the nation "come what may." This language rightly understood can have but one meaning. Certainly the preparations that are notoriously being made in our arsenals and at our garrisons are inconsistent with the supposition that England is going to show the white feather, will haul down its flag

to Arabi, or meekly accept whatever solu-

tion of the Egyptian difficulty it may please

other Powers to dictate.—Standard.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. The Times correspondent at Alexandria

telegraphed on Sunday :-

Ragheb is said to have expressed annoy-ance at the publication of Dervish's Circular without consulting him, and has accordingly issued one with his own signature in almost identical terms. Great stress is laid in both on the fact that Europeans and natives are equal in the eyes of the Government. This, course, is meant to be reassuring. Whether it is likely to be so may be judged from the fact that at the Council on Friday Arabi proposed that all passports should be refused to native subjects, and that in the event of their succeeding in getting away without them their property should become confiscated to the State. Two Ministers orly, those of Finance and Public Works, opposed this iniquitous measure. The result is that Mayloum Pacha, five years ago Director of the Daira Sanieh, but since then holding no office and taking no part whatever in politics, has been refused his passports after he had sent away the whole of his family. The object of the measure is, no doubt, to stop the stampede of respectable natives whose exodus formed the best answer to those who allege the identity of the Military and National parties. It has so far succeeded that Cherif and others, who had intended to leave, have abandoned the attempt, but the panic is thereby increased. We are told that all difficulties are over; we are begged to have confidence, and yet men who are purely private individuals are debarred the right travelling. It is natural to be afraid that similar prohibition will be shortly exercised against Europeans, seeing that universal equality is so ostentatiously proclaimed.

The Khedive, though better, is still far from well. It is, in fact, impossible but that Lishealth should suffer from the intense mental

strain to which he has for so long been subjected. Another patient, too, Egypt herself, is suffering from the perhaps necessary delays of diplomacy. If the physicians consult too long they may find there is nothing left to save. It is estimated that every day's delay costs the country £10,000. Without pinning one's faith on statistics it is impossible even for a casual visitor here not to see that the life-blood of the country is ebbing away, and politically we may yet finish with scenes that

will recall the Commune. As regards the solution, I have always adrocated the sending of Turkish troops. I can do so no longer. The evil has gone far beyond any such remedy. In the first place, the Sultan's policy throughout has been so treacherous that no reliance is placed on such intervention, even by Turks themselves. We should find the troops brought here, a new Ministry or a new Circular offered as a solution, and, finally, we should find ourselves face to face with the difficulty plus an army of fighting troops. But, besides this, it is European prestige that has suffered, and, if Egypt is to become again habitable to Europeans, it is European prestige which must be restored If it were possible to conceive a method by which Europe could obtain all her other objects without the employment of force, it would not be efficacious for the ultimate prosperity of the country. It is not from desire for vengeance, for one can hardly feel anything but pity for the too credu-lous dupes of a few schemers, not all of for their acts; but it is because it is absolutely necessary to show force to make an example and to inspire fear, if it is desired to render the life of a European tolerable in the country, that I insist on the necessity of some very strong manifestation of our force. After all that has passed, the intervention of Turkey, whatever other effect it produced, would be interpreted as a triumph over the Christian. Let our intervention be as bloodless as possible, but for the very existence of the country it is necessary that Europe should openly be the moving power which suppresses revolt and forbids massacre. Even if every-thing else is effected, yet if the fleets leave Alexandria without destroying every fort and showing their power, no argument will ever eradicate from the minds of the natives the idea that they have proved their impotence. The practical force of Europe, as against Egypt, must be shown before any confidence will be restored. Surely Europe has learnt that moral force has in Egypt no power what-

Speaking lately to a high foreign military authority, he said that after careful study of the country and its military resources he was of opinion that no practical resistance could be offered to English troops. A landing at Aboukir would either be unopposed or, if opposed, would leave Alexandria open to the fleets. Arabi would, it is believed, not attempt to defend Alexandria, but would retreat to Cairo. This, said my authority, could be readily prevented. Five thousand men landing from each side could seize the railway and shut Arabi in Alexandria, the entire garrison, including police, not exceeding 10,000 men. The easy destruction of the forts, which could be effected by two ships alone of the fleet within 20 minutes, would spread such consternation that Arabi would be delivered

a prisoner by his own troops. With the exception of the Diplomatic Body, almost the entire remaining European population is in the harbour. With one notable exception every mail steamship company running to Alexandria has placed steamers at the disposal of the colony, and nothing can exceed the civility which is offered to subjects of their own and other nationalities. The one exception is the British Peninsular and Oriental Company, and, in spite of all the efforts of Admiral Seymour, the British colony, thanks to this company, alone are compelled to seek refuge on board the Austrian Lloyd's, the Messageries, Rubattino, or Russian boats. A few persons are now on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Khiva. They will to-day be transferred to the Kashgar, but upon that steamer leaving for Brindisi on Tuesday they have to shift for themselves until the arrival of another boat in the ordinary course on Thursday. Seeing that the refugees are perfectly willing to pay liberally for accommodation, it willing to pay liberally for accommodation, it is the more remarkable that the richest company should be distinguished for the least desire to act with common humanity, in spite of earnest representations from their own and

Government authorities. The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing on Sunday, says :-

The Egyptian forts here have got a number of big guns in good position. They have several trained which are quite capable of sending bolts through the armour of the Invincible. At the same time, the strength of the Fleet in artillery must ultimately tell, and the Egyptian batteries will be eventually Defensive preparations are proceeding briskly. Reserves are being summoned to the standards. The troops in and near Alexandria have been increased by elever thousand men.

It is reported again that Bedouin hordes are menacing the Canal. There may be some truth in this. Their assistance was taken for granted by Arabi and the leaders of the Nationalists when they settled their programme. On the other hand, ships that have passed through the Canal say it is utterly untrue that Bedouins are hovering near it. Their testimony would be valuable were it possible to believe that the Bedouins who have undertaken to deal with the Canal would be so silly as to show their hands to the officers of every European vessel that passed through. The exodus of Europeans continues. Open

shops in the streets are literally "few and far between. There are long lines of highways, once bustling and busy, that are now a solitude. No European will live ashore if he

can afford to pay for quarters afloat.

The chief topic of discussion among the natives is what will England do with Egypt.

She is the only Power who is now expected to do anything practical in regard to the

Movements of parties of Bedouins in the direction of Cairo are still observable, and they are giving rise to great anxiety. These adventurers have to-day crossed the Canal in considerable numbers, and their arrival is regarded with all the more apprehension because certain Moslem Festivals and Fasts will soon be observed. The feast of the Saint Bayoume will give the fanatics an opportunity for meeting and protesting violently against the existing order of things. This feast, like that of the great fact of Ramazan, which will be held in the course of ten days, may be

utilised for seditious purposes.

The scare seems to have abated as the day has passed on. Europeans do not now seem to be afraid of showing themselves in the open. To-night there is quite a crowd of them in

the streets of Alexandria. In a despatch dated Sunday, the Calcutta correspondent of the Times telegraphs:—
Public feeling in India has been excited to an intense pitch of expectancy in view of the existing critical condition of affairs in Egypt. The subject of the disturbed state of Ireland has considerably paled in importance in the face of the momentous Indian interests at stake in the preservation of the Suez Canal, and so securing for India, free from that possibility of interruption, her direct trade route and shortest highway to Europe. As com-pared with the Suez Canal, the Cape route means an increase in distance of nearly 5,000 miles. A compulsory return to this route, however temporary in its nature, is looked upon in India as a possible political calamity of incalculable dimensions, and public opinion fully justifies the assertion that, if permitted, India is quite prepared to exert her large military resources in resisting to the uttermost extent the faintest menace to her communications with Europe through the Canal. From recent statistics, it appears that out of 1,573 ships, aggregating 3,291,525 tons, which passed through the Canal last year, 1.267 ships, aggregating 2.627,855 tons, were English. These figures afford a startling indication of the paramount and preponderating interest which Indian trade claims to exert in the ultimate settlement of the Egyp-tian crisis. The Indian government is keenly alive to Indian interests in the matter and is anxiously waiting on English policy. Orders have been received from England directing the military authorities to be in readiness to despatch an expeditionary force to Egypt to co-operate with an expeditionary force from England. The Indian Government, accordingly, will, upon receipt of telegraphic instructions, despatch from Bombay a force of all arms of 10,000 men, fully equipped, with transport carriage and Commissariat Orders have been issued to commanding officers of certain regiments to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation, and to commanding officers of those regiments which stand on the

roster for foreign service to be prepared to start at a moment's notice. Steamers in Bombay and at Calcutta are declining freight in view of the pending probability of the despatch of an expeditionary force. The Bomable service to the management on similar occasions, and who won hearty and wellbay Government have obtained a list of all steamers available for immediate transport. merited applause. The rôle of the Conte di It has been pointed out by the Press that an Egyptian campaign would be hailed with the troops, and that these troops are far more suited than European troops to undertake a

summer campaign in Egypt. Moreover, the Indian Light Cavalry would be invaluable for patrolling purposes if it were considered necessary to adopt military precautionary measures to prevent injury to the banks of the Canal. It is generally believed here that the troops which accomplished the famous march from Cabul to Candahar would have very little trouble in settling the warlike aspect of the Egyptian question if a resort to force were deemed essential by the Conference.

## THE DRIFT OF FRANCE.

The Spectator calls attention to the steadiness and rapidity with which the French Chamber is moving towards extreme democracy, and towards the extinction of any official recognition of the value of religion. In the former direction so much has been done that but little remains

"The Chamber is becoming Sovereign, and if the judges, the only great officers beyond its control, are made removable and elective, we shall see democracy enthroned in France as it has hardly yet been in any European country. That democracy will, we greatly fear, as all appearances portend, be avowedly pagan, using that word as the only one we possess to express a definite and conscious rejection of Christianity. The Deputies evidently believe that the complete secularisation of the State will be acceptable to their constituents. A conviction of that kind, which can be hardly erroneous, for the power of the electors over their members distinctly increases in France, marks an immense change of opinion, which in no long time will affect other than the semiecclesiastical laws. With religion flatly repudiated, there is but one basis possible for legislation, and that is enlightened selfishness and the code which enlightened selfishness will frame may differ very widely from any modern Europe has yet seen. There is no reason, for example, why it should be so chary of the death penalty, which is very effective, and costs comparatively nothing."

LORD KIMBERLEY ON THE EGYPTIAN

QUESTION. The most important speech in view of the Crisis in Egypt, delivered at the Cobden dinorisis in Egypt, delivered at the Conden din-ner on Saturday was the Earl of Kimberley's. The noble Earl, in proposing "Our Colonial Guests," said: Lord Derby has alluded to a very burning and a very serious matter, viz., the position in which her Majesty's Ministers find themselves at the present time. I am led especially to allude to it not only because Lord Derby has drawn your attention to it, but because we have had a speech from M. de Lesseps, whose grand work, the Suez Canal, has to be protected at the present time by the action of her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) My noble friend has well said this club, like the great man whose name it bears, is the advocate of peace. The present Government also is for peace. It is not a Government of aggression, but a Government which desires to confine itself directly to the protection of the interests of this country, while respecting the interests of other nations. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, you will all feel that as members of this club and as Englishmen you have a deep interest in the great highway which was made by the enterprise, the skill, and the perseverance of M. de Lesseps. (Cheers.) It is absolutely impossible that we can remain indifferent to what is passing in Egypt. We have taken what we believe to be the right and just course, upon so great a matter concerning all Europe, of going to all the European Powers, and inviting their advice and their concert upon this great question, and, come what may, we shall know how do defend the interests and honour of this nation. (Loud cheers.)

ANOTHER MAN KILLED BY THE BLIND ELE-PHANT.—Whilst being attended to by one of his keepers named Alfred Davis on Sunday, the elephant called Blind Bill turned on the man, and after goring him with his tusks trampled on him until the poor fellow was dead. This is the same elephant in Myers' collection at the Alexandria Palace that last week killed another keeper named Jones.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, SUNDAY.
The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the
Duchess of Albany drove out yesterday afternoon. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, attended by the Hon. Alex Yorke, went to London yesterday afternoon. His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the new parish church of St. Paul's, Hammersmith, and returned to Windsor with the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse shortly after

7 p.m. The Hon. Lady Biddulph, Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, and the Hon. Alex Yorke were in attendance. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse attended Divine service this morning in the Private Chapel. The Rev. Ernest R. Wilber-force, D.D., Canon of Winchester and Sub-Almoner to the Queen, preached the sermon.

The Prince of Wales was present at a general meeting of the trustees of the British

Museum, on Saturday.
Princess Elizabeth and Princess Irene of Hesse visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud were present at Divine service on Sunday.

Count Piper, Minister of Sweden and Norway, has left for Sweden on a few months' leave of absence, during which Count Otto Steenbock will act as Chargé d'affaires.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam have been for several days past on a visit to Taunton. Their visit has been full of anxiety. The only child of the Hon. William T. Wentworth Fitzwilliam has been dangerously ill from an attack of diphtheria, and the desperate remedy of ancheotomy has been performed with great skill and judgment by Mr. William Liddon, but great weakness followed, and the pros pects of recovery were very doubtful. Mrs. Fitzwilliam is on a visit to her father at Wilton House, Taunton. Since the above was written, says the Morning Post, we regret to say the little sufferer died about seven o'clock on Thursday evening. He was in his fifth year, having been born in October, 1877.

The Countess of Kenmare and Lady Mar-garet Browne have left town for the remainder of the season. The marriage of Mr. John Bickersteth, so of the Bishop of Ripon, to Lady Margaret Ashburnham is arranged to take place early

Lady Charles Beresford has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from The Hatch, Windsor. The Lord Mayor, on Saturday evening, entertained the Attorney-General, M.P., and many members of the Bar at dinner at the Mansion House.

MUSIC.

Repetitions of popular operas were given last week at Covent Garden to large audiences. In *Il Trovatore*, repeated on Thursday last, Mme. Fursch-Madi, in the *rôle* of Leonora, and Mlle. Tremelli, in that of Azucena, proved themselves more than equal to their respective tasks. Signor Marini being indisposed, the rôle of Manrico was undertaken by Signor Frapolli, who has this season rendered valu-

Luna was undertaken by M. Devries. Il Don Giovanni, with a strong cast, was given on Saturday night The Floral Hall concert given on Saturday attracted a large and brilliant gathering of Casta Diva," and Mme. Pauline Lucca,

the aristocracy. Mme. Albani, who was in splendid voice, achieved a great success in Mlle. Tremelli, Signor Mierzwinsky, and other popular members of the Royal Italian Opera ompany, executed a number of well-known selections to the evident gratification of the audience. The German Opera season at Drury Lane closed on Friday last with a repetition of

Wagner's comic opera, Die Meistersinger, which has rapidly become popular, and on this, as on former occasions, drew a very large audience. At the close of the opera the leading artists were called for, and warmly applauded, and a similar compliment was paid to the admirable conductor, Herr Hans Richter, who has contributed more largely than any one to the success of the past season. Without entering on a résumé of events still fresh in the memories of musical readers, we (Observer) may briefly record the fact that strict faith has been kept by the management. All the leading artists who were promised have appeared. The eight operas named in the propectus have been given, including Die Meistersinger and Tristan und Isolde, two of Wagner's most important works, quite new to English amateurs. In Mmes. Rosa Sucher, Malten, and Brandt, MM. Winkelman, Kraus, Ehrke, and Gnra we have recognised artists of the highest rank, worthy of the reputations they have acquired on the German operatic stage. The band has been in almost all respects excellent, and the return of the company next spring will be awaited with pleasurable

anticipation. The following gentlemen were last week elected directors of the Philharmonic Society for the ensuing twelve months:—MM. Fran-cesco Berger, W. G. Cusins, John Foster, George Mount, Chas. E. Stephens, and John Thomas, and Dr. Stainer. The treasurer's report showed a rapid rise in the prosperity of the society, and the new directors have commenced arrangements for a series of six concerts to be given next year.

THE DRAMA.

ADELPHI THEATRE. As Mr. Edwin Booth decided to make hi reappearance on the London stage in an im-personation already presented by him at the Princess's Theatre during his season there in the autumn of 1880 he was certainly wise to choose Richelieu from amongst the characters of his répertoire. It is scarcely necessary to point out again how and why the actor is so exceptionally well fitted in Lord Lytton's play. That this is so was generally felt even by those who were disappointed with Mr. Booth's Hamlet, who held his Iago intellectually inferior to Mr. Irving's, and who thought even his Bertuccio wide of the mark No dissentient voice is likely to be raised when Mr. Booth's embodiment of the cunning Cardinal, in all or almost all of his varied moods, is pronounced not only striking as a stage picture, but consistent and convincing as a study of character. His grim humour in the earlier episodes of the play contrasts and yet harmonises admirably with his display of nervous power in the scene where Richelieu's mental energy triumphs over physical weak ness and enables him to deliver the famous 'curse of Rome." He misses, perhaps deliberately, the customary suggestion of tenderness in the aged Cardinal's attitude towards Julie, but for the rest he lets no single point of the study escape him. If anything, Booth's fine performance has actually improved since last it was seen here: whether this be so or not, it is certain that his effort is made under more favourable conditions. Even now he is not very strongly supported; but on the previous occasion ther was something worse than mere negative defect in the general representation. As De Mauprat, a young American actor named Plymptom makes his début in England. His method is as yet lacking in refinement and moderation, but he has gifts which should stand him in good stead when he learns how to employ them more evenly, and with a clearer sense of what is appropriate. Miss Pateman, although needlessly stagey as Julie de Mortemar, deserves credit for her of emotional power, and Mr. E. H. Brooke for the intelligence and care which he pre sents Baradas. Mr. W. Younge, also, as François, is to be praised for the welcome freshness and youthful spirit of his assumption. Mr. Pateman and Miss Meyrick are add that Mr. Booth's reception at the Adelphi was highly cordial, and that his efforts were received with loud yet discriminating applause .- Observer.

GAIETY. The programme of the detachment from the Théatre Français has been carried out at the Gaiety to the letter, and their visit came to an end on Saturday night, after a week's representations of Ruy Blas, Les Rantzau, and Le Mari à la Campagne. Of these plays, Les Rantzau was the most adequately performed, and as a new drama, only produced in Paris within the last few months, it was naturally received with a great deal of curiosity. MM. Erckmann-Chatrian have not here succeeded in creating a play of high dramatic power, nor have they given us a pastoral story possessing the charm of L'Ami Fritz. The greater part, indeed, of Les Rantzau is devoted to subjects not particularly well suited to stage illustration, for though the details of the Rantzau's family disputes may be true to the provincial life of Alsace, they are certainly lacking in intrinsic interest. But in many respects the piece is unmistakably a work of finished art, or, at any rate, appears to be one as it is interpreted by M. Coquelin, Mlle. Bartet, and certain of their associates.

Warm temperature now prevails, and, being likely to continue, the next fortnight will doubtless, says the Era, find the number of West-end houses now open rapidly diminishing. Odette is drawing good houses at the Haymarket. Mr. Edwin Booth, who made his reappearance in England on Monday night at the Adelphi as Richelieu, received the most enthusiastic welcome, and considerably strengthened the high opinion previously formed of his impersonation of that character. Though now passed its hundredth night, the brilliant revival of Romeo and Juliet still attracts crowded houses at the Lyceum. The Princess's has its special attraction in The Romany Rye. With the Strand is identified the 246th performance of The Mascotte. At the Prince of Wales's Theatre the 527th consecutive performance of The Colonel is now announced. The Parvenu is having a lengthy run at the Court Theatre. At the Criterion the farcical comedy of Fourteen Days was played on Thursday evening for the hundredth time. Boccaccio has reached its seventieth night at the Comedy Theatre. At the Savoy Theatre Patience is continuing a career which already represents about seven hundred performances. Manteaux Noir is still being presented at the Avenue. The Royalty Theatre closed on Thursday night with The Boarding School, Long Ago, and Sindbad, and the theatre will now be rebuilt. The Lady of

Lyons has been played at Sadler's Wells.

At the banquet and evening party given to the Prince of Wales by M. Tissot, the French Ambassador, last week, the largest share of the musical honours fell to Mme. Théo, who in the course of the evening sang "Brasdessus, bras-dessous," "Capitaine, il y a des dames," "Les Trois Baisers," "Pi-ouit," and "La Chanson du Colonel," in a style that gave immense satisfaction to the guests of his Excellency. At the invitation of the Prince of Wales, Mme. Théo remained to supper at Albert House-gate, and seated at the same table were the Comte de Petitville, Colonel Fowler, and M. de Murietta. The room was arranged with a number of small tables, instead of those of the customary length; two others being presided over by the Duchess of Manchester and the Countess d'Aunay, wife of the First

Secretary to the Embassy. Mr. J. L. Toole has entered into an engagement to perform twice in France during the month of August. Of course the popular comedian will select a most appropriate piece for representation—Ici on Parle Français.

The Princesses Victoria, Louise and Maude of Wales, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, attended by Lady Biddulph and Colonel Carrington, were present at the morning performance of Patience at the Savoy Theatre on Saturday.

A new representative of the Amazon Queen n Babil and Bijou is to make her appearance at the Alhambra on Saturday night. This is a German lady named Marian, who is said to have attained, at the age of sixteen, the remarkable height of 8ft. 2in. Mr. Holland's announcements hold out vet further attractions for playgoers who defer their visit to the gailymounted spectacle, as it is added that Mile.

Marian " is still growing."

The present run of The Squire at the St. James's terminates in about a fortnight with the 170th performance of Mr. Pinero's very successful play. Mr. Hare and his company will then commence a provincial tour with The Squire, and will not return to London until shortly before Christmas.

THE MURDERS IN GALWAY. The inquest on the bodies of Mr. John

Henry Blake and his servant, Thaddeus Ruane, who were shot on Thursday, within half a mile of Loughrea, while driving with Mrs. Blake to attend Mass, was held on Friday. Sub-Inspector Barry was the first witness. He gave evidence as to meeting the car on which Mrs. Blake was seated, and described the manner in which the immediate neighbourhood was fruitlessly searched by constables. The Rev. Patrick Egan stated that Mr. Blake's car overtook him as he was driving into Loughrea. His companion stopped it, and Mrs. Blake told him what had occurred. He gave her what assistance he could, and administered the last rites of the Church to Mr. Blake, whome he found lying in the road. At Loughrea in the course of the twelve o'clock Mass which he celebrated he denounced the murder. The medical evi-dence left no doubt as to the cause of the death of Mr. Blake and that of his servant. The jury found that death had in both cases resulted from gun-shot wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown. Thursday was not only a Roman Catholic holiday, but was also fair day; and consequently there was a large number of people moving about. The road from Loughrea to Woodlawn, selected by the assassins for their work, is a broad, open highway, and one along which there is considerable traffic and movement This was particularly the case on the day of the tragedy, yet the police can trace no one who heard the report of any shots fired, or any one who either noticed any strangers in the neighbourhood or saw any persons with firearms. An examination of the place where the murderers lurked shows how fully they must have reckoned on the sympathy of the people. The low wall which skirts the road and behind which the assassins concealed themselves, encloses a large flat field. The country all around is very level, and two or three men could not possibly have remained even for a few minutes on the spot where they undoubtedly must have been for a much longer period without being seen by many persons. The wall, unlike most of such erections in Galway, is built close with mortar. The party, however, had deliberately drilled two large holes in it. These are distant about half a dozen yards, indicating that the assassins had separated themselves into two parties to make the result more sure. Five men have been arrested. One a man named Michael Sweeney, who was met on the road by the police patrol, and who, ac-cording to their calculation, must have been immediately at or close to the scene of the crime at the moment of its perpetration. The others are Patrick Rafferty, Thomas Cahill, Michael Conolly, and John Halloran. The reasons whereon the police ground their suspicion in these cases is not known. Mrs. Blake has been removed to the Carmelite convent, which is a short distance out of the town. She is confined to bed, but no fears are entertained with regard to her

perfect recovery.

Attention is being directed to the fact that tion. Mr. Pateman and Miss Meyrick are also included in the cast. It remains only to scure print which circulates in the neighbour-

hood, there was a long communication from Loughrea, containing the following passages. which, read in the light of the last murder,

have a fearful meaning:—
Shawn B— at the old game! The same in his Shawn B— at the old game! The same in his old age as in his youth! The new agent Padher. A few days ago the farm of a respectable farmer residing at Larch-hill was put up for auction, in compliance with Shawn B— s orders, and purchased by A. Emery, an Emergency agent, there being no other bidder. Shawn had not patience to wait the passing of the Arrears Bill until he should get his pound of flesh from the poor, pauperized, rack-rented tenant. The next step, of course, will be the hunting of the poor tenant from his little home, perhaps to spend the remaining days of his life in an Irish workhouse, there meditating and praying for the long wished-for day when his unhappy land will be rid of the heartless crew who are responsible for the many foul stains east upon the fair fame of our persecuted motherland. Rumour had it that Shawn was going to retire into obscurity. Would that he always remained there. Could the evicted speak from their graves they would tell how the little cots where they were reared were levelled by D'Arey's and Jack's bailiff's—levelled by the blood-stained Jack's bailiff's—levelled by the blood-stained hands of the Johnny Nevins (Johnny Nevin, the head house-leveller, one of the most notorious wretches that ever lived, died years ago with the curses of hundreds of widows and orphans on his head, his corrupted carcass having to be buried immediately after death to prevent plague). They would, alas! tell how the little handsome cottages on the Hill, Galway-road, Athenry-road, etc., were levelled to the ground by Clarrackrent's minions and themselves, forced to enter the work-house, there only to live for a few days and be consigned to a pauper's grave. I have seen hundreds of these poor people cast on the roadside to die, as many of them did after the execution of

the legal "death sentence."

No doubt is now entertained that "Shawn B——" meant Mr. John Blake, who is afterwards spoken of as "Jack." In the same cated. His tenants are stated to be in the direct misery from exorbitant rents. A millstone of arrears hangs round their necks. It is stated that he "bought the K-- (no doubt the Kirwan) property at famine price; and now, for want of foresight, he wants to extort under threats of eviction and law costs fabulous rents from his pauperized tenants." The readers of the paper are exhorted to "spead the all-saving light" throughout the district; but it would be well for the peace and happi-

ness of the country if it was extinguished. THE EGYPTIAN AS A SOLDIER. The Pall Mall Gazette says :- We have received the following from a correspondent who has had considerable experience in Eastern wars:—A not unimportant element in the consideration of the Egyptian question is the value of the Arab as fighting material. Of the courage of the wretches who beat out the brains of so many Europeans caught by surprise and unarmed in the late Alexandria riots, one may judge by an incident which took place in the course of them. On the great square of Alexandria some two hundred of these patriotic protesters against the rule of the foreigner were engaged in hunting Europeans, when four attendants of the tri-bunal rushed out of their sanctuary with drawn swords, and the whole two hundred took to precipitate flight, leaving the square empty of all but the dead and wounded and the four messengers of justice. Without some firm assurance of the support of mustafiz or nizam it is quite certain that none of the ever have dared to raise against a foreigner. A kourbash is quite enough for the courage of the Egyptian on any ordinary occasion. As a soldier the bloody régime of Mehemet Ali has given him a prestige which, like the "scent of the roses," lingers long after the organization is shattered. It is true that once Egyptian soldiers defeated Turkish; but the latter were in a much lower state of discipline than now, while the former were ruled with a vigour of which the following incident, related by a veteran who remembered Mehemet Ali, will give an example. A milkwoman came to the Pacha one day complaining that one of his soldiers had robbed her of the milk she was bringing to camp. The soldier was iden-tified, and denied having taken the milk. "What did he do with it?" asked the Pacha. "Drank it," was the reply. At a sign the man's head was off his body, and his stomach, being opened was found full of milk. "Go," said the Pacha to the horrified milkwoman,

paying her the value of her milk; but if he had not taken it, your head would have paid for it." Needless to say this Draconian rule has long past away, and the Egyptian soldier of to-day is perhaps the most cowardly and degraded regular in existence. In the late Russo - Turkish war they could not be brought to face fire, and were kept in reserve for depot duty. In the Cretan insurrection of 1866 the Viceroy's guard was sent to the island to aid in the subjugation of the Christians, but on the first encounter 4,000 of them, attacked in an intrenched position by about 1,500 ill-armed Cretans, were driven into their intrenchments, their access to the water sources was cut off, and they surrendered unconditionally after the defeat of another division, which marched to their relief—the total being 8,000 men with artillery, and considered the best troops in the Egyptian army. In a subsequent affair, under Mehmet Kiritly Pacha, when the Egyptians were to cover the retreat of the main army, they broke and fled precipitately at the first attack of the insurgents, and squads of them, lost in the complicate byways and broken ground of the pass of Krapi, threw down their arms and were butchered without resistance by the Cretans. At the assault of the Convent of Arkadi, the only use the Egyptians could be put to was to be put in front with the bayonets of the Turkish regulars behind them and no alternative of safety. They were in this way driven into the breach, covering the Turks by their bodies. This was the testimony of one of the Italian officers in command of them, and nothing was more common than for the Cretans to send an Egyptian prisoner away contemptuously, saying that it was like butchering sheep to kill the Egyptians. They are capable only of the simplest evolutions, and their officers know little more of the science of war than the privates. The former are fond of fine uniforms and gewgawry, but they actually are never exercised in any movements of warfare; there is no conception of organization, and if a necessity arose for action it is not too much to say that the soldiers could not find their cartridges, the officers their commissariat, nor the commanders their officers. Nothing but the most inconceivable blunders could ever give them a military advantage, and the slightest menace towards a flanking movement would put the entire army to rout without firing a shot. A division from India landing at Suez and marching on Cairo would see the defenders of Alexandria in instant retreat, and the distribution of a few pounds would set the whole of the Bedouin tribes to plundering the regulars. With the exception of the Copts and a small number of the better classes of the inhabitants of Lower Egypt, there is nothing to form a self-governing nation; while anything like representative government or military efficiency must be the result of generations of development.

THE LATE PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Preparations are being made at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for the erection of the memorial to the late Prince Louis Napoleon. The memorial, which is the result of a military subscription, is to be placed on the green facing the Academy, and is to be constructed of granite and marble. The monument will consist of four polished marble steps, which have been specially brought from France, carefully packed, for the purpose, with two pedestals, upon which will be sur-mounted a statue of the unfortunate Prince. On either side of the pedestal will be a French eagle, and in the centre a wreath containing the letter "N.," surmounted by a TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 3-4, 1882.

THE SITUATION.

England, having plainly declared what is necessary to the security of her own vital interests in Egypt, will neither waver nor hesitate in giving full effect to her policy. It is in no aggressive spirit that we shall act, if we are called upon to act. It may even be admitted that an expedition of English troops for the purpose of inter-vening in the affairs of a foreign land invites criticism and requires defence. But the main lines of the defence of such a policy have been clearly indicated by the Ministers specially responsible for them, by Mr. Gladstone himself, by Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke, and the country has approved them. About the Suez Canal and its relation to the national interests there is practically no dispute. To this primary ground of intervention must be added the pledges repeatedly given to Tewfik, the anarchy which at present prevails in Egypt, and the total destruction of all European interests in the country. It may be argued of course-indeed, it has been argued—that England has nothing to do with the domestic affairs of Egypt, and that if the Egyptians prefer a military despotism tending to anarchy, that is no concern of ours. It is sufficient, perhaps, to reply that there is no sort of evidence to show that the Egyptians prefer anything of the kind. On the contrary, the real interests of Egypt would be far safer under a return to the status quo-which is all that England has ever demanded or is likely to enforcethan they have ever been under Arabi and his creatures. It is easy for the present Ministry, that is for Arabi himself, to declare that life and property are safe in Egypt and that the European community has nothing to fear. The European community is undoubtedly the best judge in the matter, and its judgment has been pronounced by its almost universal exodus. Thousands upon thousands of Europeans, Levantines included, men who are half Orientals and accustomed to the ordinary instability of affairs in the East, have sacrificed their all and fled from the country. The few who remain transact the little business that is left, not on Egyptian soil, but from vessels in the harbour of Alexandria. The whole apparatus of civilisation and progress throughout the country is either destroyed or brought to a standstill. Even at the best it will take months, or rather years, to repair the ravages wrought by the last few disastrous weeks. It is as clear as it can be that if Arabi is allowed to prevail, the country must go from bad to worse, and no Euro-

poses to serve.—Times. CETEWAYO'S VISIT.

pean interest in it, not even the Canal

itself, will be safe. This is the situation

with which England has to deal. If she

has to deal with it alone, she is prepared

to do so. But by her deference to the

wishes of France and by her readiness to

seek a European sanction for her action

she has shown that she has no isolated in-

terests to pursue and no aggessive pur-

The brief debate in the House of Lords on Cetewayo's visit to England will confirm the great majority of the public in the favourable opinion concerning the policy of the Government which they have lately expressed. The position of the Government, as described by Lord Kimberley, is absolutely unassailable. Cetewayo is not, as some of his detractors appear to suppose, a convicted criminal. On the contrary, he is, as Lord Kimberley points out, a captive whose dethronement was caused by a war which her Majesty's Ministers regard as having been both unjust and unnecessary. Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement of Zululand has broken down. The country has relapsed into a state of anarchy, and the time has now come when it is absolutely necessary, in the interest of peace and order, that the Zulu Government should be reconstituted on a new basis. Everyone who has followed the course of events in Zululand, especially during the last twelve months, will agree with Lord Kimberley when he says that the welfare of the country imperatively requires that the Zulus should be placed sunder some stronger authority than that of the thirteen kinglets. The question then arises whether the country shall be annexed to the British possessions in South Africa, or whether the only native ruler whom the Zulus are prepared to recognize shall be set up again. Lord Kimberley states that the Government will come to a conclusion on this subject when they have received Sir Henry Bulwer's report. In the meanwhile, if they decide to restore Cetewayo, it will be a great adwantage that they should be in personal communication with him, and that he should have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the power and resources of England. Lord Carnarvon, in opposing this act of justice, described Cetewayo as a monster of cruelty. Lord Granville, with great force, contrasted Lord Carnarvon's very exaggerated estimate of the bad qualities of the ex-King with the fact that the Zulu nation have clung to him through his long captivity with unaltering devotion. But Lord Carnarvon, who has not hesitated to support a war, the responsibility for which the leaders of his own party have again and again repudiated, should remember that

upon mere hearsay, and that whenever | French force now in port could capture it was possible to test them by the laws of evidence they were either refuted or assumed a much milder complexion than was originally imparted to them. Lord Chelmsford says that if Cetewayo's Prime Minister were removed from the country Zululand would at once settle down; but who is to undertake the removal of this powerful individual? Lord Chelmsford's policy would unquestionably involve a renewal of the Zulu war, and we feel sure that the country is by no means so enamoured with either the military achievements or the political results of that war as to be willing to incur the slightest risk of its recurrence. - Daily

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. The Alexandria correspondent of the

Times telegraphed on Monday :-To-day is the Sultan's fête. Last night all the Turkish ships were illuminated. To-day every ship, except the Spanish, was gaily dressed with flags, and at noon a salute was fired from the different fleets, consisting of 32 vessels. The English ships are 14 in number—the Inflexible, Alexandra, Téméraire, Sultan, Superb, Invincible, Monarch, Iris, Bittern. Condor, Decoy, Beacon, Cygnet, and Helicon. The French vessels number six, of which three are ironclads; the American three, the Russian two, the Greek two, and the Italian, Austrian, German, Dutch, and Spanish one each. The Khedive is better, and received

to-day the new French Consul-General, as

well as the German and Austrian representa-

Speaking to-day to a Turk, from whom I have before quoted, and who, I believe, is extremely well informed as regards Stamboul Palace politics, he said:—"Let me beg you to give this warning, in the most emphatic manner you can employ. Stake your reputa-tion upon its truth, and if it be attempted to disprove it give my name, and I will give you proof under an authority which the Sultan will not deny. Every Turkish soldier that lands in Egypt—be the guarantee of Turkey what it may—will be within a month the ally of the Egyptian Military party, and will be opposed to European interference in Egypt in a far more efficacious fashion than Arabi or the whole party now in Egypt are. The day that such troops are sighted I leave behind me Egypt, Turkey, and the East, con-vinced that it can only result in a European war which will terminate with the existence of Turkey."

In conversation to-day Arabi described the present position as being due to riots which vere commenced by a Maltese. After these riots the Government had assured all the Powers that life and property should be pro-tected. The other Powers had appeared to accept this assurance, but England and France did not choose to consider it satisfactory. Egypt did not desire war, but, if attacked, she was bound to defend herself. Still this need not create panic or interfere with business. If England and France declared war their subjects would be requested to leave the country, but the subjects of other Powers might remain as before. War would not prevent the crops from ripening, and foreign pjects should receive ample protection. Arabi showed himself what I have always deemed him-a simple fellah, of very small intelligence, labouring under the impression that he was supported by an omnipotent Sultan, and without the smallest notion as to the relative powers of Europe, Turkey, and Egypt. For the accommodation of English refugees during the two days' absence of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, Admiral Seymour has applied to the Austrian-Lloyd's agent, who has placed the steamer Selene at his disposal. The refugees will have to pay

In consequence of the representations in the Times, the Peninsular steamer Kashgar is ordered to remain here till the arrival of the Tanjore. Lest there should be any misunderstanding as to the purport of my previous telegram, I desire to say that no blame attaches to any of the authorities here. All of them. and particularly the Company's agents, were anxious that accommodation should be provided on board the Company's steamers, to their hospitality to refugees we are all desirous of testifying. The absence of a permanent mail steamer for this purpose is, I think, an error, for which, I presume, the Company must bear the blame. The fact that the actual mail steamer was not delayed to repair this error was doubtless owing to in-structions from the Post Office. Without attempting to apportion the blame, I could only point out the lamentable consequences which might ensue; and I would now express the satisfaction felt here that they have been so promptly provided against.

The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria telegraphs, under date Monday

I have no sympathy with alarmists; but am now forced to admit that they have a good deal to say for themselves. Apart altogether from the ordinary risk which one runs by living here amongst a population so hostile to us as the natives have been for the last few weeks, there is another grave peril threatening us. It is now impossible to ignore the fact that at any moment a conflict may occur between the English war ships and the forts. The strong deterring influence exercised over Sir B. Seymour by the presence of English families is gone. There are not more than a couple of dozen genuine Englishmen in the town, and they can defend themselves until rescued by the Fleet.

Both sides-the Egyptian soldiery and the officers and men under Sir B. Seymour-are regarding each other suspiciously. Both are making preparations for fighting of the most provoking character. The Egyptians are rousing the feeling of the Fleet to a pitch of high tension by ostentatiously pushing on the fortifications. The English war ships, in turn, stimulate the anger of the Egyptian soldiers by showing that they, too, are prepared and eager for the fray. The slightest accident or indiscretion on either side will

precipitate a sanguinary conflict. The prevailing opinion I find now is that the Egyptian difficulty cannot be got over by anything but military intervention by England, and it is hoped the Conference will bow to the inevitable and recognise this fact. If that be impossible, it is hoped that Europe will delegate to some combination of the Great Powers—England, probably, in alliance with Italy, if France sulks over the business-the duty of undertaking the temporary occupation of Egypt. Another view common here is that, now the European exodus has drained Alexandria of European settlers, a fight between the troops and the Fleet would be rather a good thing. The great bulk of the Egyptian army is concentrated at Alexandria, and if it could be scattered by the Fleet, the victory would herald the dawn of peace for Egypt. After the fiasco of the attempt at independent bargaining with Arabi, which made the German and Austrian Consuls General look a little foolish, no one now believes in anything as a remedy for the reign of misrule which is ruining the country save the landing of Eng-

lish sailors and soldiers.

The question is often asked—What chance has a small English force of winning if it has to face a great National Army of fanatics The answer is that the Egyptian army is numerous rather than formidable. An American officer of experience, who recently led Egyptian soldiers in Abyssinia and Upper Egypt, tells me that after having them under his eyes for ten years, he is certain that three thousand English soldiers and sailors would Alexandria with the utmost ease.

The Ministry have again held an anxious meeting for the purpose of discussing the question whether it is prudent to go on with the fortifications. They consulted Dervish on the subject, and his reply was that military preparations of all kinds must be stopped. Upon this Arabi wanted to know if the Sultan would guarantee them against a sudden attack from the British Admiral. If so, then he (Arabi) and his friends would obey the Sultan's commands. Upon this and other matters, it is rumoured that serious differences of opinion separate Arabi from Dervish. The rumour is one that is beginning to be believed in by the

natives. There are not a few Nationalists who say that they consider the recall of Dervish de-sirable. Many of them profess to know that it is inevitable, and that a new Envoy from the Sultan will one of these days take his place. They are, they say, going to send to the Sultan a protest, appealing for aid, or at least for a few troops to enable them to hold against the infidel Powers of the West a valuable province of the Caliph's dominion. Dervish's attempt to get the Ministers to let Turkish troops land as the bailiffs of the Western Powers has failed, although here and at Cairo he has alternately cajoled and menaced. Thus the position of Turkey is very uncomfortable. She has lost completely her

chance of intervening actively.

The Nationalist party are very angry at the estowal of a decoration on Sultan Pacha. They dislike seeing him put on as high a level

as Arabi. The Nationalists, while quite willing to obey the Sultan, as the head of their Faith, do not the Sulfan, as the head of their Fatth, do not conceal their determination to resist his active interference on behalf of Europe in the affairs of their country. They say they will never permit Egypt to sink to the miserable condition of a Turkish Pachalik, though they are quite willing to accept the help of the Turks to drive the Europeans out of the country. In this matter of Turkish intervention they profess to have the support of France tion they profess to have the support of France and the Great Powers, though why they should think that they are particularly anxious to make Egypt another Oriental Roumelia is not

The Daily Telegraph has received the following despatch from its correspondent in Egypt :-

SUEZ. MONDAY NIGHT. I left Port Said on Saturday at midday, Captain Reid, of the Anchor Line steamer Armenia, kindly offering to convey me the whole length of the Canal to Suez. Only a small English gunboat, the Coquette, is left at Port Said. The inhabitants there are somewhat nervous at the possibility of an attack by the natives on Europeans. I found that a large number of the natives had gone to Damietta, where they were assembling, evidently for no good purpose. Their ultimate descent on Port Said is feared. The cutting of the water-pipes between Ismailia and Port Said is also much dreaded, as in that case there would be great difficulty in obtaining water. Should English troops land, the ships must be prepared to condense every drop that may be required.

I saw no troops on the banks of the Canal, but I observed that the native barges pre-viously referred to had been moved further up authorities had apparently come to know that they were watched. We passed El Inisr yes-terday at midday. The banks there are very high, and the channel narrow. Thence we went through Ismailia Lake to Toussoum, where also the channel is narrow and the banks The Canal there might be easily blocked. Going thence past Serapeum I found the banks forty feet high with again a narrow channel. Next we entered the Bitter Lake, passed Shalouf and Guilleaume, the banks at both places being steep and the channel narrow, and reached Suez to-day.

On the way between Por tSaid and Ismailia

observed repeatedly the water-pipes lying exposed, so that anybody might have cut them. There were but few Bedouins about, but the Canal needs careful watching by English gunboats. In addition to those already stationed here, gunboats should be sent to Shalouf and Guilleaume, such vessels carrying artificers to repair quickly any damage that might be done. No stone barges whatever-not even under the pretence of repairing the Canal banks—should be allowed to enter the pas-sage, and a strict watch should be kept on all vessels approaching from the Suez end of the

THE HAMILTON PALACE SALE .- Some very high prices were obtained on Monday at this sale, which has now reached the classification of old green Venetian glass, 23 in. high, sold for £84.-Joseph. A ewer of elegant form, of ancient Oriental glass, enamelled and gilt on the neck and with equestrian figures, and projecting tongues of glass, with beautiful pattern of interlaced strap work and arabesques, considered to be work of the 15th century, 7 in. high, £2,730.—Hart.—An Etruscan Œnochoe, known as the Beckford Vase, of globular form, with handle and tall neck, unique ornamentation in gold representing a triumphal procession, with a camel and several figures, in. high, £168.-Rollin. A shrine of ivory, of the 15th century, with the Madonna and Child, seated under a Gothic canopy and wings, with niches and figures, 8 inches high. £84.-Myers. A pedestal of ivory, finely carved with figures in high relief by Fiammingo, on black marble plinth, with ormolu, £536 10s.—Radley. The companion pedestal, carved with the Triumph of the Infant Bacchus, £162 15s. A bronze statuette of the Farnese Hercules, £52 10s.—Boore, A rockcrystal chandelier, eight lights, finely-cut pendants, £441.—Mr. Denison. An Italian cabinet, ebony, inlaid with old Florentine pietre-dure mosaic, mounted with ormolu, with the companion cabinet, £903.-Wertheimer these formed part of the furniture in the room in the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, where the Emperor Paul was assassinated. The Duc de Choiseul's writing table and cartonnière, an oblong Louis XV. writing table of parqueterie, mounted with vases, and festoons of foliage of ormulu, and surmounted by a clock, by Alard, £5,665.-P. and D. Colnaghi. The Rape of Proserpina, a fine group in bronze, by G. di Bologna, ormulu plinth, chased with foliage, with The Rape of Helen, the companion group, £1,428.—Mr. Denison A chime clock, in case of ormolu, of rare design, with figures above, surmounted by a , holding the Arms of England, £861. Durlacher. An antique colossal marble bust of Venus, from the Braski Palace, £120 15s. okins. A colossal bust of Niobe, of antique Egyptian porphyry, £409 10s.—Sinclair. large circulartazza, of Giallo Antico, sculptured with a mask on each side, on fluted stems, brought into the room, and is exhibited at Mr. Davis's Gallery in Pall-mall. A small tazza, of Giallo Antico, on tripod carved with lions masks, and feet, £75 12s .- Young. The Laocoon, in bronze, the size of the original group, and executed in Paris by Crozatier, sold at Fonthill and afterwards at Stowe for £567, £504.-Wareham. Total of the day,

Two Men Shot in Ireland .- A large number of Roman Catholics assembled on Sunday at Maghery, in celebration of "Big Lough "Sunday. Two men, named Morrison and Develin, while going homewards upon cars in the evening through Aughalie, were fired at by Orangemen, and both of them were hit. Morrison was struck by a bullet behind his ear, and was dangerously wounded. Devlin was shot in the stomach. No arrests have most of the accusations against Cetewayo which he accepts as true were founded before the wind. He thinks the English and been made. It is stated that were shouting for "Home Rule." been made. It is stated that the two men IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,-Monday. The House met at 4 o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Customs and Inland Revenue Buildings (Ireland) Act, Poer Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, Amendment Act; Public Schools (Scotland) Teachers Act, Interments (Felo de Se) Act, and a large number of private Acts. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Monson, and Lord Car-

Lord Cadogan condemned the proposal to bring Cetewayo on a visit to England. Lord Kimberley maintained that as the Zulu war was unjust, it would be unfair to refuse Cetewayo's request, and that it would be desirable he should become acquainted with the power and resources of England. He added that when the Government had received a report from Sir H. Bulwer, they would come to som definite conclusion with regard to the changes to be made in Zululand. Lord Carnarvon did not see how Cetewayo could be restored to his former position without a gross breach of faith towards the chiefs who were invested with authority under Sir G. Wolseley's settlement. Lord Granville admitted the difficulties of the position, and Lord Chelmsford urged that if Cetewayo were replaced he would again resort to his oppressive military system.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair shortly before

SUSPENSION OF THE IRISH MEMBERS. After a large number of questions had been put and answered, attention was largely engaged upon matters arising out of the proceedings in the somewhat exciting all-night sitting. Mr. Callan first asked the Chairman of Ways and Means whether he had supplied to certain newspapers an editorial paragraph stating that the suspension of 16 Irish mem-bers was based on their conduct during 19 nights of debate on the Crime Prevention Bill.

The Chairman answered in the negative. In answer to questions from Mr. Labou-chere and Sir H. Wolff, the Speaker said the Chairman of Committees was entitled by immemorial practice to invite another member to take the chair in his place and exercise his authority. He was not aware of any occasion when the Chairman of Ways and Means had voted in Committee, but he could not say that he was not entitled to do so. The Speaker himself was so entitled. The last question grew out of the fact that Mr. Playfair had voted once on Saturday, according to the division list, but had slated that he had no recollection of the circumstance. In answer to Mr. Onslow, the Speaker said that a combination for obstructing business came, in his opinion, within the standing order of the 31st of January, 1881.

The conduct of Mr. O'Donnell on Saturday

towards the Chairman was brought forward

by Mr. GLADSTONE, who, before making any motion, invited Mr. O'Donnell to offer any explanation he might desire as to the epithets he had used. This the hon, member declined to do, stating he would wait to hear the accusation that was to be preferred against him. Mr. Gladstone said that the records of the House, showing that the member for Dungar-van had stigmatised the action of the Chairman as "an infamy," sufficiently indicated the nature of the grave charge which had to be met. He moved that Mr. O'Donnell be suspended from the service of the House for 14 days for his misconduct towards the Chair. Mr. O'Doxnell denied the accuracy of the words imputed to him, but admitted that in his "apostrophe to the Chair" there might have been some irregularity. Having been absent from the House the whole of Friday night, he thought he had been unjustly and unfairly suspended, and in including him in his list of the 16 the Chairman had "sinned against all the traditions of his office." By those traditions every member supposed to be transgressing the rules of order was entitled to be fully and fairly warned by the Chair before any penal proceeding was taken against him. In asserting, as he did on Saturday under provocation, that he had been foully" suspended, he meant to express his firm conviction that no English or Scotch member would have been treated as he, as an Irish member, had been. He then went on, in some detail, amid occasional manifestations of impatience, to show that his slight and rare contributions to the debates on the Crimes Bill did not justify the Chairman in designating him as a systematic obstructor. The Speaker, interposing, reminded him, more than once, that he was drawing very largely on the indulgence of the House, the question now before which was not the conduct of the Chairman, but the hon, member's own conduct. Mr. O'Donnell then alleged that the Chairman had not acted upon the "false and feloniously misleading" ports made to him as to what had occurred in his absence. This eliciting loud cries of "Order" and another interposition from the Chair, Mr. O'Donnell explained that he attributed the false reports in question to the Go-vernment, who had been the cowardly inciters of the tyranny practised against Irish members. Mr. O'Donnell, having then withdrawn, in obedience to the order of the Speaker, while his conduct was being con-

sidered. Mr. PLAYFAIR explained that the responsibility for what had occurred in connexion with the suspension of the 16 members rested with him exclusively. He had not mentioned his intentions in the matter to any of the Ministers, nor had he acted on any reports made to him by others. He had felt it his painful duty to the House to "name" the 16 members upon clear evidence that obstruction was increasing; and he regretted to have had to report to the House insulting language

used, no doubt, in heat.

Mr. Labouchere, wishing to temper justice with mercy, moved as an amendment, that the Chairman of Committees having named Mr. O'Donnell for obstructing the business of Parliament, he having been absent during the greater portion of the sitting when the offence was committed, and not having received any warning from the Chair, the House is no prepared to take notice of the language imputed to him, and passes to the other orders of the day. Mr. Callan seconded the amendment; but, on objection taken by Mr. Gladstone, the Speaker pronounced it irregular.

After some remarks from Mr. Gorst, Sir S. Northcote expressed regret that Mr.
O'Donnell had not availed himself of the opportunity of making a statement or offering ar apology before the House proceeded to conider the case. In his speech that night the hon member had to some extent altered the charge against him, and now said that the words "it is an infamy" applied not to the Chairman himself, but to those who had misled him. The offensive expression had, however, been neither retracted nor apologised for; the language used was such as the House could not allow to pass without serious notice, especially considering the necessity of supporting the authority of its presiding officers. Mr. Cowen moved, as an amendment, that

the House declines to express an opinion on Mr. O'Donnell's language, and passes to the next order of the day. Sir J. Hay supported this amendment, be-

lieving that Mr. O'Donnell had used the ob-

jectionable epithets "interjectionally" and had not meant to apply them to the Chair. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy opposed the motion, urging that until the House had had the opportunity of expressing its opinion on the grounds of the suspension, it ought to withhold its judgment on Mr. O'Donnell. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 199 to 35, and Mr. Gladstone's original

PUBLIC BUSINESS. Mr. GLADSTONE afterwards moved, in accord-

notion carried by 181 to 33.

urgency in the business of the House, be revived, supporting it on the ground that 23 days had been occupied by the Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill, that it was extremely necessary to get on with other business, especially the Arrears Bill, and also because

of the terrible state of Ireland. Mr. Parnell moved an amendment for dis pensing with the necessity of a three-fourths majority in order to create a state of urgency. It would, he thought, be very difficult for the Government to obtain urgency on that condition in favour of the Arrears Bill.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE, while ready to support the motion of the Prime Minister, expressed a hope that care would be taken to preserve to the House due facilities for the discussion of any important questions of foreign or domestic policy which might arise. A short discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. O'CONNOR POWER passed some

strictures upon the Government for not making their present demand in time, and trusted that urgency would be applied to the Arrears Bill as well as to their coercive Mr. Bright remarked that Irish members

opposite had not lately shown themselves very eager to expedite business. The Government, he added, could not in fairness agree to the amendment. The amendment was rejected by 184 to 41.

The discussion was renewed on an amendment by Lord Percy for confining urgency to the Crimes Bill, which was negatived, and Mr. Gladstone's original resolution was carried by 259 to 31. The second resolution (declaring the state of public business urgent) was reserved for the Morning Sitting to-day. CRIMES PREVENTION BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Crimes Prevention Bill, Sir F. Herschell in the Chair, and on the Attorney-General for Ireland moving a new clause, in substitution for Clause 19, relating to summary procedure, Mr. R. Power moved that progress be re-ported, on the ground that the suspended Irish members had had no opportunity of putting down amendments. After some dis-cussion, in which Mr. Parnell, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Healy took part, the motion was rejected by 269 to 26. This was immediately followed by a motion from Mr. Healy that the Chairman leave the Chair. After some conversation Sir W. Harcourt offered to put off the new clauses till the report which he proposed in that case should be taken on Thursday, expecting to have the bill read a third time this week. This suggestion read a third time this week. This suggestion not being accepted by the Irish members, the motion that the Chairman leave the Chair was pressed to a division, and thrown out by 184 to 22. Mr. Metge immediately renewed the motion to report progress, against the advice of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone gave way, and the further consideration of the bill was adjourned.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House was counted out at 25 minutes to 2 o'clock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, JULY 3. The Queen held an Investiture to-day at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and their Grand Ducal Highnesses proceeded to the White Drawing Room at 3 o'clock. Sir Albert Woods, Garter, presented to her Majesty the various insignia in the following order:

ORDER OF THE BATH. General Sir Charles Henry Ellice was introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by the registrar and secretary to the Order, carrying the insignia, when the Queen, assisted by Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, K.G., invested him with the Riband and Badge of the Military Division of the First Class (by placing the Riband over the right shoulder obliquely to the left side), and delivered to him the star of his dignity in the Order. The following Knights Commanders were then introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the Lord Chamberlain, who conferred upon them the honour of knighthood, and invested them with the insignia of the Civil Division of the Second Class of the Order, viz.: James Caird, Esq., Senior Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioner. Ralph Wood Thompson, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for the War Department. George Kettelby Rickards, Esq., late Counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA. Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, R.E., was also introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, received the honour of knighthood, and was invested by her Majesty with the insignia of a Knight Commander of

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE. The following Knights Commanders were introduced, received the honour of knighthood, and invested by the Queen with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order, viz.: William Brampton Gurdon, Colonel William Bellairs, Saul Samuel, Esq., Agent-General for New South Wales. ORDER OF THE BATH.

After which the undermentioned Companions were introduced, and received from the Sovereign their respective decorations in the Military and Civil Divisions of the Third Class of the Order, viz.:

MILITARY DIVISION. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tyndall, Deputy Surgeon General James Arthur Hanbury. Colonel Charles Edward Cumberland, Lieutenant-Colonel Cromer Ashburnham, Lieuenant-Colonel Henry Augustus Bushman.

CIVIL DIVISION.

Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Esq., Inder-Secretary of State for the Colonies Charles Lennox Peel, Esq., Clerk of the Council; Colonel Thomas Inglis, R.E.; Henry Jenkyns, Esq., Assistant Parliamentary ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Mr. Edward Francis Harrison, formerly Comptroller-General at Calcutta, was introluced, and received from her Majesty Queen the decoration of a Companion of the

OBDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE. The undermentioned Companions were introduced, and received from the Sovereign the badge of the Third Class of the Order. viz.: Montague Frederick Ommanney, Esq. one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies William Turner Thiselton-Dyer, Esq., Assistant Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens. Kew; Victor Alexander Williamson, Esq. A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Scots Guards was mounted in the Quadrangle of the Castle, inder the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Paget. Luncheon was served in the dining room. Levee dress was worn.

The marriage of the Earl of March, M.P.

for West Sussex, with Miss Isabel Sophie Craven, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Geo. Craven, took place by special licence at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on Monday afternoon. The ceremony was appointed for three o'clock, but long before that hour the chapel was filled with a distinguished congregation of relatives and friends of both families. Princess Mary Adelaide Duchess and the Duke of Teck, arrived shortly before three; and there were present, among others, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Duke and Duchess of Athole, the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Marquis of Downshire, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess Sydney, the Countess Craven, etc. The Earl of March was accompanied by Mr. Bertie Balfour. The bride came with her father, and was met at the church door by her five bridesance with the notice given on Saturday, that maids, namely, Miss Craven, her sister; Sir Rivers further observed, in response to

the resolution of February 3, 1881, relating to | Lady Florence Gordon Lennox, sister of bridegroom; Lady Feodorowna and Lady Magdalen Yorke, cousins of the bride; and the Hon. Blanche Colville. The service was full choral. The bride's dress was of rich white satin, with a long square train, and trimmed with tulle, ostrich feathers, and orange blossoms; and a wreath of the same flowers was covered by a tulle veil. Her ornaments were a pearl necklace with diamond and pearl pendant, and diamond pearl bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' pretty costumes were of white silk and muslin, with dark ruby velvet toques and feathers. Each wore a gold bracelet with the initials "I. M.," and coronet in blue enamel, the gift of the bridegroom. The enamel, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. E. Lyon Fellowes, rector of Wimpole, the bride being given away by her father. Immediately after the ceremony the earl and his bride, preceded by the choristers and clergy and followed by the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and Mr. Craven, the Earl and Counters of Hardwicks to the geste of the and Countess of Hardwicke, to the gate of the churchyard, left the church, and drove off to Mr. Craven's house, 26, Curzon-street, May-fair, where the wedding party afterwards met, including the Princess Mary Adelaide Duchess and the Duke of Teck, and many other friends. Refreshments were served in the dining-room. About five o'clock the Earl and Countess of March left by special train for Babraham Hall, Earl Cadogan's seat in Cambridgeshire, for the honeymoon. The wedding gifts were extremely numerous. The Prince and Princess of Wales's present to the bride was a star stone diamond brace-let, and the Prince's gift to the bridegroom was a gold mounted Malacca cane. Mr. Craven presented his daughter with, among other presents, a pearl and diamond necklace, a magnificent diamond spray, and a gold mounted dressing case.

SIR RIVERS WILSON ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION. On Saturday, in the course of an interview respecting the situation in Egypt, Sir Rivers Wilson expressed himself as follows, in reply to a general query as to what, in his opinion, really were the actual British interests centered in Egypt:—I think it has not been suf-ficiently borne in mind that our first and greatest interest in Egypt is in connection with our Indian empire. The general belief is that this interest is explained through Egypt being the highway to India. That is, no doubt, the primary cause of the interest we take in the country; but there is more than this. We govern India by means of our prestige, some 60,000 British troops, and by the people's implicit belief in the resolutions, determination, and strength of the British Empire. Without these qualities, and a conshould need to hold India, but an incalcula-bly larger number; therefore destroy that prestige and our difficulties in retaining India would enormously increase. Now when it becomes known in India, as it will become known, that Englishmen have been out-raged and insulted, the Indian population will anxiously look to see what reparation is demanded and exacted for outrages of the character that have taken place recently in Egypt It will, therefore, depend very much on the result of our present action whether our prestige is increased or weakened in India. situation of affairs in Egypt will present itself in this way to our distant Indian subjects: " Englishmen have been massacred, insulted, and turned out of Egypt." They will naturally wait with anxiety the action of the English nation to obtain redress. With regard to our path through Egypt to India, I think there can be no two opinions upon that, and it is generally accepted that our best route lies that way, except by the most violent opponents. There is no doubt whatsover but that the interference on the part of the English and French Governments, since 1876, was becoming the cause of immense and unexpected advantage to Egypt. It had not, however, had time to develope itself to its full extent when the late occurrences took place. There can be no doubt that from the period ending with the conclusion of the labours of the Commission of Inquiry, in the

summer of 1878, up to the time when Arabi Bey and the military party came

nto power, the people of Egypt had never,

in the whole history of their country, been

so happy, so prosperous, and so contented.

You may take the true measure of the

patriotism of this military party by ob-

serving how completely they have overthrown this prosperity, and how completely incapable have shown themselves to restore it. they The history of this so-called "National Party" is not, perhaps, well known in England. It has its origin in the following way: When, in the early part of 1879, M. de Blignières, Nubar Pacha, and myself were the ministers of the Khedive under the new order of things, established as the result of the Commission of Inquiry, Ismail Pacha, who had accepted in words the new arrangement, was unable to reconcile himself to the limitation which they imposed upon his authority, and determined to seize the first opportunity of regaining his original power. To this end he attempted to stir up dissensions between his ministers; but failing that he had recourse to other means, and it was he who then created the so-called National party, of which a certain Sheik El Bekrio, Raghib Pacha, and others were put forward as the leaders. They were allowed to identify themselves with some of the officers of the army, and men pushed on to create disturbances which led to the downfall of the Nubar Ministry. It was upon that occasion that the military party first came into notice. Even now, after all that has taken place, I am not prepared to admit that the military party, or Arabi Pacha as its head, in any appreciable degree represent the general feeling of the I am not personally acquainted with Arabi Pacha, as he had not come to the front when I left Egypt the year before last, but with every disposition to credit him with a certain amount of patriotic feeling, I doubt his capacity for creating in the breast of his countrymen really national aspirations. If he shows himself strong and successful no doubt they will all follow him, just as they would follow any other strong man, however despotic, arbitrary, or cruel he might be. The fellah requires authority, and he will always obey the strong man. The present state of things is merely this: There has been a military revolt, and a certain number of officers are masters of the situation, and the country will obey them until some other strong Power comes and deposes the military chief. With reference to national aspirations, what is it that the Egyptians could reasonably wish? It is, I take it, that there should be a Government affording justice, toleration, and an absence of oppression; that they no longer be plundered and ill-treated. Unfortunately, owing to the condition of affairs which has existed in Egypt for so many centuries, they have had no experience in administration. Our idea from the first was to gradually educate the people in habits of self-govern-ment, to assist, to advise, to guide them, and in course of time, when they had learned their lesson, to retire from the country and leave them to themselves. There is no want of in-telligent aptitude and industry among the people, and there is no doubt but that in the

advisers would no longer have been required.
. . . Egypt would not have been able to have secured independence by her own power. It could hardly be expected that she would have been able to have successfully coped with the vast forces of the Turkish Empire.

course of a limited period a well-trained class of honest and able officials would have

grown up, and the services of the European

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 4-5, 1882.

THE FLEET BEFORE ALEXANDRIA. No one who has watched the course of events by which an inexperienced and uneducated soldier, backed by an army of contemptible size and questionable courage, have been encouraged to resist two of the strongest Powers in the world. will be surprised to learn that Arabi and his troops are waxing in audacity, and have placed a couple of big guns in the forts of Alexandria, and pointed them ostentatiously at the English and French ironclads. From the point of view of the terror which these pieces are intended to inspire, the act is better calculated to provoke laughter than to excite alarm. But that is not the light in which the incident will be wholly, or mainly, regarded by serious persons. The mischievous effects of these daring actions upon the Egyptian soldiery and the supporters of Arabi is well known, and ought not to be ignored. In point of fact, Admiral Seymour has at length felt himself compelled to threaten take measures " regarding the harbour, if hostile preparations which have been going on there are not immediately stopped. It is manifest that matters have now reached a stage at which vigorous action can no longer be postponed. The most ardent advocates of long suffering must have convinced themselves by this time that for any difficulties we are now encountering in Egypt we have to thank only our own forbearanceour desire to comply with the wishes of France, and not to wound the susceptibilities of the Sultan-and that a persistence in this policy will but increase the obstacles with which in the end we shall have to deal. What is the secret of the uncompromising attitude of Arabi and his supporters? There is no difficulty in answering the question. He is bold and uncompromising, because he knows the Sultan will not attack him, and because he thinks that England and France will not do so either. It is not in our power to cure him of the first assumption, and it may well be a sound But it is in our power to demonstrate the inaccuracy of the other, and this can be done only by the employment of a force without much more delay How long will the Government require to make up their minds that it Arabi is to be got rid of, it is they who must take him in hand? The communication addressed to the Havas Agency from a German source merely confirms the conclusions that they have been urged in these columns on more than one occasion. It is idle now to waste time in proposing that the status quo ante shall be re-established in Egypt by the despatch of Turkish troops. Nothing is more certain than that the Sultan will not send troops to Egypt to bring himself, as Caliph, into collision with a Mussulman people, who profess nothing but an anxiety to be rid of Infidel masters. It would be unreasonable to expect Abdul Hamid to adopt a course that must be so injurious to his own most cherished interests, and whether the request were reasonable or the reverse, it will certainly not be complied with. We do not say that the Sultan would, under no circumstances, be persuaded to send an army to Egypt. But if he did so, it would probably be with the intention that the force he sent should fraternise with Arabi and his followers. In a word, were the recommendation to be accepted, we should have two armies in Egypt to deal with instead of one. Such being notoriously the situation, it is not easy to see what the English Government are waiting for before taking decided steps to put an end to a state of things as injurious to our intterests as it is detrimental to our honour. Are they holding back until the French arrangements are complete, so that the two Powers may act conjointly? Or, to take a different point of view, are they deterred from acting because of the formidable nature of the preparations in which the French Government are at this moment engaged? But whether we proceed with or without the support of France, it is high time that the difficulty was grappled with. It will only become graver the longer a solution is post-poned. By delay we are positively enabling Arabi to create that national and :anti-European feeling of which he figures as the exponent. The longer that England abstains from striking, the larger, the more compact, and the more solid will be the force against which the blow will ultimately have to be struck. We are gratuitously accumulating obstacles against ourselves. A few months ago the Egyptian Army was a mere name, and national sentiment was the affection of a few ambitious intriguers. Now, thanks to our forbearance, or rather thanks to the impotence of our hostile demonstrations, the Egyptian Army has probably acquired a certain esprit de corps, and even the Mi-nisters of powerful Governments do not

one of the heroes of the day .- Standard. THE STATE OF IRELAND.

hesitate to speak of Arabi as though he

were a distinguished and blameless

patriot. In Italy he is already compared

to Garibaldi; and on the Boulevards the is

The arrest of twenty-two persons in Treland on suspicion of being concerned in the murders of Mr. Burke and his escort and of Mr. Blake and his servant give somewhat reassuring evidence of the acti-is, therefore, in his opinion, no military reason wity of the police. The most disheartening urgent for having a Turkish occupation.

aspect of the social disturbance is the almost invariable accompaniment of the news of an agrarian murder by the announcement that "no arrests have been made." It is of course a long cry from arrest to conviction, and nowhere longer than in Ireland. Imprisonments on reasonable suspicion under the Coercion Act as it used to be administered neither led to the stoppage of crime nor to the punishment of criminals. We may assume, of course, that in the captures made yesterday the police have primâ facie grounds of reasonable suspicion; but it would be as unfair to the persons taken as it would be premature either to conclude that the guilty persons are among them, or that the wholesale arrest indicates that the police are getting on the tracks of the conspirators who have planned or perpetrated the outrages. The murder which took place in Dublin on Tuesday, and which Mr. Trevelyan described in the House of Commons as a most ominous and significant one, may indicate that the Fenians are themselves afraid that members of their own body are giving information to the Government. The evidence produced at the Clerkenwell Police-court on Tuesday exhibits one side of the activity of the Dublin police, for which hitherto credit has not been given them. Sergeant Gallagher, who well deserved the compliment of Mr. Abrahams. the prisoner's counsel, for the admirable manner in which he made his statements. told the magistrate that there are several members of the Irish Constabulary in London, and detailed his own proceedings in following up the arms which Walsh has despatched to Ireland. Acting on orders received from Dublin Castle this witness has on several occasions since last December followed and stopped barrels and cases of arms and ammunition which have been delivered at various railway receiving houses for transmission to Ireland. Whatever may be the knowledge or ignorance of the prisoner Walsh as to the destination of these arms, it is now made perfectly clear that a regular trade in these surreptitious consignments has been done by him; and happily it seems equally certain that the police have been cognizant of his doings, and have stopped and confiscated many if not most of the parcels. The seizure in Clerkenwell appears to have been by no means sudden, though it is unfortunate that several of the persons spoken of by the witnesses as assisting Walsh have not been secured and placed at his side to answer for their connection with transactions which have, at least, the appearance of supplying the machinery of outrage and murder. The events of Tuesday again suggest the hope that the detective powers of the police will eventually prove more than a match for the inventive and secretive activity of the men who are conspiring against the peace of Ireland. At this moment the outrages show no sign of diminution. Mr. Justice Lawson, in opening the assizes for County Clare on Monday night, expressed the feeling which must have risen in the minds of all law-abiding people in that district when he contrasted the smiling plenty of the fields, and the beauty of the country, with the gloom of its social condition. One ground of hope for the restoration of a better state of things is of course, as Mr. Justice Lawson intimated, in the revolt of the popular mind against the reigning terrorism, and the weariness of the people with the strife against the forces of law and order. But this revolt will be quickened and intensified, not by increasing the severity of the law itself, but chiefly by making the rural population feel that the law is a better protector against social oppression than any secret society, and that its object is to do equal justice to all classes of its subjects .-

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THREAT BY ADMIRAL SEYMOUR. The Standard has received the following despatch, dated Tuesday, from its correspondent at Alexandria :—
The Reserves are obeying the call to arms

very loyally. They are coming in in ever increasing numbers. They were arriving here

in batches yesterday.

During last night the Egyptian troops have been busy with the fortifications. This morning it was discovered by the officers of the Fleet that two big guns had been placed in position between Forts Pharos and Ada, pointing seawards. They bear so as to threaten the ships of war. The working parties were engaged all night, and only left off at six this morning. The English Admiral has been for some time watching with jealous eye the movements of several suspicious-looking boats in the harbour. His idea has been that a plan for blocking the mouth of the channel was being quietly carried out. To-day he has formally complained to the Governor of Alexandria, and demanded that these preparations should cease instantly, and that the boats suspected should at once be removed to other berths. The Governor of Alexandria replies that the whole story is untrue, and that the Admiral must be under an hallucination. There are no preparations, says the Governor, being made to block up the harbour mouth. The boats supposed to be engaged in this business are simply innocent craft, hovering about over the sponge fishing grounds, from which they are in the habit of reaping a remunerative harvest. If they are not molested in pursuing their lawful calling, nobody need be afraid of them. But the English Admiral has been unable to conceal his annoyance at the continuance of these preparations to block up the mouth of the harbour. The explanations on the subject tendered by the authorities he has regarded as unsatisfactory. He has accordingly sent a formal request that they be stopped at once. If not, he threatens he will

promptly take steps to stop them. As regards the question of intervention, had an interview to-day with an influential member of the Ministry. He expressed extreme surprise that England and France, in spite of the recent protests of the latter, were now agreed to press on the question of Turkish intervention or occupation. "We know," he said, "that once you allow the Turks into Egypt, you will not get them out in a hurry. Their rule will be worse than that of the Europeans. They will monopolise everything out of which money can be made officially. As for the Bondholders, Turkish occupation will mean sheer ruin. The Egyptians may have got into debt which their national resources will not enable them to meet easily. But still they do pay what they can, and will pay off all claims if they get time. But the Turk never pays, or dreams of paying anybody, and it is certain he would regard Egypt after his occupation as a conquered province. Of its revenues he would demand the lion's share; and as for the claims of the Bondholders, the Turkish rulers of Egypt would simply laugh at them." If the Turks really want to help us, they can, says my informant, lend us some aid at sea; on shore he holds the English are quite able to take care of themselves. There

has left this place to-day. Arabi returned at noon from Cairo. At a meeting of the Council he was ceremoniously invested by Dervish

with the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie.

To-morrow it is expected that the long concealed breach between Dervish and the Ministry will become open. Arabi and his col-leagues have devised a clever casus belli. They propose to recall to Dervish's recollection his own plan for regulating the forms in accordance with which the Chief of the State shall be addressed. These were intended to apply to Europeans. Dervish laid it down that in future it would be necessary, when communicating with the Khedive on questions of high policy, to address him not personally but through his Ministers. This regulation the Ministers hold Dervish has himself broken. They mean to ask him in future not to address himself to Tewfik, but to the Minister

for Foreign Affairs.

Obviously their demand is a studied insult to the Envoy of the Sultan, and it will be interesting to see how he meets it. When the Egyptian Ministry insist on the observation of such a rule they virtually abandon all professions of loyalty to the Sultan, for they propose to treat his communications as though they came from a foreign Potentate. It is a piece of humorous strategy to make the programme which Dervish prided himself on elaborating a means of manufacturing a quarrel with him. That the Ministers are in the meantime serious in this matter is indicated by the fact that they have officially advised the Khedive to refuse to reply to any question addressed to him by Dervish.

Why, it may be asked, have the Ministers turned against Dervish? They say that he has been deceiving them—that whilst pretending to be friendly to them he has been at the same time, through secret agents, intriguing in the interior against the "National" Party. He, however, found that it was hopeless to rouse the people there against Arabi; but still Arabi and his followers cannot forgive him for attempting to injure what they call

the "National Cause."

Just now the most important question at issue is, Will the Egyptians submit quietly to the occupation of the country by Turkish troops? The Nationalists cannot bring them-selves to believe that far more serious questions are at issue than this one, which has now, we hear on fair authority, passed into

the region of exhausted possibilities. Those who fancy that a compromise may be effected by persuading Arabi to go into exile, and take up his abode at Constantinople, the climate of which is apt to be fatal to per-sonages of State who embarrass the Porte, so far as I can learn, deceive themselves. If he him, he will demand, before he obeys the decree of exile, that his conduct be brought before a Court of Inquiry. At the same time I am assured by those who ought to know that, no matter what may be the decision of the Court, Arabi has no intention of leaving

Egypt.
The Nationalist Party are still very sanguine as to the ultimate result of the present troubles. They are confident in the justice of their cause, and the appointment of the new French Consul General seems to comfort them. In him they think they have got a friend of the Fellaheen and an enemy of England. Although they are conspicuously making preparations for war, it is curious to that very few of them think war will actually break out. They believe that, owing to the mutual jealousies of the Powers, as illustrated by the policy of the Consular Re-presentatives of Germany and Austria, Arabi and his followers will, in the long run, triumph. England, they think, will find she must, if she desires to preserve any influence in Egypt, come to terms with him. That means that she must adopt the policy of the Lower Em-pire—buy off instead of fighting the barba-

The Daily News publishes the following

despatches :-ALEXANDRIA. TUESDAY, 5.30 P.M. The military preparations are being renewed on an extensive scale. Last night guns were mounted on Fort Pharos, in the East Bay. Four hundred soldiers have arrived from Cairo, nominally for Rosetta, but have remained in Alexandria. Twelve hundred soldiers have been sent from Rosetta to Aboukir. I believe that Admiral Seymour sent a polite intimation to the Governor of Alexandria to-day to discontinue the mounting of guns, and if this request be not com-plied with, another message will go to-morrow, and if still unheeded decisive action will be taken directly. H.M.S. Sultan arrived today. She will be a valuable addition with her twelve 18-ton guns. The Iris has arrived from Malta full of stores and ammunition. The Penelope is expected.

To-day being the anniversary of American

Independence, all the ships in the harbour dressed, and at noon fired 21 guns each.

A Council of Ministers was held at the Raseltin Palace this afternoon. The Controllers-General were invited to attend. The Council waited, but the Controllers did not appear. The English and French Consuls-General had an audience of the Khedive with reference to the reported intention of blocking the Boghaz Pass, and the military pre-The Ministers have written to the admiral that the reports are utterly unfounded, and that the entrance to the harbour is not to

The prisoners who are not yet tried for the massacre of June 11 are gradually disappearing, and I am told that not a single mustafezzin is left in prison. The witnesses are all leaving, so that no inquiry is possible. There are rumours this evening of disaccord between Dervisch Pacha and Arabi Pacha. By request of Admiral Seymour and the Consul-General, and with the sanction of the Postmaster-General, the London homeward mail packet Kashgar will after all be detained until the arrival of the Tanjore from Brindisi. The Indian mails and passengers have been on board since Monday evening.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria

telegraphed on Tuesday:-Arabi Pacha went yesterday to Cairo, and will return to-night. He expresses his intention of fighting either Turkey, or England, or all Europe. It is difficult to understand his infatuation. It is apparently the confidence of a Napoleon rather than the bravado of a desperado. Speaking to him, one is astonished at the bêtises that he utters, and at the childish arguments with which he supports his propositions. No pot-house politician could utter more worthless nonsense; no donkey boy state notions more crude and more laughable. Such remarks, however, are propounded with no vulgar bombast, but with the calm assurance of a man who believes, and who expects you to believe what he says. He has forwarded to-day 1,400 men to Aboukir; and he confidently states that the peculiar construction of the forts would enable him to repel the landing of

20,000 troops. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Sucz telegraphed on Tuesday

There is considerable agitation here, but the populace is less inclined to resist English troops than Turkish, greatly disliking the latter. One English gunboat is already here, and another, the Mosquito, is daily expected; while the *Drago* gunboat, which has been stationed at Aden, is on her way hither. Many of the English residents left yesterday

for Malta, mostly women. Only one company of Egyptian troops is stationed here, but more are expected. The fortifications are worthless. Some of the steamship companies are storing water, lest the fresh-water canal should be blocked at Nefissa, where it joins with the Ismailia and tion.

Arabi tells me the Governor of Alexandria | Suez fresh-water canal. No explosives have been sent here for use against the Suez Canal. but there are large stores of ammunition intended for use in the Soudan. Reports from the interior describe all quiet. Some Bedouins have been in Suez purchasing goods from the European fugitives who are leaving, but their manner was quite quiet. There was nothing menacing about them.

THE FENIAN MURDER IN DUBLIN.

The following are fuller particulars of the murder which took place in Dublin on Tuesday morning :- When near Seville-place, in the vicinity of the railway arches of the Great Northern line, a gentleman heard high words and a sound like the stroke of a stick. A voice also cried, "Oh, don't." Immediately afterwards there was the report of firearms three or four times in succession. One of the group of men fell to the ground and two others were seen to run away. Within a few yards of the railway arch a man was dis-covered on his hands and knees. He was anable to speak, and blood was flowing freely from him. The police at once got a car, and the body, for by this time it was evident the unfortunate victim had breathed his last, was placed on it. At the hospital a superficial examination was at once made. The deceased was apparently of the artisan class. The body was that of a stout, strongly-built man of about thirty years of age. He wore a reddish moustache, closely clipped, and an im-perial. The coat, of brownish plaid pattern, was in tolerably good condition, marked in several places by bloodstains, and the punctures made by bullets were easily discernible in three or four places. It was noticed that the edges of these perforations appeared singed, leading to the inference that the revolver was fired very close to the person. There were several clean cuts, as if effected by some sharp instrument. The undercoal was much tattered, and the trousers, which were of a brown tweed pattern, were also in a state of dilapidation. A belt found on the deceased furnishes a suggestion as to the character of the crime. It was well-worn, and had a buckle with the words, "God save in a circular band around the ring into which the plate fitted. On the plate was a harp and sunburst. There were bullet wounds on the left side of the body and on the left shoulder, and two similar wounds on the head. In addition there were seven punc-tured wounds as of a knife in the region of the heart. Further inquiries as to the scene of the murder have elicited that the exact spot is eleven paces inside the railway arch, which extends in its entire depth nearly fifty yards. The place is marked by a circular pool of blood, a little to the right of the footway. There are no indications of bullet-marks on the wall, except one circular indentation about 4ft. from the ground. The arch, from its extreme depth and consequent isolation, formed a very convenient place for such a crime;—the footway is, in fact, bricked off from the roadway, and forms a kind of tunnel. The murder occurred in the darkest part of the arch, where there was subsequently picked up a carpenter's gouge, a tool of a sharp and scooplike description. A black hat of the soft felt pattern, apparently not very old, made by Lemass, of Dublin, was worn by the deceased. In the dead man's pocket a memorandum any light on his connections is unknown. From later particulars obtained, it appears

that the body of the murdered man was identified at Jervis-street Hospital by his wife. She stated that her husband's name was John Kenny. He was aged thirty-two, and resided with her and her two children at 8, Cannonplace. The deceased was a labourer in the employment of the Port and Docks Board. On Monday he attended his work as usual, and came home at six o'clock in the evening. About an hour later he went out and returned at nine, accompanied by a friend, with whom he remained drinking at the house till after eleven o'clock. Kenny was at this time under the influence of drink, and insisted upon going out. His friend did everything in his power to dissuade him, but the deceased would not be turned from his purpose, and as his companion was going home expressed his deermination to see him part of the way. They left the house together in excellent humou with each other. Some seventy or eighty minutes later Kenny was a corpse. The police have many particulars as to the habits of the deceased, his companions and associates, and they have minute details as to the movements of Kenny on Tuesday night. In connection with the belt worn by the deceased it is stated that some four years ago Kenny, when residing at White's-lane, off Dorset-street, was arrested for having in his possession without a licence a revolver of a pattern that is now well known to the authorities, and it is alleged that he was suspected of being an informer, and was fired

ne years ago in Dublin. Another account states that the wife of the man Kenny declares that at half-past eleven o'clock on Monday night he came home accompanied by a tailor named Joseph Poole, and that they drank some whisky together. When Poole rose to leave her husband volunteered to accompany him, and he did not return. Kenny was a hard-working man, who let her know nothing about his companions or movements. The buckle of the belt with the harp and sunburst device was cast for him some twelve years ago, about the time of the

Manchester murders. Shortly before six o'clock on Tuesday evening Inspector Bride, of the detective police. Dublin, arrested Joseph Poole, tailor, Castlestreet, as the last person in company with the murdered man Kenny. A comrade, who ac-companied him to the detective office, has also been detained. A third man named Grundy, a porter, was apprehended, and it is expected that further arrests will be made. No doubt is entertained of the connection of the murder with Fenianism.

THEN AND Now .- In the days when the movements of our soldiers and sailors were not controlled by telegraph from Downing street this little Egyptian game (the massacre at Alexandria) would have been spoiled at the very outset. The first English life sacrificed would have been the signal for landing a force of marines and seamen, and such an example would have been made of the Alexandria rioters as would have prevented further attempts at mischief. That a fleet of English ironclads should calmly look on when some of their officers and men were being beaten and massacred by a fanatical mob is almost incredible. Such an event is unparalleled in English history, and although it may be held I am forcibly reminded of Nelson's breach of discipline when his commanding officer, signalling him to follow him, he put his blind eye to the telescope, said he did not see the signal, sailed away and took Copenhagen .-The Squire.

THE QUEEN AND THE ARTILLERYMEN.-Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the Princess of Hesse, drove from Windson Castle on Monday through the private grounds to Frogmore, where her Majesty inspected the 4th Battery of the Royal Artillery, who have been billeted at Windsor on their way to Hay, in Wales. They were drawn up on the road near Adelaide Lodge. Her Majesty alighted from her carriage, and had part of the dismounted men presented to her by Co-lonel Thornhill. The Queen said to the men that she was pleased to see them, complimented them on their smartness in appearance, and thanked them for their conduct in the Afghan war. The battery then marched past, and the Royal party proceeded on their route to Henley-on-Thames. The men were much pleased with the Queen's kind recepIMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

THE EARTHWORKS OF ALEXANDRIA. The Marquis of Salisbury gave notice that on Thursday night he should ask the noble earl opposite (Granville) whether he had re-ceived any information of fresh armaments on the earthworks surrounding the port of Alexandria, and whether her Majesty's Government had given any instructions with respect

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS ACT (1866) AMENDMENT

The Duke of Argyll moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Oaths Acts (1866) Amendment Bill, the object of which is that any person to whom an oath is objectionable on any ground whatever might make an affirmation on taking his seat in either House Lord Carnarvon moved an amendment declaring that nothing had occurred in the House. of Lords which made it expedient at that time to propose a change in the existing Parliato propose a change in the existing Parlia-mentary oath. The Archbishop of Canter-bury opposed the Bill, which was supported by Lord Aberdeen. The House forthwith divided, 62 voting for the second reading and 138 against. One or two Bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned at five

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in answer to Mr. O'Kelly, who asked whether the Government would give an engagement that no act of hostility by British troops should be undertaken in Egypt without the sanction of Parliament. said it was not in his power to give such an assurance, but that while this country had in Egypt some claims and interests of her own which she could not forego, the great object of the Government in their policy had been to bring the united authoriy of Europe to bear for the settlement of the Egyptian difficulty. Replying to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, Mr. Gladstone further stated that the Conference, having resolved that its proceedings should be secret, any accounts of them that might transpire were not to be taken as au-

their respective Governments to maintain secrecy in like manner, and, therefore, he could not enter into the subject of its delibe-THE SUEZ CANAL. Sir W. Lawson gave notice that on Thursday he will ask the Premier whether his at-tention has been called to the statement of M. de Lesseps that an attack on Egypt by England or any other Power would be followed by the destruction of the Suez Canal, and whether the

thentic. The Conference, he added, had also

agreed that its members should request

Government will inquire as to the correctness of that view before sanctioning any military expedition to Egypt. URGENCY.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the Orders of the Day be postponed till after the notice of motion relating to public business, and the motion was carried by 391 to 20. The right hon, gentleman next rose and declared that, the Prevention of Crime Bill being urgent, it is important to the public interest that it should be proceeded with without delay, and he moved that the state of public business is urgent. Another division was challenged by Irish members on this motion, when it was carried by 402 to 19. Thereupon the Speaker stated that urgency having now been declared by the House, he desired to lay on the table certain rules which he had framed for the re-gulation of business under that condition of affairs. These rules, he explained, were substantially the same as those which he had framed last Session, and which were some time in operation, with the addition of one relating to proceedings in Committee. The

rules were afterwards read by the Clerk. Mr. M'CARTHY announced that he and other Irish members with whom he usually acted had resolved to take no further part in the proceedings in Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill (an intimation that was greeted with Ministerial cheers) in consequence of the recent expulsion of "the Irish Par-liamentary party" from the House under the threat of physical force, while a measure vitally affecting the rights of their constituents was being dealt with; and they cast on the Government the sole responsibility for the results of their "course of violence and subterfuge." The Speaker here admonished the hon, member for importing into his statement matter of controversy; and Mr. M'Carthy, having added that when passed the Crime Bill would be an Act devoid of moral force or constitutional character, withdrew, accompanied by a number of his col-leagues, amid Ministerial cheers. CRIME PREVENTION BILL.

The House then went into Committee (Mr. Courtney in the Chair) on the Crime Prevention Bill, and resumed the consideration of the new clauses. Mr. Biggar moved an amendment in the first new clause proposed by the Government requiring offenders to be prosecuted within a month of the commission of the alleged offence. It was opposed by the Attorney-General for Ireland, pressed, the Chairman, acting under the rules of urgency, called on its supporters to rise in their places. Only four members complied with this summons; and, as it requires 20 to force a division, the amendment was nega-tived without one. Words suggested by Mr. Gladstone were inserted in the clause requiring, where two magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction together in petty sessions. that one of them shall have legal qualifi-cations. An amendment moved by Mr. METGE, extending the right of appeal to all sentences of imprisonment, was discussed, and thrown out by 187 to 33. The clause was then agreed to, as were also other new clauses relating to warants, the rota of Judges, and regulations as to Courts. The next clause (special jurors in criminal cases; drew forth some lively strictures from Lord R. Churchill on the inconsistency of the Government in now proposing a clause maintaining trial by jury after having professed that they could not govern Ireland without suspending that form of trial. Sir W. Harcourt replied, alleging that the Government required and intended to use all the powers which the Bill would give them. The clause was still under consideration when the sitting was suspended.

At the Evening Sitting, the consideration of the Bill was resumed in a very thin House. The discussion upon the new clause giving both the prosecution and the accused ar equal right to claim a special jury was continued by Mr. Metge, Mr. Biggar, and others. Mr. Callan, on rising to speak a second time on the clause, was informed by the Chairman that he had already exhausted his right to be heard. Only seven members rising when the Chairman put the question to chal-lange his decision, the clause was agreed to without a division.

The new clause giving power to change the renue of a trial for an indictable offence where the interests of justice render that course expedient was moved by the Attorney-General for Ireland, who explained that the reasonable expenses of the accused and his witnesses would be defrayed by the Government. Mr. Biggar and Mr. Callan opposed the clause as being likely to work great injustice, and it was agreed to. Sir W. Harcourt moved a clause to carry out a promise he had given that the combinations of trades unions should be exempted from the operations of the Bill. Mr. P. Martin characterised the clause as a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Mr. La-bouchere proposed to amend the clause by placing the combination of tenants and agricultural labourers on the same footing as combinations of artisans under the English Trade Union Acts and the Conspiracy Act of 1875. The amendment was opposed by Sir Macalister, and several other pipers were pre-

W. Harcourt, supported by Mr. Metge and Mr. Biggar, and negatived, only six votes being given for it, and the clause was then added to the Bill, as was also a similar aving clause in favour of political or social associations. Two clauses standing respectively in the names of Mr. Healy and Mr. Marum, were ruled out of order. Mr. Labouchere moved a clause for securing exceptionally favourable treatment to persons convicted of treason and treason-felony. Sir W. Harcourt opposed the clause, strongly reprobating the pernicious doctrine that men guilty of so serious a crime as supplying arms to misguided and ignorant people to be used in rebellion against the Queen were entitled to specially lenient treatment. Mr. Storey, in a speech which provoked frequent interruptions and calls for the interposition of the Chair, described the Home Secretary as more of a Tory than a Whig, and argued that the disaffection of the Irish people ought to be viewed with considerable leniency. Mr. Plunket regarded the reasoning of the last speaker as inciting to treason and treasonelony and calculated to neutralize the effect of the measure on which the House had spent so much time.

After some remarks from Mr. R. Power, Mr. Newdegate protested against revolu-tionary doctrines being dealt with lightly. Some expressions from Mr. Metge as to the ennobling sentiments of persons who had been charged with treason excited renewed interruption. The Attorney-General thought it dangerous to hold up treason as a venial offence, or to encourage the impression that those who were guilty of it deserved particular sympathy. After Mr. Callan had made some characteristic comments on the observations of the Attorney-General, the Chairman, at a few minutes to 1 o'clock, reminded the Committee that under the urgency rules he had power to check tedious and useless repetitions, and Mr. Labouchere's clause was then put and rejected. The schedules having been passed the Chairman was ordered, amid cheers, to report the bill to the House, and the report was fixed for Thursday.

The House was counted out at a quarter past 1 o'clock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY.
The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Rox-burghe and the Hon. Harriet Phipps. Prin-cess Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse visited the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Bagshot yesterday afternoon. Mdlle. Norèle was in attendance. Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., V.J., and the Hon. Lady Wood arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Major-General Sir Evelyn and

the Hon. Lady Wood, Sir George Couper, Bart., General the Right Hon. Sir H. Pon-sonby, K.C.B., and Captain A. Bigge, R.A. The Queen, the Duchess of Albany, and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse drove this morning; and Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and Princess Irene walked. Lady Southampton has succeeded the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting. Her Majesty's visitors have left the Castle.

Count Alexander Munster arrived at the German Embassy on Tuesday from Germany. Lord and Lady Lilford have arrived at Parish's Hotel, George - street, Hanoversquare, from Germany.

Lord and Lady de Tabley have arrived at

the Pulteney Hotel from Tabley House. The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Ed-ward Carr Glyn, M.A., Vicar of Kensington, youngest son of the late Lord Wolverton, with the Lady Mary Campbell, sixth daughter of the Duke of Argyll, K.T., was solemnised at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, on Tuesday forenoon, in the presence of a distinguished company. The wedding naturally excited great interest amongst the inhabitants of Kensington, with whom the vicar is highly popular, and Lady Mary being also well known as long resident in the parish. The wedding party met shortly after eleven o'clock. by which hour every available seat in the church was occupied except those reserved for the relatives of the contracting couple. Admission was obtained solely by ticket. The seats reserved on the bridegroom's side were occu-pied by the Princess Mary Adelaide Duchess and the Duke of Teck and their children, Princess Victoria Mary and Prince Alexander George; Dowager Lady Wolverton and Mrs. Pelham Joicey, Lord and Lady Wolverton and Miss Constance and Miss Edith Glyn, Vice-Admiral Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, C. R. and Miss Carrillo and Mr. Frederick C.B., and Miss Coralie and Mr. Frederick Glyn, Hon. Pascoe and Mrs. Glyn and Miss Agnes and Mr. Maurice Glyn, Hon. Mrs. Ashley Glyn, Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Carr Glyn and sons, Mr. and Mrs. W. Portal, Sir Richard and Lady Glyn, and the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. The seats on the bride's side were occupied by the Duchess of Argyll and Ladies Victoria and Evelyn Campbell, Mr. and Lady Frances Balfour, Mr. Ballie Hamilton, Lord and Lady Archi-bald Campbell, Lord Walter Campbell, Lord and Lady George Campbell, Lord and Lady Colin Campbell, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Percy and children, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Alexandra Leveson Gower, Lady Jane Dundas, and Lady Caroline Charteris. The way by which the bridal procession passed to the chancel steps was lined by non-commissioned officers and men of the Scots Guards and the 11th Hussars, at present doing duty at Kensington Barracks. The bride arrived shortly after half-past 11, and was conducted by the Duke of Argyll, her father, to the chancel, followed by the 12 bridesmaids, namely, Lady Constance Campbell, her sister; Lady Eva Fitzgerald, her cousin; Miss Grenfell; the Ladies Louisa and Edith Percy, twin daughters of Earl and Countess Percy; Miss Lilah Campbell, daughter of Lord and Lady Walter Campbell; Miss Elspeth Campbell, daughter of Lord and Lady Archibald Campbell; Miss Delia and Miss Mildred Glyn, Miss Mabel Glyn, Miss Rose Riversdale Glyn, and Miss Maude Louisa Glyn, nieces of the bridegroom. Mr. H. R. Glyn acted as best man to his uncle The service was fully choral, and as the bridal procession passed to their places in front of the chancel, the choir sang "The voice that breath'd o'er Eden," at the end of which the marriage ceremony commenced. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield officiated, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Francis G. Pelham, M.A., Rural Dean, Hon. Canon of Bangor, and Vicar of St. Mary's. Beverley, Yorkshire, brother-in-law of the bridegroom. The bride wore a dress of the richest white satin, trimmed with flounces of Brussels lace, a veil of the same costly fabric being fastened to the hair by diamond ornaments. Her other jewels were a tiara of diamonds and pearls, pearl necklace and pendant, and bracelets to match. The bridesmaids' costumes were of ivory white satin over lace skirts, small hats of lace and satin with white feathers. Each wore a diamond daisy brooch, with pearl centre, the gift of the bridegroom. After blessing by the right rev. prelate, hymn 197, Ancient and Modern (the tune composed for the occasion by Mr. R. S. Calcott), Lord is my Shepherd," was sung by the choir and congregation. As the rev. bridegroom

and bride retired from the registration of the

marriage the organist played a processional march, and while the wedding party was leaving Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was performed. The Duke and Duchess of

Argyll afterwards entertained a numerous company at breakfast at Argyll Lodge, their residence at Campden-hill. The Duke of

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# PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 5-6, 1882.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND. In the circumstances at present existing it is clear that the invitation of the Conference to the Sultan will be given simply à prendre ou à laisser. It will not be allowed materially to delay the settlement of the whole Egyptian question in the sense agreed upon by the Powers. The Powers are now well aware that the necessary instrument exists in the determination of England net to tolerate the overthrow of the Khedive's authority nor the usurpation of Arabi Pacha, and they are perfectly willing to use it. If, in default of Turkish intervention, England is called upon to intervene, she will do so as the virtual mandatory of the other European Powers, and very probably in actual concert with some of them. Each Power will, no doubt, judge for itself as to the expediency of taking part in the intervention, and though some will probably stand aloof, yet England will neither decline the assistance and co-operation of any, nor relax her determination even if she is left to do the work alone. No doubt, the different Powers have approached the whole question with widely divergent views, and this divergence may easily reappear in the share respectively taken by them in the actual intervention. Austria will probably be content with a passive acquiescence. Signor Mancini was not very cordial in the remarks made by him a few days ago, but it is probable that in any European intervention in Egypt Italy would claim to take an active share. It is now certain, moreover, that France will not entirely dissociate herself from such action as England may be called upon to take in Egypt. The French Government has been very slow in acknowledging the necessity of intervention, and England has fully respected its hesitation and recognized the very substantial grounds on which it rests. The relations of France and Turkey are not very cordial on either side, and there are very good reasons of policy why they should not be strained by France further than is absolutely necessary. France is a Mahomedan Power in Africa, and is not on the best of terms with its newest Mahomedan dependency. Its European relations are such, moreover, as to render any French Government excessively chary of employing any considerable portion of the military resources of the country in a distant Eastern expedition. These and like considerations are of serious moment, and England, as a friendly ally of France, is bound to give them full weight. We must freely acknowledge that the Government has given full weight to them and has shaped its course throughout in scrupulous respect for the hesitations and preoccupations of France. This is no more than is right. An alliance must be worth very little if it cannot stand the strain upon it by the inevitable divergences of aim and policy of two independent Powers, and yet there are few serious politicians either in England or France who do not recognise that the alliance of the two countries is worth a good many minor sacrifices. For reasons such as these we have little sympathy with the impatience sometimes expressed at the hesitations almost inseparable from French policy in regard to Egypt. France has not been very willing to intervene in Egypt, but she has shown no disposition to deter England from doing so. When intervention becomes necessary her flag will be associated with that of England, even though the burden of intervention should rest mainly on the latter Power. All things considered, this is, perhaps, as much as can be expected. Both England and France have been faithful to an alliance which

> THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. IRRITATION IN THE FLEET.

both Powers prize, though each, as was

natural, has pursued its own policy in ac-

cordance with its own special interests

They are still allies and friends, and will

remain so to the end. Indeed, their

friendship will be strengthened by the fact

that each has been ready to make some

sacrifice in order to keep its policy in sub-

stantial harmony with that of the other .-

The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria telegraphed on Wednesday

might :-Intense irritation prevails throughout the Fleet, owing to the continuance of prepara-tions for the defence of the harbour. The English Admiral is highly displeased that practically no notice has been taken of his remonstrances. He threatened to put a stop to these offensive and provoking proceedings himself if his request was ignored. But I am informed he will give the Egyptians another chance. He will send them one more warning before interfering with the work now going on in connection with the forts commanding the entrance to the port. Arabi professes to be extremely annoyed at the conduct of the Admiral. He asks, "Why should he complain? The French Admiral has nothing to say about these fortifications. Seymour should have been careful to have found out the truth before he sent us insolent menaces. Had he done so he would have discovered that the stone barges which frightened him so much were there merely for the ordinary annual repair of the Aboukir Dyke." From this it will be seen that angry feelings exist elsewhere than in the Fleet. The Egyptian troops are just as much irritated as the English sailors and their officers. A notice was posted to-day at the English Consulate requesting all British subjects to register

I have received further confirmation of what I have already told you would be the probable attitude of Arabi if ordered to go to Constane. He would meet the request of the by demanding that his conduct be first of all submitted to an International Court of Inquiry. Not only would he demand an investigation of his own conduct, but also into the action and policy of the National Party from the very beginning. Every day brings me confirmation of the fact that this Party is strengthening its grip on the country. The populace are getting more and more ready to side with it. At his last visit to Cairo, Arabi had a splendid and enthusiastic reception from the people at several places along the

In my account of a recent interview I had with Arabi I stated that he said the Sultan would not attack Moslems at the behest of the English residents in Cairo left to-day for with Arabi I stated that he said the Sultan

Christians, and that on this account he did not fear Turkish intervention. Arabi desires me to explain this, as it may possibly convey an erroneous idea of his exact meaning. He is anxious to make it known that he does not not now, and never has, considered the Egyptian question as one involving any antagonism between Christians and Mussulmans as such. What he wanted to say was that he did not believe the Sultan would attack his own people, or raise in his own Empire an internecine war at the behest of the Christian Powers. Arabi's strong conviction is that the Egyptian question is one of politics, not religion, and that what is at issue is simply the right of the Egyptians to be left to themselves to manage their own affairs, subject to the suzerainty of the Sultan.

An Italian war-ship and a German gun-boat have arrived at Suez. On Monday fifty British subjects left the place. All is quite quiet there. From Port Said I have news of the sailing of the steamer Capri, carrying three hundred Greek refugees. There, too, all is quiet. My correspondents say that the first hint they got that preparations were being made to destroy the Canal was gleaned

from English papers.

Dervish Pacha and the Ministers had meeting to-day, as to which the gravest anxiety was felt. It was feared it would end in an open breach between them. I am able to send you the gist of what passed. There has been no quarrel, as was anticipated. It by Dervish judiciously cawas avoided pitulating to Arabi. The point in dispute was whether Dervish was to be allowed to communicate directly with the Khedive or only through the Ministers. The Turkish Envoy promised that in future he would, as demanded by the Ministers, only communicate with Tewfik through the Minister for Foreign Affairs. This arrangement places the Sultan's Envoy in pretty much the same position as if he were the Emissary of a Foreign Power.

Dervish throughout the whole interview

was extremely conciliatory. When asked what was the truth about Arabi's being ordered to go to Constantinople, he said that question had only been broached by the European Powers as a political move. It was not likely to become a practical one. The real point that interested Europe was not so much what became of Arabi, but what was to be done to keep the Canal open. He warned them the Conference would most certainly insist on measures being taken that would give a satisfactory guarantee for the safety of the Canal. Arabi and the Ministers replied that the question of the Canal did not concern them. They had no interest in meddling with it. But they told the Sultan's Envoy in the plainest words that if the measures to which he referred meant that forts were to be built commanding the Canal, or that troops were to be stationed to protect it, Egypt would not only object to but re-

sist such measures with all her might.

The Ministry have now under their consideration the question of dealing with those European officials who have deserted their posts without leave. The Tanjore has been chartered by the English Government as a permanent refugee ship. Everything about the Fleet shows that it is held in a state of readiness, which shows that officers and men alike are fully convinced that immediate

The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Wednesday:-More troops have arrived from Cairo, and the military preparations are being actively carried on. The general feeling here is that a serious crisis is imminent, and that although the fleet could easily destroy the forts, would encounter a destructive fire from thousands of rifles, and it is not clear how and when Alexandria would be taken. The small force at present available could hold the town so as to prevent pillage by the thousands of Bedouins awaiting the chance. If the forces are to land, every day's delay increases the resisting power of Arabi. New batteries are being mounted steadily.

The Daily Telegraph has received the following despatches :-

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 5 (10.30 A.M.) I have just returned here from a journey into the interior and along the course of the Canal. We found the Bedouins in considerable numbers at Suez and also at Damanhur, which is one hour's distance from this port. The attitude of the populace in the interior was patronising, but not offensive, though it is quite evident that they regard Europeans as no longer possessing any prestige and only to be permitted to remain in the country for the future on sufferance. At Alexandria I found the situation very

black. Dervish Pacha has been attempting to persuade Arabi to go to Constantinople, and the War Minister became very angry consequence. At yesterday's Council of Ministers he made a great scene, inveighing strongly against Dervish. Why, he asked, was Dervish remaining there? He must be called upon to go away, and, if he declined, he must be compelled to go. Arabi went so far as to attack the Sultan himself, and at length his language became so violent that the Minister of the Interior rose and left the room. It is now quite clear that the Nationalist party leaders intend to resist the Turkish troops if any should be sent here, but it is impossible to say how the Egyptian soldiers would act. You will probably hear in a few days that we are all afloat and that hostilities have actually begun. Yesterday the English Admiral received instructions from home ordering him to inform the Military Commandant that, if any attempt was made to block the passage into the harbour of Alexandria, such an act would be considered as absolutely hostile, and dealt with accordingly. Admiral Seymour carried out these commands, and received a very curt reply, merely to the effect that no attempt to block the passage into the harbour had been made. The whole situation is critical. A day or two ago Raghib Pacha told the Italian Consul that they intended to resist any troops, of whatever nationality, that might be sent hither. As resistance is, therefore, considered pretty certain in any case, English opinion here favours a British rather than a Turkish occupation; otherwise it is thought English influence here will altogether dis-

The day before yesterday the Arabs put up two fresh guns of large size in the Pharos Fort. The English Admiral at once telegraphed to the Government in London what had been done. The result is that to-day the Sultan telegraphed to the Khedive, saying he hears that fresh warlike preparations are being made at the forts, and ordering the immediate stoppage of the work, declaring he will hold the Khedive and his Ministers personally responsible for whatever ensues if they persist. He adds that England will bombard Alexandria if the works certainly are continued. Immediately on receiving this message the Khedive called a Council of Ministers, and communicated to them the

Sultan's telegram. With regard to Arabi's attack upon Dervish Pacha, I may add that orders have now been given to all the officers of the army to refuse to go near Dervish Pacha, even if ordered to do so; and Dervish is to be informed that his mission is finished, and to be asked to depart. In the midst of all this the Khedive is cheerful and brave. He saw Sir A Colvin and the other Consuls-General to-day Arabi Pacha also saw several people, and de-clared that he intended to fight to the bitter end against any troops coming here. The reported arrival of Irish Fenians here is unfounded. They could do nothing if they came, and would certainly risk their own necks. The French residents hold a meeting

Alexandria; and nearly the whole of the Egyptian army are now concentrated here. All the English officials with whom I have conversed think gunboats should be sent to the Canal immediately. There are plenty here for the work, but they cannot send them without orders from home. All deper is on our action during the next few days whether we lose the Canal or not.

The Council of Ministers have replied to the Sultan that they will suspend all the works at the forts in Alexandria. Admiral Seymour makes his formal complaint to-

The crisis to-night is very acute. Mahmoud Samy is expected to join the Ministry.

THE CANAL AND ITS DEFENCE. Reluctantly and slowly public opinion in England has declared in favour of the protection of the free passage of the Canal being added to the responsibilities of the English Government. The only difference of opinion is as to whether it is possible to sever the question of the Canal from the much wider and more complicated question of Egypt. Some maintained that our best course would be to hold the banks of the Canal and leave the Egyptians to stew in their own gravy. If this were possible, there is no doubt-if the present complications were once disposed ofsuch an expedient would commend itself to most Englishmen, and to none more than the present advisers of the Crown. Unfortunately for the chances of the adoption of this simple solution of the difficulty, the military advisers of the Government-agreeing therein with all other military authorities-maintain that it is a matter of practical impossibility to dissever the free p. ssage of the Canal from the question of Egypt, or at least so much of Egypt as is contained in the Delta of the Nile, with the two great cities of Cairo and Alexandria. Thus a Government which of all Governments that ever existed in England, is most opposed to intervention and military enterprises is busily engaged in concerting measures with the other Powers for landing at least 25,000 men in the Valley of the Nile. According to the "high foreign military authority" whose opinion is quoted in the *Times*, the result of a careful study of the military resources of the country has convinced him that "no practical resistance could be offered to English troops. A landing at Aboukir would either be unopposed or, if opposed, would leave Alex-andria open to the fleets. Five thousand men landing from each side could seize the railway and shut Arabi in Alexandria, the entire garrison, including police, not exceeding 10,000 men. The easy destruction of the forts, which could be effected by two ships alone of the fleet within twenty minutes, would spread such consternation that Arabi would be delivered a prisoner by his own troops." This, of course, is an optimist view, and takes no account of a possible resistance by the Arab population—a resistance which, according to M. Sienkiewicz, would require the employment of forty thousand men. The most obvious point in the whole question is that the interest which we have to guard is not so much the immediate as the future safety of the Canal. If by a mischievous money-trick the bank were blown up at some point to-morrow, every-body allows that the damage would only be temporary, and, provided that order were soon re-established, the worst that could happen would be a certain delay mercantile transactions and in the post. With regard to trade, it is probable that its timorous character would be equally affected if we had a small force holding Canal, leaving Arabi in the field with his army. For no one could tell how long the passage would remain open under such conditions; and the risk would stop trade almost as surely as if the mutinous Pacha were astride of the Canal. India is happily at peace. Whatever the future may bring, Russia is not now in a position to trouble us there, and there is no human probability of our Eastern

will be much simplified, and it will appear that, if we are to take action at all, bold and thorough action is by far the best policy. The Egyptian army consists, if it has really had its way and carried out the increase which it claimed, of 18,000 men, with whatever further strength it can draw from the country by way of reserve, which the Golos reckons somewhat wildly at 30,000 men. Quite lately it was decided to educate the officers more thoroughly, but at present there are few of them who are of much value. They have armed forts against the fleet, but their guns are badly mounted, and would probably do little to resist the concentrated fire of our ships. And they could certainly not prevent the landing of a force which might be disembarked out of their reach to capture Alexandria. If Arabi and his army defended the shores or the town, the whole quarrel would be brought to an issue on the spot, and the power of Europe established at once. If, on the other hand, he attempted to retire into the interior, a force landing from Bombay would cut off his retreat, and notwithstanding the somewhat malicious references of the Golos to the Transvaal, there is no reason to believe that the Egyptian army would offer any serious resistance. Such a plan as this would be strategically right, and give no excuse whatever for the destruction, temporary or otherwise, of the Canal. He should, however, be warned that he and he alone will be held responsible for its safety. After the army has dispersed, but not before, the water supply and the Canal itself could be guarded and repaired if necessary. But to set up a passive defence of the Canal would be extremely difficult until the army has been suppressed. It may be said, What if behind Arabi should be found Turkey, prepared to fight against the invaders of Egypt? That is, in the first place, a question for diplomacy, but the danger applies much more to the case of an occupation of the Suez Canal by a weak force. It is clear that Turkish troops could not arrive by sea. They must therefore come from Syria, and would strike the weak defenders of the Canal much more easily than a force resting on the great towns and resources of Lower Egypt. Thus, if we have to act, every consideration points to the invasion of the Delta, the disbandment of Arabi Pacha's army and the command of the whole situation, instead of dribbling out small bodies of men to occupy the Canal. There might possibly be some advantage in carrying a force of marines to the Canal and keeping them there on board ship ready to proceed quickly to any threatened spot. But there can be no possible military advantage in forming posts on shore. They would only be temptations to an enemy and the one thing we have to guard against in the East is a military demonstration which turns out to be a failure. The position of England is at this juncture commanding. Whatever may be the future progress of the French navy, it is quite clear that at present England holds undisputed sway on the sea. And if the Sultan were to ask advice as to his powes of pushing a force into Egypt, he would find

that such a force must march along the sea

coast or near it liable to have its communica-

tions cut by the Power or Powers holding the

sea. Provided that the European Powers

consent, there would be neither difficulty nor

danger in undertaking the operation of de-

stroying the power and prestige of the re-

and not improbably humiliation, in a feeble

But there would be great danger,

interests requiring the urgent despatch of troops to Bombay for many a long day to

come. So far as it is possible to forecast the

future, the temporary speciling of the Suez Canal would, though hurtful to trade, matter

comparatively little to England's strength in

the East. If we can once satisfy ourselves

that this is true, the military aspect of affairs

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-WEDNESDAY. After a statement by Sir Charles Dilke with reference to the harbour of Alexandria (already eported at length by telegraph),

In answer to the question, put by Sir R. Cross, whether the rules of urgency would only apply to the days on which particular Bills were under consideration, the Speaker said that this is so, but that, the House having committed very large powers to him for advancing a Bill declared to be urgent should the rules that he has laid on the table not prove sufficient for their purpose, his powers of framing rules were by no means exhausted.

THE ARREAGS EILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving that the House go into Committee on the Arrears Bill, gave some explanations as to the financial bearings of the measure, and also as to the question whether tenant-right should be included in estimating the tenant's assets and testing his ability to pay his arrears. The probable claims under the bill he placed at £2,000,000, to be provided from the Church Surplus; but half a million more would be contingently charged on the Consolidated Fund to meet possible further demands to that amount. He went on to declare that the prompt and speedy settlement of the arrears question was urgently required, the delay in doing so meanwhile paralyzing the payment of rents; described this measure as one hardly less urgent than the Crime Prevention Bill, having regard to the interests of peace and security in Ireland; and concluded by expressing his belief that there was no party in the House which would undertake the responsibility of rejecting a Bill so essential for the elementary purposes

Mr. Chaplin, in moving an amendment declaring that, while the House was willing to grant public money for effectually meeting an emergency in Ireland, it declined to proceed with a measure imposing taxation for objects tending to demoralise the Irish people, stated in detr'l his reasons for opposing the bill at his stage, asserting that its further progress ought not to be sanctioned by the House unless the Government promised that its provisions should be vitally altered in Committee. The fact that the Prime Minister had three times before tried his hand at legislating on the Irish land question, and that his efforts had in each case lamentably failed, ought to warn them against agreeing to this new concession to violence and agitation, which would be regarded by the Irish people, in spite of all protestations to the contrary, as the fulfilment of the Kilmain am compact. He insisted that before going into Committee the House should be clearly informed of the amendments which the Ministry intended to propose. Repudiating with some warmth the allegation of Mr. Chamberlain that the Tory party had no other Irish policy than coercion, he expressed his sincere sympathy with the Irish people, avowing his firm conviction that more would be done for their lasting and solid advantage by means of emigration, public works, and the encouragement of manufacturing industries than by the alternate measures of repression and conciliation devised by a Liberal Govern-

Mr. Arnord supported the Bill; and Mr. Harcourt, while admitting that the House was committed to the principle of the measure, entered a strong protest, in the interest of the British tax-payers, against its 9th Clause. Colonel Colthurst repeated his preference for a system of loans to one of gifts; out urged the necessity of expediting the

Sir W. BARTTELOT held the Prime Minister mainly responsible for the introduction of a m asure intended to conciliate those who for the last two years had been most active in rebellion and sedition in Ireland. He dwelt on the difficulty of checking abuse under the Bill, and preventing dishonest tenants from fraudently obtaining its benefits by hard swearing. He maintained that two-thirds of Ireland were now in a far more prosperous condition than the great bulk of the English agricultural districts.

Mr. Dillon had never taken an exaggerated view of the Arrears Bill, but thought if properly worked it might open a road by which they could emerge from the hopeless en-tanglement in which Irish affairs were involved. He warned the Government, however, that if the tenant-right was made an element in calculating the tenant's capacity to pay off his entire arrears, the Bil would be regarded as utterly worthless by the Irish farmers.

Mr. A. Balfour strongly condemned the bill as fostering agitation and holding out further inducements to violence. The Government, he alleged, acted as if they had to contend with an enemy whom they could not quell, but whom they hoped to buy off with successive instalments of "black mail." They were, moreover, perpetuating by this legislation the state of things from which, as they themselves admitted, the present evils of Ireland sprang. Dr. Lyons advocated a combination of loans

Mr. MULHOLLAND repeated his doubts as to the calculations of the Government in reference to the Irish Church Fund, and maintained that continued concession to lawlessness and disorder was incompatible with the lasting welfare of Ireland. He also suggested that the two millions ought to be applied to emigration, as it was impossible for the poor tenants, especially in the west of Ireland, to subsist in

any comfort, even if they had no rent to pay Mr. Stanhope spoke energetically in support of the amendment. He viewed the Bill with dismay, and would offer to it an nncompromising opposition, believing that, instead of satisfying existing agitation, it would only become the stepping stone to new and even worse developments of agitation. He pointed out how unjust the measure was to honest tenants who had striven under difficulties to pay their rent, and who would now be tempted bitterly to repent their simplicity. He also questioned the sufficiency of the Church Fund to meet the very uncertain claims that would be made upon lt. After remarking that the Prime Minister, with all his great qualities, lacked the invaluable power of saying "No" without qualification to the demands of unreasoning agitators, he asserted that the Bill would be ineffectual for its professed object, unjust to England, and dan-

gerous to Ireland. Mr. TREVELYAN, referring to Mr. Stanhope's allusion to the Prime Minister, expressed regret that the hon. member intended to say "No" without any qualification to his invitation to go into Committee. He then defended the measure as being an exceptional one designed to meet wholly exceptional circumstances. The measure would provide for the case of suffering tenants who could not otherwise obtain the advantage of the Land Act owing to arrears run up in years of severe distress, which exposed them to conviction. He met Mr. Mulholland's forebodings as to the sufficiency of the Church Fund for the burden proposed to be cast upon it by citing the opposite view of Mr. Finlayson, the eminent actuary, on the subject. He intimated that it was proposed to enable tenants who had paid their rents by means of loans to enjoy the benefit of the measure, and also to make certain other amendments for obviating objections raised by critics of the bill. He quoted statistics to show that satisfactory progress was being made in the working of the Land Act, and was still speaking when the time for adjourning the debate

Before the House separated, Sir S. North-COTE, referring to the state of affairs reported to exist at Alexandria, asked whether Admiral Seymour had authority to act in case of necessity. Mr. Gladstone replied that since the House met the Government had not received any intelligence of a disquieting character, and he repeated the answer given by Sir C. Dilke

earlier in the sitting.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AND THE OATH.

Why the Duke of Argyll should have regarded it as incumbent upon him to follow Lord Redesdale's only half-serious example in attempting to reform the law relating to parliamentary oaths and declarations it is not very easy to understand. The question is one much more nearly affecting the House of Commons than the House of Lords; and, if anywhere, it is in the former rather than in the latter that it would be most properly dealt with in the first instance :-

Nothing that has occurred in the House of Lords, as Lord Carnarvon pointed out on Tuesday, at all justifies the conclusion that even one peer has found any difficulty in taking the oath as it is at present framed, or would prefer to make a declaration instead of it. As far, then, as the House of Lords is concerned, the Duke of Argyll's Bill was a measure which was totally uncalled for, and which on general grounds had no very obvious claims on their lordship's acceptance. But it also surfered under the special disadvantage which every measure of the kind must suffer under in existing circumstances. A Bill to render it optional with all members of Parliament to make a declaration instead of taking the oath cannot avoid being virtually a Bill for the removal of Mr. Bradlaugh's disabilities; and that Mr. Bradlaugh's disabilities would be removed by any such Bill is just the reason which has prevented the Govern-ment from persevering with their own Bill on the subject and the House of Commons from passing it. They know that the great mass of opinion throughout the constituencies is against the admission of Mr. Bradlaugh to the House of Commons, not merely because he is an atheist, but because he is an aggressive and, so to speak, "professional" atheist; and when the Archbishop of Canterbury pointed out that the Duke of Argyll's Bill was substantially in the nature of a privilegium for Mr. Bradlaugh, he hit upon the really practical ground for its rejection.—St. James's

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY. The Queen drove out with the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse yesterday afternoon, and Princess Beatrice drove with the Duchess of Albany. Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) went to London yesterday afternoon, and returned to Windsor shortly after 7 p.m. The Hon. Alexander Yorke was in attendance. Her Majesty went out with the Duke and Duchess of Albany, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse

The Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, who have been staying with the Queen for some time, left Windsor Castle on Wednesday evening on their return to Darmstadt.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey enter-tained at dinner at their residence, in Curzon-street, on Wednesday, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Earl and Countess Annesley, Lord and Lady Dorchester, Lord Cremorne, Lady Katherine Bannerman, Hon. Richard and Mrs. Dawson, the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, M.P., and Mrs. Gibson, Sir William and Lady Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Charteris, Mr. Napier. Later the Countess

of Dartrey had her second reception. The Earl and Countess of Strathmore have left town for Glamis Castle, N.B. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen re-ceived at dinner on Wednesday evening at

their residence in Grosvenor-square the Marchioness of Tavistock and Miss Somers-Cocks, Viscount Anson, Lord and Lady Belper, Lord Lovat, Lord Sudeley, Lord and Lady Derwent and Hor. Miss Johnstone Lady Marjoribanks of Ladykirk Ger stone, Lady Marjoribanks of Ladykirk, General Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon and Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Trevelyan, Mr. Morley and Miss Morley, and Mr. William Gor-Lady Aberdeen afterwards had an evening party.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

A new code of regulations for the mobilisation of the First Class of the Army Reserve for permanent service when required was issued on Wednesday, under date of 1st July, and will be published in the Army List on the 8th inst. The chief point of interest to the Reserve men is the increased allowance to the wives of the men, the amount being raised from sixpence to eightpence for every day during which their husbands are away from home on military duty. Commanding officers of military distric s and Staff officers of Pensioners, where they still remain in charge, are informed that on the mobilisation of the Army Reserve special instructions will be issued stating the corps or depot to which the men, after first reporting themselves, are to be sent. As a preliminary proceeding, the responsible officers are at once to apply to the War Office for all the necessary forms-20 per cent. in excess of probable requirements. Several of the forms hitherto in use are abolished and new ones provided.

A Chatham correspondent writes that the activity in the various naval and military establishments at Chatham increases day by day, and although the authorities are very reticent as to the exact nature of the orders they have received, it is apparent that preparations are being made on a great scale. At the Ordnance Department, where some thouands of rifles are stored, preparations are being made for the despatch to various centres of rifles for the Reserves. On Wednesday extra rifles were issued to the 2d Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment. Preparations are also being made for putting the armament and warlike stores on board various vessels at the dockyard, which, it is expected, will be ordered to be put in commission. The Royal Irish Regiment are hourly expecting orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation for foreign service. At the Dockyard much excitement was caused on Wednesday by the receipt of an order to prepare a large number of canvas awnings for boats used in the landing of troops. The work will be executed by sailors, as the Sail-making Department in the Dockyard is now very busy in preparing sails for the vessels fitting ready for sea. An Aldershot correspondent states that as

the result or communication from the Horse Guards to the authorities there the 2d Battalion Essex Regiment (56), and the 2d Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers (104th) have requisitioned for light helmets and serge tunics, as worn by regiments on foreign service in hot climates. The 2d Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th), the 1st Bat-talion Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th), the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment (47th), and the 1st Battalion West Kent Regiment (50th), also on the roster for foreign service, are instructed to be in readiness for embarkation at short notice. Other regiments at the station are required to draw such extra quantity of arms, clothing, and equipment as would be necessary should the numbers of army reserve men usually allotted to these battalions be called upon to join the ranks at short notice. The Royal Engineers (troops and companies) have, in accordance with instructions received from the Horse Guards been medically inspected in regard to their fitness for foreign service. The telegraph troops have received orders to have their equipments prepared for laying down temporary wires should an Expeditionary Force be The camp and entrenching tools are also being prepared for use with the troops. The Commissariat Department has received instructions to be prepared to send several companies on foreign service, and companies have already been inspected in view of this

contingency. In regard to the cavalry regi-ments of the Expedition, the 4th Dragoon

Guards would be one of the first on the list. A number of staff and regimental officers have already volunteered for active service. Assistant Commissary General Draper has been ordered to embark for Malta on special service, in view of the necessity arising for

sending a force to Egypt.

Arms and accoutrements have been despatched, by order of the War Office, to the following towns, which will be the stations at which the army reserves will rendezvous:which the army reserves will rendezvous:—
Berwick-on-Tweed, Carlisle, Newcastle, Richmond, Beverley, York, Pontefract, Halifax, Lancaster, Preston, Harrington, Burnley, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Chester, Lichfield, Shrewsbury, Worcester, Wrexham, Cardiff, Brecon, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Bedford, Wowwick, Caret Verwarth, Fractor, North Warwick, Great Yarmouth, Exeter, Northampton, Bury St. Edmunds, Bodmin, Taun-ton, Bristol, Dorchester, Reading, Devizes, ton, Bristol, Dorchester, Reading, Devizes, Winchester, Oxford, Chichester, Guildford, Maidstone, Warley, Kingston, Hounslow, Canterbury, Inverness, Perth, Aberdeen, Stirling, Hamilton, Ayr, Belfast, Glencorse, Omagh, Armagh, Naas, Birr, Galway, Clondal, The Land Control of the American State of the America mel, and Tralee. In consequence of the arrival of these arms and accoutrements, rumours have been circulated at Wrexham and other places that the army reserve have already received orders to assemble; but up to this morning no official notices had been issued to that effect. When they receive such intimation they will assemble at the infantry barracks at the towns above mentioned. The arms and accoutrements sent out number about 20,000, and orders have been issued to-day to get in readiness 20,000 more.

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

The past week has had a better average of entertainments than any other during the eason. There has been no evening without at least one fairly good ball, and several times there have been two. The week has also been distinguished by some well-meaning attempts to dance the cotillon; but the result has been to show plainly that a great opportunity still exists for a young man of active and intelligent habit to make society his debtor by proving himself a heaven-born leader of that animated ever-changing measure, which bears but little resemblance to the pon-derous performance of British growth which is seen as its substitute in London.

Evviva the coffee taverns of the British army! When our soldiers may, at any mo-ment, be sent to a climate where stimulants are fatal, the cause of temperance cannot be too much advocated; and much credit is due to those who, on Friday last, managed to combine, with this praiseworthy object, a charming social entertainment. Sir Patrick and Lady Grant having lent the private grounds of Chelsea Hospital, and the attendance of the Prince and Princess of Wales secured, together with that of that of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Duke of Cambridge, the committee, on their part, are to be congratulated in having left nothing undone to augment the enjoyment of the company. Five bands of the regiments now quartered in London, and that of the Royal Artillery from Woolwich, played in faultless unison; and musical connoisseurs were seen listening in rapture to the splendid crescendo of the "Turkish Patrol," which has never been heard such advantage before, and was twice encored, adding fresh leaves to the laurels of the already renowned Dan Godfrey, who held the

conductor's bâton. The gardens are entered at each extremity by two gates, and on either side of these were marquees for refreshment (in which it was whispered that sterner stuff than coffee could be procured; but there was intoxication enough for me in the battery of bright eyes within), belonging to the Blues and 1st Life, Guards, the Royal Artillery, the Coldstream and Scots Guards, and the Grenadier Guards.
The ladies of these regiments wore a distinguishing dress of white, with blue and red scarfs, and presided at the counters, which were besieged with customers. It will be readily admitted how much these fair philanthropists contributed to the beauty and brilliancy of the tout ensemble, when the following were to be seen among them: Lady Kilmarnock, the Hon, Mrs. Reginald Talbot and Miss Adela Talbot, Lady de Vesci, Lady William Seymour, Lady Coke, Mrs. Clive, Mrs. Barrington Campbell, Hon. Mrs. Acheson, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Moncrieff, Hon. Mrs. North Dalrymple, Mrs. Birch Reynard-son, Mrs. Broadwood, Mrs. Gascoigne, Hon. Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. Wellesley, and Mrs.

Of the toilettes it is difficult to speak with precision, but the Princess of Wales appeared to wear a dress of mixed indefinite tints, in which blue and brown seemed mingled in a "brocadey" texture. Lady Bristol was in white, Lady Rosslyn in black, Lady Brassey in velvet of the peculiar shade which (not knowing the technical name) I can only describe as raspberry ice. There can be no doubt, from the numbers assembled, that the entertainment was rewarded with success, financial as well as social; and I hope the promoters may be induced next year to repeat a most laudable and energetic entertainment.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left

Chelsea as late as seven o'clock, and with their children were at Stafford House by nine. Every one was delighted with the concert, and the ladies' stringed band is a decided success. The gallery was packed with visitors, and the saloon was also crowded. Lady Folkestone handled the baton like a Costa, and led with the greatest grace. All the per-formers were dressed in white, and many wore masses of diamonds. Lady Clarendon, Lady Ilchester, and Lady Downe looked wonderfully well. It was whispered that the ladies could have given a better concert without the assistance of any men's voices; certainly their playing and singing left nothing to be desired, and the solos of Lady Folkestone and Lady Downe were received with en-thusiastic applause. There were some sweet young faces handling the bow with great

skill, though scarce beyond the golden age.
The Princess of Wales waited till the last chorus was sung "Cantique de Noël," which was one of the gems of the concert, and then hurried back to Marlborough House ochange her dress for the ball at Lady Sal'sbury's, having only worn a simple high white dress at Stafford House, which she changed to a lovely toilette de bal, still white, with masses of diamonds in her hair and on the dress.

Very few people know what a very narrow escape Sir Beauchamp Seymour had at Alexandria when the Europeans were massacred there the other day, but from his own lips the fact is correct. Both he and the French Admiral were returning to their ships when they found themselves stopped by a riot of some sort; they had to leave their carriages, and going on foot were much hustled, and really had a very close shave of being among the number of those who were killed. An English and a French Admiral hors de combat would have roused both nations to some rather letermined line of action.

Rumours of another ducal marriage are rife -a widower with married children, to a young lady who has been much admired the last two or three seasons.

An unlucky man, anxious to have too close a look at one of the plates belonging to the Hamilton china at Christie's, took it in his hand—which, by the way, is contrary to rules—and, in replacing it, knocked the head off a figure in a group of china standing by; and had to pay its value, no doubt.

A cause célèbre is expected to come before the law courts at no distant date in a criminal form, which will relieve a noble family of high and ancient lineage from the dreadful incubus of an unfortunate marriage on the part of the present heir to the title, the invalidity of which has been discovered through

the bigamous act of a woman. I have no feeling save pity for the people

## PARIS, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 5-6, 1882.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

In the circumstances at present existing it is clear that the invitation of the Conference to the Sultan will be given simply à prendre ou à laisser. It will not be allowed materially to delay the settlement of the whole Egyptian question in the sense agreed upon by the Powers. Powers are now well aware that the necessary instrument exists in the determination of England not to tolerate the overthrow of the Khediye's authority nor the usurpation of Arabi Pacha, and they are perfectly willing to use it. If, in default of Turkish intervention, England is called upon to intervene, she will do so as the virtual mandatory of the other European Powers, and very probably in actual concert with some of them. Each Power will, no doubt, judge for itself as to the expediency of taking part in the intervention, and though some will probably stand aloof, yet Englan.' cline the assistance and co-operation of

any, nor relax her determination even if she is left to do the work alone. No doubt, the different Powers have approached the whole question with widely divergent views, and this divergence may easily reappear in the share respectively taken by them in the actual intervention. Austria will probably be content with a passive acquiescence. Signor Mancini was not very cordial in the remarks made by him a few days ago, but it is probable that in any European intervention in Egypt Italy would claim to take an active share. It is now certain, moreover, that France will not entirely dissociate herself from such action as England may be called upon to take in Egypt. The French Government has been very slow in acknowledging the necessity of intervention, and England has fully respected its hesitation and recognized the very substantial grounds on which it rests. The relations of France and Turkey are not very cordial on either side, and there are very good reasons of policy why they should not be strained by France further than is absolutely necessary. France is a Mahomedan Power in Africa, and is not on the best of terms with its newest Mahomedan dependency. Its European relations are such moreover, as to render any French Government excessively chary of employing any considerable portion of the military resources of the country in a distant Eastern expedition. These and like considerations are of serious moment, and England, as a friendly ally of France, is bound to give them full weight. We must freely acknowledge that the Government has given full weight to them and has shaped its course throughout in scrupulous respect for the hesitations and preoccupations of France. This is no more than is right. An alliance must be worth very little if it cannot stand the strain upon it by the inevitable divergences of aim and policy of two independent Powers, and yet there are few serious politicians either in England or France who do not recognise that the alliance of the two countries is worth a good many minor sacrifices. For reasons such as these we have little sympathy with the impatience sometimes expressed at the hesitations almost inseparable from French policy in regard to Egypt. France has not been very willing to intervene in Egypt, but she has shown no disposition to deter England from doing so. When intervention becomes necessary her flag will be associated with that of England, even though the burden of intervention should rest mainly on the latter Power. All things considered, this is, perhaps, as much as can be expected. Both England and France have been faithful to an alliance which both Powers prize, though each, as was natural, has pursued its own policy in accordance with its own special interests. They are still allies and friends, and will remain so to the end. Indeed, their friendship will be strengthened by the fact that each has been ready to make some sacrifice in order to keep its policy in sub-

THE FRENCH PUZZLE.

stantial harmony with that of the other. -

Unless Arabi ceases to construct earthworks and mount guns in the face of the British fleet, his troops at Alexandria will be shelled out of the city forthwith. The chances are, however, that Arabi will not provoke the conflict; and we confess ourselves less disturbed by the prospect of a bombardment of Alexandria than by the rather remarkable reports that reach us from all quarters as to the action of France We hear of Sir Beauchamp Seymour's warlike instructions; but we do not hear, as might have been expected, that the French Admiral will act in like contingencies upon similar orders. In fact, what we do hear on that point is all to the contrary effect. The Paris correspondent of the Times writes :-- "I understand that Admiral Conrad will look on without intervening in case of a bombardment by the English fleet, and that he will only take part in it if provoked by some act or incident. In thus deciding, the French Government wished to remain faithful to its previous resolutions of not acting apart from the European Concert, and of reserving its freedom of action, while awaiting the issue and decisions of the Conference. But the Admiral, I am told, has orders to stay at his post, so as not to allow the Egyptians to regard the possible action of England as isolated, or in opposition to the views of France and of Europe." This is rather odd; and what is reported by another correspondent is dubious reading. He says that "as the French squadron lies nearer to land than the English, it practically sheltered the Egyptian troops and was a cause of friction and annoyance to Admiral Seymour. The French Admiral Conrad. when asked to choose another position, replied, it is stated in Paris, that he was afraid to stir because he had heard that there were torpedoes at the entrance of the port and on the Mediterranean side of his squadron. What instructions should be sent to him was one of the grave questions put to the Cabinet Council held in Paris on Wednesday. After anxious deliberation it was decided that he should be told to act

according to his discretion." Meanwhile, the French Government is equipping an enormous naval force. According to a despatch from Marseilles, "before the week is over France will have affoat the most formidable naval armament that was ever seen." And the natural comment is that "these naval preparations can have but one meaning. If the Governments of England and France were agreed on a joint policy, if they pursued the same objects and the same results, the three French ironclads in Alexandria Harbour would merely have to act in concert with the British Squadron." A few transports might be necessary if the French desired to take part in occupying Egypt, but for that purpose it certainly would not be necessary to equip a great fleet of warships or to call out the naval reserves; which has been done. What all this may mean is clear enough; but we ought not to conclude in haste that the French Government intend to "demonstrate" against the English Admiral, and worry the purposes of the English Government. One thing appears probable amidst all these confusions, and for some of them it may account. At Berlin there seems to be a strong disposition, at this point of the game, to side with England. That would accord with the we have always taken of

imbroglio. The German Government is intent on breaking up the alliance, so to call it, of France and England. Much of the difficulty has been created in order to force our Government to a course of action which would lead to that result, and oblige our Hands-off Premier to accept with thanks the good offices of Germany. On that account we are not disposed to treat as altogether trivial or far-fetched the following story, which the well-informed Berlin correspondent of the Standard sends :- "Another point which has been touched on in diplomatic circles to-day is the question of Germany eventually, in case of necessity, lending England half a dozen regiments for the purpose of restoring order in Egypt. I do not believe this question has yet formed the subject of diplomatic communication between London and Berlin. It is, I understand, merely an unofficial suggestion at present. But it is a matter that ought not to be lost sight of. If it should unfortunately be necessary for England to proceed to extremities in Egypt, she could have no better or more faithful allies than the Germans, who on their part would rejoice to find themselves brothers in arms, fighting side by side with Englishmen." Does this explain the French naval armaments? If so, the situation may prove to be more grave than it looks even at the present moment.-St. James's Gazette.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. IRRITATION IN THE FLEET. The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria telegraphed on Wednesday

night :ntense irritation prevails throughout the Fleet, owing to the continuance of prepara-tions for the defence of the harbour. The English Admiral is highly displeased that practically no notice has been taken of his remonstrances. He threatened to put a stop to these offensive and provoking proceedings himself if his request was ignored. But I am informed he will give the Egyptians another chance. He will send them one more warning before interfering with the work now going on in connection with the forts commanding the entrance to the port. Arabi professes to be extremely annoyed at the conduct of the Admiral. He asks, "Why should he complain? The French Admiral has nothing to say about these fortifications. Seymour should have been careful to have found out the truth before he sent us insolent me-Had he done so he would have discovered that the stone barges which frightened him so much were there merely for the ordinary annual repair of the Aboukir Dyke." From this it will be seen that angry feelings elsewhere than in the Fleet. Egyptian troops are just as much irritated as the English sailors and their officers. A notice was posted to-day at the English Consulate requesting all British subjects to register

I have received further confirmation of what I have already told you would be the probable attitude of Arabi if ordered to go to Constantinople. He would meet the request of the Porte by demanding that his conduct be first of all submitted to an International Court of Inquiry. Not only would he demand an investigation of his own conduct, but also into the action and policy of the National Party from the very beginning. Every day brings me confirmation of the fact that this Party is strengthening its grip on the country. The populace are getting more and more ready to side with it. At his last visit to Cairo, Arabi had a splendid and enthusiastic reception from the people at several places along the

In my account of a recent interview I had with Arabi I stated that he said the Sultan would not attack Moslems at the behest of Christians, and that on this account he did not fear Turkish intervention. Arabi desires me to explain this, as it may possibly convey an erroneous idea of his exact meaning. He is anxious to make it known that he does not now, and never has, considered the Egyptian question as one involving any antagonism between Christians and Mussulmans as such. What he wanted to say was that he as such. What he wanted to say w did not believe the Sultan would own people, or raise in his own Empire an internecine war at the behest of the Christian Powers. Arabi's strong conviction is that the Egyptian question is one of politics, not religion, and that what is at issue is simply the right of the Egyptians to be left to themselve to manage their own affairs, subject to the

suzerainty of the Sultan.

An Italian war-ship and a German gun-boat have arrived at Suez. On Monday fifty British subjects left the place. All is quite quiet there. From Port Said I have news of the sailing of the steamer Capri, carrying three hundred Greek refugees. There, too, all is quiet. My correspondents say that the first hint they got that preparations were being made to destroy the Canal was gleaned

from English papers.

Dervish Pacha and the Ministers had meeting to-day, as to which the gravest anxiety was felt. It was feared it would end in an open breach between them. I am able to send you the gist of what passed. There has been no quarrel, as was anticipated. It was avoided by Dervish judiciously capitulating to Arabi. The point in dispute was whether Dervish was to be allowed to communicate directly with the Khedive or only through the Ministers. The Turkish Envoy promised that in future he would, as demanded by the Ministers, only communicate with Tewfik through the Minister for Foreign Affairs. This arrangement places the Sultan's Envoy in pretty much the same position as if he were the Emissary of

a Foreign Power.

Dervish throughout the whole interview was extremely conciliatory. When asked what was the truth about Arabi's being ordered to go to Constantinople, he said that question had only been broached by the European Powers as a political move. It was not likely to become a practical one.
The real point that interested Europe was

not so much what became of Arabi, but what was to be done to keep the Canal open. He warned them the Conference would most certainly insist on measures being taken that would give a satisfactory guarantee for the afety of the Canal. Arabi and the Ministers replied that the question of the Canal did not concern them. They had no interest in meddling with it. But they told the Sultan's Envoy in the plainest words that if the measures to which he referred meant that forts were to be built commanding the Canal, or that troops were to be stationed to protect it, Egypt would not only object to but re-

sist such measures with all her might.

The Ministry have now under their sideration the question of dealing with those European officials who have deserted their posts without leave. The Tanjore has been chartered by the English Government as a permanent refugee ship. Everything about the Fleet shows that it is held in a state of readiness, which shows that officers and men alike are fully convinced that immediate action is certain

The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Wednesday:-More troops have arrived from Cairo, and the military preparations are being actively carried on. The general feeling here is that a serious crisis is imminent, and that although the fleet could easily destroy the forts, it would encounter a destructive fire from thou sands of rifles, and it is not clear how and when Alexandria would be taken. The small force at present available could hold the town so as to prevent pillage by the thousands of Bedouins awaiting the chance. If the forces are to land, every day's delay increases the resisting power of Arabi. New batteries are

The Daily Telegraph has received the following despatches :-

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 5 (10.30 A.M.) I have just returned here from a journey into the interior and along the course of the Canal. We found the Bedouins in considerable numbers at Suez and also at Damanhur, which is one hour's distance from this port The attitude of the populace in the interior was patronising, but not offensive, though it is quite evident that they regard Europeans as no longer possessing any prestige and only to be permitted to remain in the country for the future on sufferance.

At Alexandria I found the situation very

black. Dervish Pacha has been attempting to persuade Arabi to go to Constantinople and the War Minister became very angry in consequence. At yesterday's Council of Ministers he made a great scene, inveighing strongly against Dervish. Why, he asked, was Dervish remaining there? He must be called upon to go away, and, if he declined he must be compelled to go. Arabi went so far as to attack the Sultan himself, and at length his language became so violent that the Minister of the Interior rose and left the room. It is now quite clear that the Na-tionalist party leaders intend to resist the Turkish troops if any should be sent here, but it is impossible to say how the Egyptian soldiers would act. You will probably in a few days that we are all afloat and that hostilities have actually begun. Yesterday the English Admiral received instructions from home ordering him to inform the Mili-tary Commandant that, if any attempt was made to block the passage into the harbour of Alexandria, such an act would be considered as absolutely hostile, and dealt with accordingly. Admiral Seymour carried out reply, merely to the effect that no attempt to block the passage into the harbour had been made. The whole situation is critical. A day or two ago Raghib Pacha told the Italian Consul that they intended to resist any troops, of whatever nationality, that might be sent hither. As resistance is, therefore, sidered pretty certain in any case, English opinion here favou s a British rather than a Turkish occupation; otherwise it is thought English influence here will altogether dis-

The day before yesterday the Arabs put up two fresh guns of large size in the Pharos Fort. The English Admiral at once telegraphed to the Government in London what had been done. The result is that to-day the Sultan telegraphed to the Khedive, saying he hears that fresh warlike preparations are being made at the forts, and ordering the immediate stoppage of the work, declaring he will hold the Khedive and his Ministers personally responsible for whatever ensues if they persist. He adds that England will certainly bombard Alexandria if the works are continued. Immediately on receiving this message the Khedive called a Council Ministers, and communicated to them the Sultan's telegram.

With regard to Arabi's attack upon Dervish Pacha, I may add that orders have now been given to all the officers of the army refuse to go near Dervish Pacha, even if ordered to do so; and Dervish is to be informed that his mission is finished, and to be asked to depart. In the midst of all this the Kho dive is cheerful and brave. He saw Sir A Colvin and the other Consuls-General to-day Arabi Pacha also saw several people, and de-clared that he intended to fight to the bitter end against any troops coming here. The reported arrival of Irish Fenians here is unfounded. They could do nothing if they came, and would certainly risk their necks. The French residents hold a meeting at the Consulate this evening. A genera movement on board ship is impending. the English residents in Cairo left to-day All Alexandria; and nearly the whole of the Egyptian army are now concentrated here. All the English officials with whom I have conversed think gunboats should be sent to the Canal immediately. There are plenty here for the work, but they cannot send them without orders from home. All depends our action during the next few days whether we lose the Canal or not. (11.30 P.M.

The Council of Ministers have replied to the Sultan that they will suspend all the works at the forts in Alexandria. Admiral eymour makes his formal complaint tonorrow. The crisis to-night is very acute. Mahmoud Samy is expected to join the Ministry.

Medical Charlatanry.—The present age is said to be sadly wanting in faith. But if some nineteenth century Cagliostro arose and advertised—with liberality—a potion conferring everlasting youth, he would probably find customers. Everlasting youth might even-tually prove a bore, but who could resist a a universal cure for all diseases Some time ago, as appears from a case heard on Tuesday, advertisements were freely inserted in the papers to the effect that a book was to be published explaining the "medical virtues of hyperphosphate of phosphorus," which was a "certain cure for all the diseases afflicting the human frame," and strongly re-commended by "Sir John Fleming, M.D." Al eady its magic qualities had cured nearly 1 000 out of 5,000 patients, while the remain ing hundreds had been "greatly relieved." I'mo shillings and twopence was the price flowed in apace from would-be patients, but there was some delay in "getting the book The applicants for certain cure soon became inquisitive as to the fate of their in-vestment. With investigation the panacea vanished. "Sir John" is not to be found in the medical register, and the whole business turns out to be only an ordinary fraud got up by two gentlemen more ingenious than ho-nest. The medical profession may, however, be glad to learn that their dangerous rivals—a doctor and a tailor—have been found guilty, and their curious partnership dissolved for five years.—Pall Mall Gazette.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY. After a statement by Sir Charles Dilke with reference to the harbour of Alexandria (already reported at length by telegraph),

In answer to the question, put by Sir R. Cross, whether the rules of urgency would only apply to the days on which particular Bills were under consideration, the Speaker said that this is so, but that, the House having committed very large powers to him for advancing a Bill declared to be urgent, should the rules that he has laid on the table not prove sufficient for their purpose, his powers of framing rules were by no means exhausted.

THE ARREARS BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving that the House go into Committee on the Arrears Bill, gave some explanations as to the financial bearings of the measure, and also as to the question whether tenant-right should be included in estimating the tenant's assets and testing his ability to pay his arrears. The probable claims under the bill he placed at £2,000,000, to be provided from the Church Surplus; but half million more would be contingently charged on the Consolidated Fund to meet possible further demands to that amount. He went on to declare that the prompt and speedy settlement of the arrears question was urgently required, the delay in doing so meanwhile paralyzing the payment of rents; described this measure as one hardly less urgent than the Crime Prevention Bill, having regard to the interests of peace and security in Ireland and concluded by expressing his belief that there was no party in the House which would undertake the responsibility of rejecting a Bill so essential for the elementary purposes

Mr. CHAPLIN, in moving an amendment declaring that, while the House was willing to grant public money for effectually meeting an emergency in Ireland, it declined to proceed with a measure imposing taxation for objects tending to demoralise the Irish people, stated in detail his reasons for opposing the bill at this stage, asserting that its further progress ought not to be sanctioned by the House unless the Government promised that its provisions should be vitally altered in Committee. The fact that the Prime Minister had three times before tried his hand at legislating on the Irish land question, and that his efforts had in each case lamentably failed, ought to warn them against agreeing to this new concession to violence and agitation, which would be regarded by the Irish people, in spite of all protestations to the contrary, as the fulfilment of the Kilmainham compact. He insisted that going into Committee the House should be clearly informed of the amendments which the Ministry intended to propose. Reoudiating with some warmth the allegation of Mr. Chamberlain that the Tory party had no other Irish policy than coercion, he expressed his sincere sympathy with the Irish people, avowing his firm conviction that more would be done for their lasting and solid advantage by means of emigration, public works, and the ncouragement of manufacturing industries than by the alternate measures of repression and conciliation devised by a Liberal Govern-

Mr. ARNOLD supported the Bill; and Mr. Harcourt, while admitting that the House was committed to the principle of the measure, entered a strong protest, in the interest of the British tax-payers, against its 9th Clause. Colonel Colthurst repeated his preference for a system of loans to one of gifts; but urged the necessity of expediting the Bill.

Sir W. BARTTELOT held the Prime Minister mainly responsible for the introduction of a measure intended to conciliate those who for the last two years had been most active in rebellion and sedition in Ireland. He dwelt on the difficulty of checking abuse under the Bill, and preventing dishonest tenants from fraudently obtaining its benefits by hard swearing. He maintained that two-thirds of Ireland were now in a far more prosperous condition than the great bulk of the English agricultural districts.

Mr. Dillox had never taken an exaggerated view of the Arrears Bill, but thought if pro-perly worked it might open a road by which they could emerge from the hopeless en-tanglement in which Irish affairs were involved. He warned the Government, however, that if the tenant-right was made an element in calculating the tenant's capacity to pay off his entire arrears, the Bil would be regarded as utterly worthless by the Irish

Mr. A. Balfour strongly condemned the bill as fostering agitation and holding out further inducements to violence. The Government, he alleged, acted as if they had to contend with an enemy whom they could not quell, but whom they hoped to buy off with successive instalments of "black mail." They were, moreover, perpetuating by this legislation the state of things from which, as they themselves admitted, the present evils of Ireland sprang. Dr. Lyons advocated a combination of loans

Mr. MULHOLLAND repeated his doubts as to the calculations of the Government in reference to the Irish Church Fund, and maintained that continued concession to lawlessness and dis order was incompatible with the lasting welfare of Ireland. He also suggested that the two millions ought to be applied to emigration, as it was impossible for the poor tenants especially in the west of Ireland, to subsist in nny comfort, even if they had no rent to pay Mr. Stanhope spoke energetically in suppor

of the amendment. He viewed the Bill with dismay, and would offer to it an nncompromising opposition, believing that, instead of satisfying existing agitation, it would only become the stepping stone to new and even worse developments of agitation. He pointed out how unjust the measure was to tenants who had striven under difficulties to pay their rent, and who would now tempted bitterly to repent their simplicity. He also questioned the sufficiency of the nd to meet the very uncertain claims Church Fu that would be made upon It. After remarking that the Prime Minister, with all his great qualities, lacked the invaluable power of saying "No" without qualification to the demands of unreasoning agitators, he asserted that the Bill would be ineffectual for its professed object, unjust to England, and dan-

gerous to Ireland. Mr. TREVELYAN, referring to Mr. Stanhope's allusion to the Prime Minister, expressed regret that the hon. member intended to say "No" without any qualification to his invi-tation to go into Committee. He then defended the measure as being an ex-ceptional one designed to meet wholly exceptional circumstances. The measure would provide for the case of suffering tenants who could not otherwise obtain the advantage of the Land Act owing to arrears run up in years of severe distress, which exposed them to conviction. He met Mr. Mulholland's fore bodings as to the sufficiency of the Church Fund for the burden proposed to be cast upon it by citing the opposite view of Mr. Finlay son, the eminent actuary, on the subject. He intimated that it was proposed to enable tenants who had paid their rents by means of loans to enjoy the benefit of the measure, and also to make certain other amendments for obviating objections raised by critics of the bill. He quoted statistics to show that satisfactory progress was being made in the working of the Land Act, and was still speaking when the time for adjourning the debate

arrived. Before the House separated, Sir S. Norry COTE, referring to the state of affairs reported to exist at Alexandria, asked whether Admiral Seymour had authority to act in case of necessity. Mr. Gladstone replied that since the House met the Government had not received any intelligence of a disquieting character, and he repeated the answer given by Sir C. Dilke

earlier in the sitting.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY. WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen drove out with the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse yesterday afternoon, and Princess Beatrice drove with the Duchess of Albany. Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) went to London yesterday afternoon, and returned to Windsor shortly after 7 p.m. The Hon. Alexander Yorke was in attendance Her Majesty went out with the Duke and Duchess of Albany, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse

The Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse who have been staying with the Queen for some time, left Windsor Castle on Wednesday evening on their return to Darmstadt.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey enter-tained at dinner at their residence, in Curzonstreet, on Wednesday, the Duchess of Rox-burghe, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Earl and Countess Annesley, Lord and Lady Dorchester, Lord Cremorne, Lady Katherine Bannerman, Hon. Richard and Mrs. Dawson, the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, M.P., and Mrs. Gibson, Sir William and Lady Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Charteris, Mr. Napier. Later the Countess of Dartrey had her second reception. The Earl and Countess of Strathmore have

left town for Glamis Castle, N.B.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen received at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence in Grosvenor-square the Marchioness of Tavistock and Miss Somers-Cocks, Viscount Anson, Lord and Lady Belper, Lord Lovat, Lord Sudeley, Lord and Lady Derwent and Hon. Miss John-stone, Lady Marjoribanks of Ladykirk, General Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon and Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Trevelyan, Mr. Morley and Miss Morley, and Mr. William Gor-don. Lady Aberdeen afterwards had an

evening party.

The Prime Minister has, the Daily News nears, addressed a letter to Mr. Lyon Playfair, in which he speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the right hon, gentleman's conduct in the chair during the trying period while the Crimes Bill was in Committee

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OCCUPA-TION OF EGYPT BY A BRITISH

FORCE.

The Woolwich correspondent of the St ames's Gazette, writing on Thursday morning, says:—All doubt as to the reality and extensive character of the war preparations is now at an end. That her Majesty's Government has virtually decided on the armed occupation of Egypt is evident from the activity and preparations witnessed to-day at the various military and manufacturing establishments throughout the country. The constitution of the First Army Corps has been definitely decided upon. It will consist of 25,000 men, 10,000 of whom will be drawn from Aden, India, and the Mediterranean stations and 15,000 will be sent from England. This army will be formed into three divisions, each of which will have its own staff, distinct from the general staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the whole Army Corps. The troops to be sent from England will be made up of twentyone battalions of infantry, and six regiments of cavalry. The Royal Artillery will consist of four batteries of horse artillery and eleven of field artillery, together with a reserve am-munition column for infantry and artillery. The Royal Engineers will have their own staff and will consist. four field companies, in charge of pontoon trains and telegraph trains. The pontoon troop will make arrangements for crossing rivers, ravines, etc., and the telegraph troop will have under their direction thirty miles of telegraph wire with instruments and travelling offices, enabling them to communicate between the general commanding and the front. Commissariat and Transport Corps will be composed of eight companies; and the Ord-nance Store Corps of one company. The medical department will consist of four bearer companies and twelve field hospitals. In addition to the foregoing provision will be made for four troops of military police, the veteri-nary staff, chaplains, and postal officials. The military store bases selected are Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus; at each of which stations a mule transport train is to equipped. The light siege-train, already a Malta, will be manned by garrison batteries The light siege-train, already at of artillery already out at that station. The field artillery first required will be supplied from the fleet, as all the vessels carry Gat-lings and light field pieces mounted for land service. The regiments composing the first army corps have all been selected, and are nearly all made up to war strength. there is any deficiency the men will be chosen from the reserves, nearly all of whom are in the prime of life, having only just left the colours. In accordance with this arrangement, the army reserve will be at once called out, and those who are not selected to fill up vacancies will perform garrison duty at

A new code of regulations for the mobilisation of the First Class of the Army Reserve for permanent service when required was ssued on Wednesday, under date of 1st July and will be published in the Army List on the 8th inst. The chief point of interest to the Reserve men is the increased allowance to the wives of the men, the amount being raised from sixpence to eightpence for every day during which their husbands are away from home on military duty. Commanding officers of military districts and Staff officers of Pensioners, where they still remain in charge are informed that on the mobilisation of the Army Reserve special instructions issued stating the corps or depôt to which the men, after first reporting themselves, are to be sent. As a preliminary proceeding, the responsible officers are at once to apply to the War Office for all the necessary forms—20 per cent. in excess of probable requirements. Several of the forms hitherto in use are abolished and new ones provided.

An Aldershot correspondent states that as the result or communication from the Horse

Guards to the authorities there the 2d Batalion Essex Regiment (56), and the 2d Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers (104th) requisitioned for light helmets and serge tunics, as worn by regiments on foreign service in hot climates. The 2d Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th), the 1st Bat-talion Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th), the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment (47th) and the 1st Battalion West Kent Regimen (50th), also on the roster for foreign service are instructed to be in readiness for embarkation at short notice. Other regiments at the station are required to draw such extra quantity of arms, clothing, and equipment as would be necessary should the numbers of army reserve men usually allotted to these battalions be called upon to join the ranks a short notice. The Royal Engineers (troop and companies) have, in accordance with in structions received from the Horse been medically inspected in regard to their fitness for fore gn service. The telegraph troops have received orders to have their equipments prepared for laying down tempo-rary wires should an Expeditionary Force be The camp and entrenching tools are also being prepared for use with the troops The Commissariat Department has received instructions to be prepared to send several companies on foreign service, and companie have already been inspected in view of thi contingency. In regard to the cavalry regi-ments of the Expedition, the 4th Dragoon Guards would be one of the first on the list. A number of staff and regimental officers have already volunteered for active service. Commissary General Draper has Assistant been ordered to embark for Malta on special service, in view of the necessity arising for sending a force to Egypt.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")

The past week has had a better average of entertainments than any other during the season. There has been no evening without at least one fairly good ball, and several times there have been two. The week has also been distinguished by some well-meaning attempts to dance the cotillon: but the result has been to show plainly that a great opportunity still exists for a young man of active and intelligent habit to make society his debtor by proving himself a heaven-born leader animated ever-changing measure, which bears but little resemblance to the pon-derous performance of British growth which

is seen as its substitute in London.

Evviva the coffee tayerns of the British army! When our soldies may, at any moment, be sent to a climate where stimulants are fatal, the cause of temperance cannot be too much advocated; and much credit is due to those who, on Friday last, managed to combine, with this praiseworthy object, a charming social entertainment. Sir Patrick and Lady Grant having lent the private grounds of Chelsea Hospital, and the attendance of the Prince and Princess of Wales secured, together with that of that of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Duke of Cambridge, the committee, on their part, are to be congratulated in having left nothing undone to augment the enjoyment of the company. Five bands of the regiments now quartered in London, and that of the Royal Artillery from Woolwich, played in faultless unison; and musical connoisseurs were seen listening in rapture to the splendid crescendo of the Turkish Patrol." which has never been heard to such advantage before, and was twice encored, adding fresh leaves to the laurels of the already renowned Dan Godfrey, who held the conductor's bâton.

The gardens are entered at each extremity by two gates, and on either side of these were marquees for refreshment (in which it was whispered that sterner stuff than coffee could be procured; but there was intoxication enough for me in the battery of bright eyes within), belonging to the Blues and 1st Life Guards, the Royal Artillery, the Coldstream and Scots Guards, and the Grenadier Guards. The ladies of these regiments wore a distinguishing dress of white, with blue and red scarfs, and presided at the counters, which were besieged with customers. It will be readily admitted how much these fair philanthropists contributed to the beauty and brilliancy of the tout ensemble, when the following were to be seen among them: Lady Kilmarnock, the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Talbot and Miss Adela Talbot, Lady de Vesci, Lady William Seymour, Lady Coke, Mrs. Clive, Mrs. Barrington Campbell, Hon. Mrs. Acheson, Mrs. Arfhur Paget, Mrs. George Moncrieff, Hon. Mrs. North Dalrymple, Mrs. Birch Reynardson, Mrs. Broadwood, Mrs. Gascoigne, Hon. Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. Wellesley, and Mrs. Noedhood, Mrs. Wellesley, and Mrs.

Of the toilettes it is difficult to speak with precision, but the Princess of Wales appeared to wear a dress of mixed indefinite tints, in which blue and brown seemed mingled in a "brocadey" texture. Lady Bristol was in white, Lady Rosslyn in black, Lady Brassey in velvet of the peculiar shade which (not knowing the technical name) I can only describe as raspberry ice. There can be doubt, from the numbers assembled, that the entertainment was rewarded with success, financial as well as social; and I hope the

promoters may be induced next year to repeat most laudable and energetic entertainment The Prince and Princess of Wales let Chelsea as late as seven o'clock, and with their children were at Stafford House by nine. Every one was delighted with the concert, and the ladies' stringed band is a decided The gallery was packed with visisuccess. tors, and the saloon was also crowded. Lady Folkestone handled the baton like a Costa and led with the greatest grace. All the performers were dressed in white, and many wore masses of diamonds. Lady Clarendon, Lady Ilchester and Lady Downe looked wonderfully well. It was whispered that the ladies could have given a better concert without the assistance of any men's voices: certainly their playing and singing left nothing to be desired, and the solos of Lady Folkestone and Lady Downe were received with enthusiastic applause. There were some sweet young faces handling the bow with great skill, though scarce beyond the golden age. The Princess of Wales waited till the last chorus was sung "Cantique de Noël," was one of the gems of the concert, and then hurried back to Marlborough House to change her dress for the ball at Lady Salisbury's, having only worn a simple high white dress at Stafford House, which she changed to a lovely toilette de bal, still white, with masses of diamonds in her hair and on the dress.

Very few people know what a very narrow escape Sir Beauchamp Seymour had at Alexandria when the Europeans were massacred there the other day, but from his own lips the fact is correct. Both he and the French Admiral were returning to their ships when they found themselves stopped by a riot of some sort; they had to leave their carriages, and going on foot were much hustled, and really had a very close shave of being among the number of those who were killed. An English and a French Admiral hors de combat would have roused both nations to some rather determined line of action.

Rumours of another ducal marriage are rife -a widower with married children, to a young lady who has been much admired the last two or three seasons.

An unlucky man, anxious to have too close

a look at one of the plates belonging to the Hamilton china at Christie's, took it in his hand—which, by the way, is contrary to rules—and, in replacing it, knocked the head off group of china standing by; and had to pay its value, no doubt.

A cause célèbre is expected to come before the law courts at no distant date in a criminal form, which will relieve a noble family o high and ancient lineage from the dreadful incubus of an unfortunate marriage on the part of the present heir to the title, the in-validity of which has been discovered through the bigamous act of a woman.

I have no feeling save pity for the people

who go to the French plays and read the text all through the performance, without even a casual glance at the stage; but I protest against the prattlers, whose incessant chattering even the Coquelins could not conquer last week. A certain section of the Gaiety stalls ought to be "suspended" or "named. A very interesting event that was antici-

pated during the present racing season, the meeting of Foxhall and Iroquois in one of the important weight-for-age cups, is unlikely to come to pass. Had these two American fouryear-olds met in opposition, the interest in the race would have exceeded that between Bend Or and Robert the Devil in the Epsom Cup, for Iroquois had carried off Derby and St. Leger; and Foxhall had, by his performances in the autumn handicaps at Newmarket, stamped himself as the horse of his generation in the opinion of the majority. Others contended that he would have met his match in Iroquois; but the question is not likely to be set at rest, as Mr. P. Lorillard has announced that Iroquois will never run again. out will be sent to his owner's stud-farm in

New Jersey.

Perhaps the wretched running of Foxhall at Ascot may have induced Mr. Lorillard to come to the conclusion not to allow Iroquois to risk losing the honours he has fairly won; and in this he has probably exercised sound discretion, as his Derby winner, good though his performances read, was only the best of a bad ot, proved by the very easy manner in which Bend Or conceded him weight for age at Newmarket in the Champion Stakes, after which Foxhall, in the Cambridgeshire, proved his superiority to Bend Or, and therefore, collaterally, to Iroquois,

The individual who passed himself off at

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 6-7, 1882.

THE CRISIS.

Sir Beauchamp Seymour formally communicated to the Egyptian Government on Thursday the message which he had been

instructed to deliver with regard to the fortifications of Alexan' signed by the commandant of the garrison, was such as might have been expected. It was evasive; it declared that the Admiral was quite mistaken in supposing that anything hostile had been done or was intended; and it appealed to his 'well-known humanity" not to carry his threat into effect. For the present, then, nothing definite has been done. The ships are cleared for action, but the first shot has not been fired. The forts of Alexandria still stand, and Arabi Pacha has been only threatened, not chastised. At the same time, it must not be assumed that matters will remain as they are indefinitely. Sir Beauchamp Seymour's orders are continuous; it will be his duty to keep watch on the proceedings of the Egyptian garrison and, in case of need, to take hostile action. A discretion had been left to Admiral Seymour as to the time of his delivering his message, for certain good reasons. It was in fact, thought desirable that the British subjects still remaining in Cairo should be warned in time to leave the country lest they should be seized as hostages. The warning appears to have been given and acted upon, and the message delivered. Everybody, of course, feels that it has been an unpleasant business, as it always must be to threaten hostilities against a weaker people; but the Government has had no choice in the matter, and the fleet will have no choice if Arabi persists in his menacing course of conduct. There is still a nope that matters may not come to this last extremity, but it must be clearly understood that if they do not it will be because the Egyptian Government yields to the Admiral's demands. There is no chance of any relaxation of the firm attitude which has already had such good results, and which, according to news from Constantinople, has had much to do with the consent of the Porte, long delayed, but now, according to one account, about to be given, to send a representative to the Conference. If the Turkish Delegate takes his seat at the table, the Conference will work much more smoothly and rapidly, and there will be a much greater hope that the Porte will ultimately accept the recommendations and the conditions made by the Powers for the restoration of order in Egypt. Meanwhile the military preparations are rapidly proceeding, and on a very considerable scale. We have previously stated the general intentions of the Government as to the force to be employed, and to-day fresh details come to light which confirm our information. We learn that vesterday two regiments of infantry were ordered to leave for Gibraltar on Saturday; and that instructions have been sent to Bombay to prepare three batteries, eight native regiments, and two European regiments for despatch to Egypt. A large order has been given for tube-wells, such as were used in Abyssinia. It is also the case that the War Office has deferred completing the contracts for the autumn manœuvres. If the troops are to be employed in serious work elsewhere, there will be neither need nor opportunity for these customary exercises: and whether they will be held is at least doubtful. It is now evident that the mere fact of our preparation has done infinite good. It is all very well to say, with the distinguished Frenchman quoted by our

AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondent, that the efforts

which England is making are very large

for so small an end; but every one knows

that the end is not by any means small

and that it is no trifle to interfere by force

in the internal affairs of a country scarcely

less important to the Mussulman world

than Turkey itself. It is unquestionable,

however, that the resolution displayed by

England is not regarded in this somewhat

scornful light by the Governments or by

the public opinion of Europe. - Times.

With whatever satisfaction people may hear that Sir Beauchamp Seymour has silenced the guns of Alexandria, they will then have to face the fact that we have committed ourselves beyond recall to a Military Expedition to the Nile. No doubt the Government have contemplated the possibility of this step, have indicated the Regiments that will form the Expeditionary force, and have resolved, as we announced yesterday morning, that it shall be commanded by one of the most distinguished Generals in the service of the country. But, if we were to hear in the course of to-day or to-morrow that the English ironclads had opened fire on the Forts of Alexandria, some little time would necessarily elapse before an English Army could be landed on the shores of Egypt. A force of fifteen or twenty thousand men, which is about what would be sent from these shores in the first instance. is not transported to Egypt in a hurry. War is now so complex and, we may say, so luxurious a business that the best prepared nations, if alive to the modern conditions of warfare, require a little time to mature their stroke. They cannot strike without the intervention of some delay. The preparations, as we point out elsewhere, are far advanced; still there

Arabi would have an opportunity to ripen | his defensive plans. It may be assumedand if any reliance is to be placed on the threats of Arabi, it may be taken for granted—that some opposition would be offered to the landing of our troops, and then even a defeat of the Egyptians in or near Alexandria would not exonerate us from the obligation of marching to Cairo, perhaps only to find that the enemy of whom we were in search had taken to the Desert. In making these observations we have no wish to chill the resolve of the English people to uphold the prestige and vindicate the interests of this country in the East. But whilst unable to see how, after all that has occurred, military operations in Egypt can be avoided, we think it imperative that the nation should have a clear and definite conception of the nature of the enterprise upon which it may shortly find itself embarked. It will not do to allow ourselves to be the dupes of frequentlyrepeated formulas. It is said that all we desire is to re-establish the status quo ante. But did anybody ever hear of a status quo ante being restored by War invariably brings about a new state of things to that which existed when it was entered upon. Once let hostilities take place and the combatants are led on and on to find themselves face to face with conditions they did not contemplate at the outset. If we go to Egypt in a military guise, we shall not be able to leave it until we have brought about a condition of affairs, not only satisfactory at the moment, but one giving reasonable promise of permanence and stability. We shall not only have to get rid of Arabi, we shall have to make future Arabis impossible. This, too, we shall have to do in such a manner as not to arouse dormant susceptibilities. We shall have either to humour or defy the Sultan. We shall have to compromise or quarrel with France. We shall have to defer to, or shiver to pieces, the European Concert. The prospect is not an agreeable one. It is dark and mysterious, or what light is thrown upon it shows a number of pitfalls, and possibly of ambushes. Withal the task must be performed. The honour and interests of England are deeply involved in the question, and they must be maintained whatever the cost and however great the risk.—Standard.

> THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. A BOMBARDMENT IMMINENT.

The Daily News correspondent at Alexandria despatched the following telegrams on Thursday :-

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY MORNING. Everything now points to trouble here within the next few hours; but a peculiar difficulty has arisen. Arabi declares that he will not permit any warship to leave the harbour while there are in port several small English ships and some neutral vessels which, if hostilities break out, must strive to escape the fire of the heavy fort guns.

On the other hand, I believe from what I saw of Arabi this morning, that that gentleman is beginning to be frightened. night, after inveighing against Dervish Pacha he went personally to the Turkish Commissioner, and declared that he had not said one word against Dervish or the Sultan. This indicates irresolution. In the course of a conversation I had with the Khedive to-day he expressed a hope that the National party would yield to Turkey. Afterwards the Min-isters met his Highness at the Palace.

ALEXANDRIA. THURSDAY (6.0 P.M.) The expected crisis arrived to-day. Admiral Seymour, hearing that work on the new fortifications continued, sent the absolute ultimatum, couched in very different terms from his last communication to Arabi Pacha, informing him that, unless the works ceased immediately, he would open fire, and knock the forts down. The Admiral asked for an instant reply, and in the meantime prepared his ships for action, making arrangements also to let neutral vessels in the harbour know what he was doing.

The letter, on reaching Arabi, threw him into a fright. A Council of Ministers was convened, and it was resolved to reply that the Admiral was mistaken—that there were no new works. Raghib Pacha also went to Dervish Pacha to assure him. I went to Dervish to ask him what he thought of the busi-ness. He said he would send himself to inspect the works immediately, and let Admiral Seymour know, adding, "I, as a friend of England, would not allow such works to continue without acquainting the Admiral, as these works are against the orders of the Sultan, and, if continued, I should leave Alexandria myself immediately." He then took me to the window of the Palace, showed me all the fortifications, and declared that none of them were new. He said, however, that he would order Arabi forthwith to send the Admiral a satisfactory reply. At the moment of telegraphing this reply is being sent. It may possibly satisfy Admiral Seymour; but if not, we shall leave the town, and the bombardment will begin. Admiral Seymour declares that two new guns have certainly

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY (10.10 P.M.) Arabi's answer to the ultimatum does not atisfy Admiral Seymour, who has sent out a call on all the English warships. The French. meanwhile, are encouraging Arabi to resist. I have this on undoubted authority. There s very great excitement here.

The Standard has received the following despatches from its Alexandria correspondent:-

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY EVENING. The position of affairs has now become exremely grave, and hostilities may commence at any time. It is possible, of course, that Arabi may at the last moment draw back, but he has committed himself so fully that he can hardly do so without fatally compromising his position with his countrymen. So far he shows no signs of yielding, and seems to be prepared with a light heart to measure the strength of Egypt with that of England. The day has been an exciting one. The reply to Sir B. Seymour's demand, that the steam boats which were hanging about near the mouth of the harbour should be withdrawn, was of a nature to increase rather than diminish the irritation prevailing; indeed, the Egyptians appear to desire rather to force on than to avoid a crisis. It was known in the morning that the British Admiral had prepared an ultimatum, and that if his demands were refused hostilities would commence. Consequently when the Europeans remaining in the town were warned by the English and French Consuls at once to go on board the ships in the harbour, the exodus was general and rapid.

The Consul General, Controller, and their staffs, the officials of the Eastern Cable Company, and the greater portion of the remain-ing Englishmen went on board the *Tanjore*, and this evening a mere handful of Europeans remain on shore. When the majority of the residents had embarked, Sir B. Seymour sent his ultimatum to the Governor, informing him that the work going on at the forts, whose guns bear on the fleet, and particularly at the batteries commanding the mouth of the harbour, must cease at once. The Admiral intimated categorically that, unless this demand was complied with, he should take measures to enforce it. In the meantime the Governor of Alexandria had on his part sent a message, would necessarily be some delay. Hence which appears purposely designed to add to

purpose. The request was naturally refused.

The telegraph office is the point specially pointed to in the Governor's request. has been prepared for defence against a sudden attack, the doors and windows have been barricaded, and the place prepared as a point of refuge in case of an *émeute*. It is now the rallying point of the few of us who remain on shore, and, in case of hostilities commencing suddenly, we must either make for the harbour, and run the risk of arrest or attack while on the way, or hold the telegraph office till rescued. It is believed, however, that Arabi will maintain order to the last, and that all Europeans who remain will either be escorted to the boats, or placed under charge of a guard before the final rupture takes place. Should the Admiral be driven to bombard the forts, notice will be given to all merchant steamers to clear out of the harbour before the fire is opened. There can be no doubt that the exchange of Notes has increased the risk of an explosion, and that the hopes of a pacific arrangement grow fainter every hour. The Turkish yacht Fevaig has arrived from Constantinople, bringing Felivi Bey, Osman Pacha, and other officers with letters from the Sultan. It is possible that his injunction o avoid forcing on hostilities may prevail with Arabi, but the Sultan's power has during the last month become a mere shadow here. So long as he praises and decorates, his messages are received with all honour; but if his comnands run counter to the plans of the leaders here, they will be little heeded.

The Admiral has received a reply to his Ultimatum this afternoon. It is simply to the effect that the report as to the work upon the batteries and forts is untrue. This leaves things as they were, and it is impossible to say what the next step will be. The situation is undoubtedly very critical. The Arab population of the town are more excited this evening than I have yet seen them, and it is only the attitude of the troops which preserves order. In the event of formal notice being given of intended action by the Fleet there is little doubt that, in accordance with Arabi's previous declaration to myself, the troops will e withdrawn from their work of keeping order in the streets, and the city will then become a scene of rioting and plunder. Yester-day at the Council of Ministers it was decided that all European officials who have left their posts without orders, even if instructed to do so by their consuls, are considered as dis-

missed from the Egyptian service.

I am desired by Arabi Pacha to make it publicly known that any naval or military occupation of Port Said or Suez by foreign troops or ships, under the pretext of keeping guard over the Canal—which is perfectly safe
—will meet with determined opposition on the
part of the Egyptian nation. The same opposition will be offered to any other act of
unprovoked hostility. I am also requested by Arabi to contradict categorically, as an imoudent invention, the statement telegraphed to England a short time since, that in the event of the Porte declaring against him he would publish supposed letters from the Sultan, or other similar documents, to prove that he was acting in accordance with instructions from Constantinople. I am further asked to explain that the term military rebellion, as applied to the recent events in Egypt, is an altogether unjust one. It is through the Army alone that The people possess no political machinery. The army, Arabi affirms, is now acting for the nation in obtaining the rights and liberties

Telegraphing at 7 p.m. on Thursday, the Times correspondent at Alexandria

The reply to the Admiral's ultimatum has just been delivered. It is signed by Toulba Pacha, as commandant of the garrison. It assures the Admiral that no such act as he apprehends has or will be undertaken, and it oncludes with an appeal to his well-known humanity. Seeing that a few days ago Arabi Pacha, pointing to the ships in the harbour, stated that every one was covered by a gun, and that he had simply to give the signal for each ship to be sunk, the appeal to the Admiral's humanity strikes one as rather inconsistent. This and the former incident in reference to the blocking of the port fully corroborate the opinion which I have frequently expressed-namely, that we have but to show ourselves prepared to use force, and we shall obtain all we want, possibly without having to use it. A demand for the unconditional of some 20 men, coupled with a threat to destroy the fortifications unless it were complied with within 24 hours, would probably settle the question without a blow. It would certainly do so with the minimum risk to life and property. Supported by 15,000 troops, ready to land from two sides in Alexandria, the risk would be reduced to nothing, and the loss to property not so great as is incurred by each day's delay.

In a despatch dated Thursday evening, the Daily Telegraph correspondent at Alex-

andria says :-The Téméraire and Inflexible, now cruising outside, are ordered to join the Alexandra, Superb, and Sultan outside the lighthouse and East Bay. The Penelope, a light draught ship, will come inside near the Monarch and Invin-cible. It is expected that with such a fleet all the forts surrounding the harbour and commanding the entrance would be silenced in 15 minutes. It is superfluous to say that all the officers and men of the fleet have implicit confidence and pride in the Commander-in-Chief, and if action be necessary a good account will be rendered. There are no additions to the French fleet, which is now much weaker than the English; but the Galissonière and Alma are useful ironclads and do good service, and the French have some perfect gunboats. Admirals Seymour and Conrad have their plans perfectly arranged, and are ready to act at the shortest notice. The Khedive is much better. He drove out this morning, afterwards received a number of visitors, and expressed great pleasure at the increasing interest shown by England in the present acute crisis, and his perfect faith that he will not be deserted by her.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

It has been deemed expedient to so far complete the arrangements for the despatch of an Expedition to Egypt as to select officers for all the more important commands and appointments on the Staff, and to warn them to be in readiness to embark at the shortest notice, should circumstances arise to render necessary any vigorous course of action on the part of the British Government.

Major General D. C. Drury Lowe, C.B. who has lately returned from South Africa. where he served during the Zulu and Boer campaigns, will be provided with an importcommand in case a British Expedition should require to be got ready for despatch to

Egypt.
The War Office has ordered from a firm in London the immediate supply of 6,000 feet of Abyssinian tube wells and pumps; and 50 sets of diving apparatus for use in Egypt.

The preparations of the Medical Department are already completed. The whole of the pharmacy and surgery waggons have been fitted up with the necessary instruments drugs, and medical comforts, the whole being arranged so that the Army doctors and dispensers can find all they want as readily as in their hospitals at home. The hospital tents, wood floorings, and camp equipments are also ready for the field hospitals, both at the base of operations, along the line of communication, and at the front; whilst the bearer companies, whose duty it is to convey the wounded from the battle-field, under fire, are being

the existing irritation, to the British Consul. He stated that he had learned that several buildings were being fortified by Englishmen, and requested permission to examine them this afternoon by an officer delegated for the purpose. The request was naturally refused.

Tapidly organised; the litters, which will be carried by mules, being prepared in large quantities. The Commissariat Corps were also on Thursday actively employed in preparing appliances for field bakeries and butcheries. The request was naturally refused.

The request was naturally refused. also on Thursday actively employed in pre-paring appliances for field bakeries and butcheries. The equipments for the four field Companies of Royal Engineers, including stores for constructing bridges by the pontoon troop, and the travelling offices of the telegraph troops, are being fitted up with the latest improvements, whilst orders for the supply of a large quantity of telegraph poles and field wires have been given. Two 7-pounder batteries, one 200lb. guns, and one of 400lb. guns, complete with ammunition, are nearly ready at the Royal Arsenal Woolwich, for the mule transport service; whilst the large number of Gatling guns on travelling carriages, and light field pieces, carried by all the vessels of the Naval Squadron, and which will be manned by the Naval Brigade, are being got ready as being suitable for service in Egypt. Orders have been issued for providing a large number of military squadron carts for both infantry and cavalry. These will be worked by a special light transport column, and will be of a character suitable for service in a sand country like Egypt. The substantial general service waggons have been pronounced to be too heavy, and all the light tip, forage, and other military carts available are being brought out, and will be used for mule draught. With the object of carrying this out, two thousand sets of the smallest horse harness in store at Woolwich Dockyard are being altered to fit mules, of which animals her Majesty's Government has a very large stock, both at the Mediterranean Stations and in the Indian Empire. The light siege train at Woolwich Arsenal is now ready for service, with the exception that the whole of the new shell is not yet filled. The Lords of the Admiralty are in communication with shipowners with the object of chartering ships for the conveyance of war stores in con-nection with the proposed Egyptian expedition.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Thursday Earl Granville, replying to a question from Lord Salisbury, gave a fuller answer with respect to the fortifications at Alexandria than had yet been vouchsafed. The Foreign Secretary said that five weeks ago preparations that could be construed as only of a hostile character towards the Anglo-French fleets were reported as having been commenced in the harbour of Alexandria. Instructions were forthwith sent to the Admiral. At the same time the Sultan was applied to to send an order to stop the works. This was done, and nothing more was heard till a few days ago, when it was made known that the works were recommenced, and that one of the forts was armed. Fresh instructions were given to the Admiral, into the details of which Lord Granville could not go, but he could say they were ample to deal with the emergency. He had heard that the Sultan had sent another peremptory order on the subject, but no official information of this had reached the Foreign Office. One or two Bills were advanced a stage, and some discussion took place on the subject of accommodation of the Reporters' Gallery. Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven.

In the House of Commons on Thursday

there were several questions relating to Egypt. Replying to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Gladstone said M. de Lesseps had declared to him that in the event of an attack upon Egypt we might expect the Canal to be stopped. But, whilst expressing the highest respect for the creator of the Suez Canal, Mr. Gladstone observed that it was not possible for the Government to be guided by his judg ment in their policy in Egypt. To Mr Bourke, the Premier said there was no intention of proposing a vote of credit on ac-count of warlike preparations in relation to Egypt. If the state of matters made such a proposal necessary it would be made; but a present there was nothing that seemed to cal or it. Sir Wilfrid Lawson asked whether there was any authority for a statement published yesterday purporting to describe the state of things in Egypt. The Foreign Office Sir Charles Dilke answered, never gives any authority for the publication of newspaper paragraphs. Mr. W. H. Smith expressed a ope that the instructions given to Sir Beauchamp Seymour were sufficient to cover all exigencies. The right hon, gentleman spoke amid loud cries of "Order," from Sir Wilfrid Lawson. When he sat down, the hon. baronet asked whether he was justified in ex-pressing his opinion in favour of an act of war—a proposition on which the Speaker vouchsafed no opinion. On recent events in Committee there was some eager questioning Replying to Mr. Arnold, the Premier said the proper time to discuss the precise meaning o the Suspension Clause would be when the question of procedure came before the House. He informed Mr. Stanley Leighton that he was aware of a notice of motion standing on the paper impugning the conduct of the Chairman of Committees, but it was an entirely novel proposition that in order to find an opportunity for an individual member or two or three members to express their opinions on the conduct of the Chairman of Committees, important public business should be set aside. Turning to the Speaker, Mr. Leighton asked whether there was any precedent for the Chairman of Committees taking the Chair at a time when a motion of the kind stood upon the paper. The Speaker, amid loud cheers, respectfully declined to answer the question. Sir Henry Wolff inquired whether it was competent for a member not elected by the House to take the seat of the Chairman of Committees through a whole sitting, and if so, for how many days might he do so. The Speaker pointed out that the presence of the Chairman of Ways and Means was not necessary to constitute a Committee. It had been the invariable custom of the House for many years to allow any member to take the chair during the absence of the Chairman, and that course could not be departed from except by instructions from the House. Mr. Healy, amid loud aughter, gave notice that next time Mr. Playfair found it necessary to quit the chair he would move that it be taken by Mr. Biggar. The debate on going into Committee on the Arrears Bill (practically a resumption of the debate on the second reading) was resumed by Mr. Trevelyan, who added only a few sentences to the speech interrupted by the course of time on Wednesday afternoon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then delivered, before a thin and apparently not deeply interested House, a long argument against the measure. Mr. Bright next rose, the House being at the moment more than half empty though the benches filled up as he proceeded. The right hon. gentleman followed pretty closely the arguments and illustrations of the previous speaker, discussing them in a quiet unoratorical manner. Answering a remark of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, that the Government had been vacillating and half-hearted he expressed the opinion that these phrases did not mean much except that hon. gentlemen opposite, being bound to oppose the Government found these and similar sentences useful for rounding off sentences. He ex-pressed his great faith in the effects of the Irish legislation of the Government, com-mencing with the Crime Bill, and carried forward by the present measure. All were not disloyal in Ireland or dishonest. There were thousands, and hundreds of thousands weary of the anarchy that has prevailed, and who would, so far as they could, and so far as they dared, support the measure. He appealed to the Conservative party to exercise their ingenuity in finding some other question on which they could exercise their legitimate function of opposing the Government, and on a question affecting the peace and prosperity of Ireland to give the Government a loyal support. In an

what better audience, the section of which sitting to the left of the Speaker he roused to cheering point by tracing the Bill to what he alluded to as "the compact of Kilmainham." Mr. W. Fowler, who spoke amid cheers from the Conservative benches, opposed the principle of the Bill as tending to demoralise people by making them look to the Government for the payment of private debts. Mr. W. H. Smith followed on the lines of Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Mr. Geacher greatered the Hicks-Beach, and Mr. Goschen supported the Bill, as being absolutely necessary to the pacification of Ireland. Sir Stafford Northcote summed up the case of the Opposition, and after a brief reply from Mr. Childers, the House divided. At ten minutes to two on Friday morning, the figures were declared—208 voting for Mr. Chaplin's amendment, and 283 against. The House then went into Committee pro forma, and immediately resuming, adjourned.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, THURSDAY. The Queen and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse drove down to Frogmore yesterday afternoon, and Princess Beatrice and the Duke and Duchess of Albany walked there. The Spanish Minister, the Lord Chan-cellor and Lady Selborne, the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., and the Countess of Dalhousie housie, K.T., and the Countess of Dalhousie, and the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Secretary of State for War, arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included their Royal Highnesses Princess Beatrice and the Duke and Duchess of Albany, the Spanish Minister, Lord and Lady Selborne, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, Lady Southampton, Viscount Tor-rington, the Hon. Mrs. Moreton, the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany went out this morning. Captain Walter Campbell was received by the Queen vesterday, on his return from attending her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) to Canada. Her Majesty's visitors have left the Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and family have left Norfolk House, St. James's, for Arundel Castle, Sussex, for the season.

Lord and Lady Clarence Paget have left own for the Isle of Wight to join their yacht Miranda for a short cruise.
Sir John and Lady Kelk have left London

for Homburg. Lady Louisa Percy is staying at the Quen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Lady Huntingfield has arrived at Brown's Hotel from Paris.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The remains of the unfortunate man Kenny, who was murdered on Monday night, were interred in Glasnevin Cemetery on Thursday. When Mrs. Kenny returned from the funeral she found three men waiting for her at her residence in Cannon-street. Their names are:
—George Richmond, 3, Brabazon-row—a
place in the liberties of Dublin where arms were found some time ago; John Reilly, and Francis Grundy, who, addressing her, said that he would "leave her where her husband in consequence of having Thursday for complicity in the murder. The police arrested the three men on the charge of threatening the life of Mrs. Kenny, James Carey, a builder, was arrested on Thursday evening, on the north side of Stephen's-green, as he was returning from work, under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant, charging him or suspicion with being accessory to the murder of John Kenny. Carey, who is a strong, powerfully-built man, made a desperate resistance to the two detectives who arrested him. He struck them several times, and stated that if they had not revolvers he would prevent them taking him. The detectives had to drag him into a neighbouring shop, while an officer belonging to the United Service Club, close by, obtained the assistance of some policemen in uniform. Carey was then conveyed in a cab to Kilmainham. large crowd witnessed his arrest. It stated that the Dublin police have important information with regard to the murderers of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Fresh proclamations have been issued, offering £500 eward for private information as to any one arbouring the assassins. Mr. Felix M'Carthy, R.N., held an investigation at Limerick on Thursday into a charge preferred by Inspector Wilton against Mr. James Healy, of Bodyke, of having received three cases of arms for an illegal purpose. The arms were forwarded from St. Paneras, London, to Limerick, and the constabulary allege that they were received by the accused, who had not satisfactorily accounted for their possession. number of witnesses having been examined the further hearing of the case was postponed for further evidence. The prisoner was admitted to substantial bail.—The arms are presumed to have been forwarded by Walsh, who was arrested for storing arms in Clerkenwell. The house of a farmer residing near Baltimore, West Cork, was set on fire on Wednesday night and destroyed. The occupants, among whom were several children, barely escaped with their lives. A labourer named Stack who was employed by a farmer at Bally-heigue, was fired at on Wednesday evening, on account of working after hours. He was cautioned previously that if he did so he would suffer. An explosion took place on Thursday morning in the square of Thurles, in the vicinity of the Market House, and opposite a large drapery establishment. A posite a large drapery establishment. A cartridge was found, which contained some combustible, but whether it was dynamite or gunpowder has not been ascertained. An important resolution has been passed by the grand jury of Westmeath, urging upon the Government the necessity of adding a clause to the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill allowing the constabulary the right of searching for arms and documents between sunset and sunrise. They express their opinion that this will be a most salutary provision in a law which is intended to put a stop to midnight marauding, to daylight assassinations, and wholesale intimidation. They also express the opinion that the hardships to which loyal men would be exposed under the above clause would be of very rare occurrence. Cornelius Hickey, a caretaker, who was shot in the legs at Crimay, near Castleisland, by a party of moonlighters on the 8th of June, had one of his legs amputated on Thursday, after considerable reluctance on the part of the surgeons, and he died the same evening in Castleisland Infirmary.

THE IMPRISONED SUSPECTS. - A parliamen tary return just issued from the Irish office gives a list of all persons detained in prison under the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act, 1881, with the name of the prison in which each suspect is detained, and the cause of his arrest and detention. The return, which is dated the 3rd inst., gives the total number of suspects now detained as 182, of whom 56 are in Kilmainham, 36 in Enniskillen, 35 in Galway, 22 in Naas, 19 in Dundalk, and 14 in Kilkenny goals. Four of the suspects included in the foregoing list—Andrew Keary and John Egan, committed to Galway goal—are temporarily at large on parole. The majority of the offences of which the prisoners are "reasonably suspected" are in-citing persons, by intimidation, not to pay rent, other offences being murder, arson, inciting to murder, wounding, posting, threatening notices, illegal assembly by night, attacking dwelling-houses, and treasonable

WILLS AND BEQUESTS .- The will of Berthe Victurnienne de Rochechouart de Mortemart, Princesse de Beauveau, late of the Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, who died on Jan. 26 Jast, St. Germain, Paris, who died on Jan. 78-Jast, was, says the *Illustrated London News*, proven in London on the 13th ult. by Helène Marie, Antionette Victurnienne de Beauvau, Marquiae de Montboissier, the personal estate within the jurisdiction of the English Court exceeding £35,000. The legatees under the testatrus stestamentary disposition are her daughters, the Marquise de Montboissier and Madame Benée, but granddoughters, coddaughters. Renée, her granddaughters, goddaughters, and others. The testatrix expresses her wish to be buried at Neauphile without invitation or ceremony, low mass (twenty-four), twenty-four wax tapers, and no trappings; but should she die at Paris, she wishes to be buried without die at Paris, she wishes to be buried without trappings, with great simplicity in place of funeral pomp, and the amount which a moderate ceremous suitable to her social position would cost is to be given to the poor.—The will of Mr. Charles James Bevan, of the firm of Messrs. Barelay, Perkins, and Co., brewers, late of 4. Bryanston-square, who died late of 4. Bryanston-square, who died on April 8th last, was proved by Alfred Henry Bevan, Frederick Lincoln Bevan, Arthur Talbot Bevan, and the Rev. Philip Charles Bevan, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £238,000. The testator bequeatly £20,000 among his grandchildren; £15,000 upon trust, for each of his daughters; £15,000 each of his sons, Arthur Talbot, Ernest Charles, Cecil Maitland, and Philip Charles; but if either of his said four younger sons should take, under any appointment made by him, a share in the partnership of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins he is to forego such legacy; £10,000, upon trust, for his son Charles Malton for life; £15,000, upon trust, for his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Isabella Bevan, the wife of his last named son, for life, and then for her children by her said husband; £10,000 each to his sons, Alfred Henry and Frederick Lincoln; and some other legacies and annuities. The residue of his real and personal property is to be divided between all his sons, except such as shall take a share in the said partnership.—The personal estate of the late Mr. F. J. Halden, late of Scarborough, and of Nottingham, amounts to over £76,000; that of Major General E. Moubray, late of Kensington-gardens-terrace, above £71,000: hat of Mr. J. Hobson, late of Bakewell, Derbyshire, over £40,000; that of Mrs. Elizabeth Fell, widow, of Surbiton, over £34,000; that of Mr. A. A. Vansittart, late of Cambridge, exceeding £28,000; that of Mr. E. Earnshaw, J.P., late of Ryde, over £26,000; and that of Mr. E. P. Storr, late of St. James's Lodge, Clapham-common, exceeding £19,000.

Speech Day at Harrow. - The Harrow speeches were numerously attended on Thursday; ladies, as usual, forming the majority of the audience. The Governing body were represented by Mr. C. S. Roundell, M.P., and in the general circle were the Bishops of Colchester, Nelson, and Ballarat, the Deans of Ely, Chester, and Westminster, Lord Reay, L. L. Cessley, Si. P. and Ledy Temple Mr. Lady Campbell, Sir R. and Lady Temple, Mr. H. St. John Thackeray, the Head Masters of Eton and Charterhouse, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. Ponsonby, etc. The company having taken their seats in the new Speech-room, the prize poems and essays were recited, either in whole or in part, by their respective winners, after which the prizes were distributed by the Head Master, Dr. Butler. This part of the proceedings concluded with the performance of selections from Plautus, Sheridan, Molière, Aristophanes, Lessing, and Shakespeare. Most of the guests were afterwards entertained at luncheon by Dr. Butler, who proposed the health of her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, the Governors of Harrow School, the old Harrovians, and, lastly, the Visitors. Mr. Roundell returned thanks for the Governing Body, Mr. Beresford-Hope for the old Harrovians, the Rev. Dr. Hornby, Bishop Blomfield, and the Dean of Ely for the Visitors, and the proceedings of the day were at end.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.-An extraordinary scene was witnessed on Thursday on the Birmingham and Walsall Canal, near Birmingham Railway Station. As the Mid-land express from Leeds, due in Birmingham. at one o'clock, was approaching the station. the passengers were alarmed by the cry that two persons were drowning in the canal next the railway line. A lad, while bathing, had got beyond his depth, and, upon shricking for help, a companion went to his assistance, and both sank together. The train was brought to a standstill, and Mr. Martin, a Nottingham architect, left his carriage, climbed the fence, and plunged into the canal. He was speedily followed by the guard, named Dando. Mr. Martin dived, and brought one lad safely to the bank, returning to the assistance of Dando, who had meanwhile got hold of the second lad, but was in great danger himself, owing to the depth of mud. Mr. Martin, however, at last succeeded in clutching the guard's hand, and dragging both to the bank. lads were unconscious when rescued, but animation was speedily restored. The guard was almost exhausted. Their return to the waiting train was greeted with cheers, and a handsome subscription was raised for Dando, who was sent home to Derby by the next train. Mr. Martin was too prostrated to continue his journey to Warrington, and remained in Birmingham.

A QUESTION OF PARENTAL AUTHORITY .- The question of the right of a father to take his children, who had been made wards in Chancery, with him to Canada, came before Vice-Chancellor Bacon in the Chancery Division on Wednesday. A motion was made to restrain Mr. Collyer from taking his eldest son, now apprenticed in the engineering department of the Admirally, at Devonport, with him to Manitoba. The defendant was an undischarged bankrupt, and having no means of maintaining his family in this country, proposed to emi-grate to Canada, and take his eldest son, now eighteen years of age, with him. The ex-ecutors of the will of the grandfather of the children, under which the children are interested, objected to the eldest son being taken away, as he was in a fair way of earning his own livelihood. His lordship decided that to take the son away was calculated to injure his future prospects in life, and therefore restrained the defendant from taking his son away, or cancelling the indentures.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL .- The Law Journal says :- The application made by the Attorney-General to Mr. Justice Kay in regard to the Channel Tunnel foreshadows the legal difficulties which beset the matter. The position taken up by the Government in the action is far from impregnable. The Crown does not assert a right to the foreshore under which the tunnel is being made, and the Attorney-General admitted that the South-Eastern Railway Company might be able to show a title to the foreshore. The foreshore, it would appear, has been granted by the Crown to private persons, who have granted it to the company. The claim of the Crown in the action is limited to the land under the sea below low-water mark. It is as if the Crown had granted the foreshore to a private person, and had then insisted that he could not dig for minerals below low-water mark. This may be good law, but is not sufficiently clear to stake the important interests involved upon its soundness. Moreover, assuming it to apply to the English company excavating towards France, would it apply to the French company excavating towards England. It is by no means clear that the three-mile rule of international law would prevent a foreign country from extending its own territory under the sea across the boundary of the jurisdiction of a neighbouring country over the sea. To have an international difference with France on this subject would be worse than to have the tunnel, with all its alleged dangers. So far as the law of this country is concerned supporters and opponents of the tunnel will

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 8-9, 1882.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Times says that the House of Commons showed in an unmistakeable way its determination to make the Prevention of Crime Bill effective for its declared purpose. If the purpose of the Bill is to give no offence to Irish malcontents, and if its clauses are to be so framed as to interfere as little as possible with them, the amendment before the House on Friday may be pronounced reasonable enough. But, if the Bill is to prevent crime in Ireland, if it is to confer special powers to meet a special and most urgent need, it is in vain to dream of making it inoffensive to the classes which it is intended to restrain. Offensive it must be and ought to be; and the House has certainly used a wise discretion in refusing to be a party to paring it down. The division is not to be interpreted as a vote of want of confidence in the Government. It was no party vote. The idea is not to be entertained that at the present crisis of Irish affairs the Government will stand out on a point of mere punctilio, and will decline to submit to a rebuff which is no new thing in Parliamentary history, but one which other Administrations have thought it not inconsistent with their dignity to take with a good grace.

The Standard points out that the difficulty created by the Prime Minister was not a substantial, but a sentimental one; and the value of sentiment in the matter was couclusively demonstrated by the conduct of his Irish allies. But the injury inflicted on the Government by the division of Friday night does not end with the defeat inflicted on them, nor does it depend and the Press in both countries should entirely on the consideration that they deserved the rebuff they so gratuitously courted. The blow has not overthrown, nor does it overthrow, the Ministry. But it is another nail in their coffin. The

Opposition may take heart from the division of Friday night, and must necessarily begin to feel that when Mr. Gladstone threatens resignation, even though for the moment he withdraws the menace, his position is seriously shaken. It is, perhaps, the very first decided and significant success which the Opposition have scored in the House of Commons during the existing Parliament, and it will greatly encourage them to believe that the position of the Government is hourly growing

The Morning Post believes that the defeat of the Government in the House of Commons cannot fail to seriously affect their position with the country. The policy which led to it is a palpable repetition of that bid for Irish support which dictated the rejection of the Peace Preservation Act. In dealing with revolutionists the Government always sail as close to the wind as possible; but in this instance they have gone a few points too close. The country will not fail to observe that the Ministerial defeat was brought about by an attempt to play into the hands of the Home Rule party. But for the determined stand made by the Opposition, there is every reason to believe that this attempt would have been successful.

The Baily Telegraph holds that such a rebuff as that of Friday would be serious for any Administration; nor can its gravity be overlooked because the Prime Minister and his colleagues must accept it with the best grace at their command, and try to avoid the recurrence of a similar protest in the future. There can be no mistake about the judgment of the division lobbies; and though Friday's verdict does not call upon the Premier either to resign office or to dissolve Parliament, it does emphatically declare that the country requires a firm and consistent policy in the efforts being made to stamp out murder and outrage in Ireland. That sentiment is common to both sides; and but for party ties and the spirit of loyalty to their election pledges, a larger number of Liberals would have voted with the Opposition, and there would have been many other abstentions when the division was called for. The ill-advised act which has led to the defeat of the Government was altogether unnecessary. Had the Government carried their point, one of the most important weapons for the prevention and repression of lawlessness would have been suffered to slip through the hands of the Irish Executive. The division is a triumph of common sense.

## EGYPT.

The future of Egypt depends, and for the last few days has depended, the Saturday Review says, entirely on the firmness and courage of the English Government. It has already accomplished much by showing firmness and courage. Nothing but the zeal with which it has pushed on its military and naval preparations, and the scale on which these preparations have been made, has made Europe, Turkey, and the Egyptians believe that there really was an Egyptian Question, which must be solved, and which must be solved in a manner compatible with the honour and interests of England. The rest of the world concerned with Egypt has been brought to see that the question of the hour is not what it is to do with Arabi or the Sultan, but what it is to do with England. It is the action of England alone

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a was not believed was that the present tage week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

army corps for immediate action, call that he believed that he had only England to army corps for immediate action, call troops from India, name a commander, secure transports, and go into minute and effective arrangements for everything an expeditionary force could want. There was on the Continent a vague impression that England was so crippled by her Irish troubles that she had sunk out of the list of the great Powers. There was also an impression, one of which many Englishmen not unreasonably shared, that the present Government would never do more than talk, and that there would be no end of its vacillations between France and Turkey. It must be confessed that it is a pleasant surprise to many Liberals to find the present Cabinet showing spirit and energy in preparation for war; and honourable Conservatives, although they are aware that timidity on the part of the Government would have given them an enormous party advantage, are sincerely relieved to find that the national honour is safe in the hands of the Ministry that happens to be in power. This Government has only to continue firm, and it will have done much to create an ho. ourable position for England, whatever may be the result of the Conference. It will be England that has breathed life into the Conference, that has insisted that anarchy shall not go on in Egypt, that fore gners shall not be driven permanently out of Egypt, and that the Canal shall not be exposed to constant

> The Economist is by no means sure that the gravest feature in the Egyptian difficulty is not to be found much nearer home than either at at Constantinople or Alexandria. If we may judge by the prevailing tone of the London and Paris Press during the past fortnight, the friendly relations which have subsisted so long between England and France are in greater danger at the present moment than they have ever been since the winter of 1870. We do not, of course, mean to imply that there is the slightest risk of an actual rupture, but there is abundant evidence that the friction incident to our ill-advised co-partnership in Egypt is gradually producing an exasperation, which may before long develop into estrangement. It is not unnatural that this should be so. The Anglo-French control was in the nature of a speculative experiment; the adventure has failed, and now each party turns upon the other, and declares that it is all his fault. We in this country think, not without reason, that on more than one occasion our policy has been balked and our action paralysed by the hesitation and inconsistency of France. Our neighbours, on the other hand, with less reason, perhaps, but not with less sincerity, impute to us an excessive self-concentration, and a wilful blindness to the exigencies of their delicate position in North Africa. It is earnestly to be desired that public opinion speedily be brought to a better and more reasonable view of their proper attitude to one another. To those who can look on a few years in advance, the future is full of uncertainty and danger. The distribution of strength in Europe, and the relations of the continental States, must be profoundly modified when two or three men, now well advanced in years, cease to count among the active forces of the political world. New Powers like Spain are pushing to the front; old Powers like Germany and Russia are on the eve of great and incalculable changes; and the Anglo-French alliance is a pacific, steadying, and liberalising influence, whose loss would be nothing short of an international calamity.

> > THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THE DECISION OF THE CONFER-ENCE.

PROBABLE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

The Conference in Constantinople, it is now stated, has after much discussion agreed to the terms of a Note inviting Turkish intervention in Egypt. The terms of the invitation have been transmitted by the representatives to their respective Governments, and if it is accepted by all without modification it will probably be presented to the Porte on Monday. According to the Paris correspondent of the Times the course of events will then be as follows :-

The collective invitation will be delivered to the Porte on Monday. It will be respectfully informed that its reply cannot be awaited beyond Wednesday without serious incon-venience. On Thursday the Conference is to meet again to hear the Porte's reply. If that reply be simply affirmative the Conference will not dissolve, but will adjourn without a fixed date for re-assembling. If the reply amounts to a refusal, the members of the Conference, without referring again to their Governments, will decide on the new resolutions to be taken. If Turkey replies by slight objections, the Conference will meet at once, and inform the Porte without loss of time of the result of its deliberations. If the objections are of a serious character, but bearing marks of sincerity, the Conference, while discussing them, will await the opinion of the Powers. Lastly, if the objections seem merely designed to cause delay, the Conference while communicating them to the Powers, wil to deliberate on the measures taken, as in the case of a In case of a refusal by the Porte it seems to be agreed that an army of 25,000 men, with 15,000 in reserve, will be concentrated by the intervening Powers. The command of each army corps would be in the hands of a general of the nationality of that army corps. Decisions would be taken in common at councils of war, to be held whenever necessary. The army would land at Aboukir, and be divided into two parts. The one would march on Alexandria, supported by the fleet, which would open fire as soon as the army had landed, and would thus practically cover it by absorbing the attention of the forts and town. The other part would cross the dry lake of Aboukir to Kasr Devar and to the station of Damanhour, where it would cut the railroad over the marshes formed by the lake. As this road is Arabi's only possible retreat, he would find himself shut up in Alexandria and forced to fight or yield there.

The Alexandria correspondent of Standard telegraphed on Friday:-I learn upon excellent authority that the French Admiral has received orders to conform his action to that of the English Fleet, and that if the latter open fire upon the forts the French war vessels will do so also. If this decision has really been arrived at by the French Government, it will greatly alter the position here, and the announce publicly made may go far to deter Arabi Pacha and his friends from proceeding to extremities. Hitherto it has been generally supposed that there was a wide divergence of opinion between the two Euro-

deal with, and if he become convinced that in the case of hostilities France will go side by side with England, it cannot but induce him to reconsider the position which he has taken up. Had the announcement that the English and French fleets would take common action Had the announcement that the English been made a fortnight since, it is probable that affairs would never have arrived at their present critical state.

It is not yet known what is the nature of the communication from the Porte of which Osman Pacha is the bearer, but Arabi and all his officers continue firmly to believe that the Sultan will not be persuaded by the Con-ference to send Turkish troops here to meddle in the existing course of affairs. It is a fact, however, that a telegram has been received from the Sultan peremptorily ordering an immediate cessation of warlike preparations. In reply to the Admiral's note, the Ministry have declared categorically that since the promise was made that no new works should be erected, the progress of such works has been arrested, and that nothing has been done save the execution of some necessary repairs. The English and French Directors of the Egyptian Railway have ordered all European employés to come to Alexandria, Jeki Pacha, the Turkish Director, has entered a strong protest against the step. All the English employed in the public works are leaving, but many of the French still remain. As all who leave are announced by the Ministry to be dismissed, the result will be to place the European direction of these services entirely in

Yesterday afternoon a Montenegrin aimed a pistol at the Khedive while the latter was driving through the town. The man was seized and arrested before he could discharge his pistol. He declared that he wished to kill Arabi Pacha, and that he mistook the Khedive's carriage for his. The man is at present imprisoned. The French Consul General has urged upon the Ministry the necessity for bringing to punishment the authors of the murders on the 11th of last month. He tells them that if they do so, it will alter the position which they hold in European opinion. The Ministry, however, at present appear to be firmly resolved that they will only punish the Arabs if the Euros, who, they allege, began the riot, also punished. Reports are circulated that the affair was entirely the result of English instigation. The feeling of excitement among the Arab population is intense, and it is the presence of the troops alone which prevents bloodshed. Among the remaining Europeans a complete panic reigned yesterday evening, owing to an erroneous impression which got abroad that the reply of the Ministry to the Admiral's note was studiously discourteous, which was not the case. Numerous carriages drove rapidly to the harbour, and parties of Europeans on foot hurried in the same direction. The Consuls, including our own, sent their papers on board ship. The Arab population, as well as the Europeans, believed that a bombardment was imminent. Later in the

evening a quiet feeling prevailed. LATER. Considerable mystery envelopes the reputed attempt upon the life of the Khedive. At the norance of the circumstance is professed. The man, however, remains in custody under a military guard. Although the crisis cannot be said to have passed, the immediate danger of hostilities which existed has ceased. A great state of tension exists, and trouble may unexpectedly occur; but so long as the Egyptians desist from working forts peace may be maintained, unless, indeed, some popular tumult or other event occurs to break the present passive at-titude observed by both sides. The Admiral, it is understood, accepts the assurance that no fresh guns have been mounted since the promise was given, but should any work of the kind be attempted he will at once take action. To-day the Austrian and German Consuls

have ordered the Europeans of these nation-The British Consul has ordered the Telegraph Office in the city to be cleared of all its inmates, and the staff of the Eastern Cable are accordingly now transferred to a ship in the harbour, and there is no longer any place of refuge for the remaining Englishmen in case of an Their number is small, but so long as the British Consul himself remains or shore there will be a few Englishmen who

to take refuge on board ship.

Following close upon the demand of the Governor to search the Telegraph Office—a demand which was refused - this sudden evacuation of the place will appear to the Egyptians an admission that there were just grounds for their suspicions that warlike

will refuse to abandon all their property and

preparations had been made there. The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphing late on Friday night, says:— There is reason to apprehend that the military may be working by night on the earth-works to the right of Ras-el-Tin Palace, and to-night at about eleven the electric light will be thrown from the flagship towards Alexandria in order to settle the question. Or the last occasion when it was used it created a panic among the soldiery, who refused to return to work next day. I think there is good reason to believe that the military party is becoming discouraged. It is even said that Arabi is talking of a compromise. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent

telegraphs as follows :-I have absolute authority for stating that 12,000 heavy sticks have been secretly distributed among the Arabs at Alexandra with when the first shot is fired at the forts. This information I have from an Under Minister. The English ships are all cleared for action. The Gatling guns are hoisted in position, and the top-gearing of the ships lowered.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT. The War Office, says the Standard, has completed the whole of the arrangements for despatching a military expedition to Egypt, and only awaits the decision of the Cabinet for the Army to move. The war vessels at Gibraltar and Malta will be utilised to transport the Infantry and Engineer Companies at those stations to Egypt. The Indian force which has been prepared will be ordered to the same point by telegraph. The arrangements for equipping the troops in the Medi-terranean have already been made from the ample stores of camp equipment already there; and these have just been supplemented by supplies of medical necessaries for field hospitals sent out by the War Departmen steamer, and within the last few days by mail steamers. Instructions have been sent to Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus to make ar-rangements of their own for the transport of the troops, and for this purpose a supply of mule pack saddles has been sent out.

The troops to be sent from Malta are : 1st Battalion the Lothian Regiment; 1st Battalion the South Staffordshire Regiment; 1st Battalion the Gordon Highlanders; 2nd Battallion the Manchester Regiment; 3d Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; 17th Com-

pany Royal Engineers.

The troops to be sent from Gibraltar are:

—2d Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; 1st Battalion the Cameron Highlanders; 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment; 10th Company Royal Engineers; 21st Company Royal Engineers; 32d Company Royal Engineers. The troops to be sent from Cyprus are four Companies of the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment. This force, assisted by the Naval Brigade, which will land with the field guns and Gatlings carried by the ships, is consithat has galvanized diplomacy, and made it possible that the Conference should end in something better than a farce. What

The troops to be sent from India are:—
1st Battalion Manchester Regiment; 72d Highlanders; 1st Regiment Bengal Infantry; 7th Regiment Bengal Infantry; 20th Regiment 45th Regiment Bengal Infantry; 13th Regiment Bengal Lancers. 1st Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery; 15th Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery; 5th Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Two Companies Bengal Engineers. Two Native Regiments from Bombay. Two Companies Royal Engineers from Madras. Three Regiments Native Infantry from Madras.

The number of troops to be sent from India will be seven thousand. At the same time that the Mediterranean advance force shall be ordered forward, the main corps, now forming at home, will be immediately embarked. The troops from England, Scotland, and Ireland will consist of the following Infantry Battalions: -3d Battalion Grenadier Guards, now at Cork; 2d Battalion Coldstream Guards, now at Dublin; 2d Battalion York and Lancashire Regiment, now at the Curragh; 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Innow at Dublin; 1st Lattalion West Kent Regiment, Aldershot; 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, Aldershot; 2d Battalion Highland Light Infantry, Aldershot 2d Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, Curragh; 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders

With the above Infantry Regiments there will be sent out the following mounted Artillery:—1 Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, 2 Batteries Field Artillery—13pounder, 2 Batteries Field Artillery - 16pounder.

The ammunition reserve for the Infantry and Royal Artillery is in readiness; F Battery First Brigade Royal Artillery being ordered for this duty. There will also be a battery of 7-pounder (200lb.) guns, and a battery of 7-pounder (400lb.) guns; the gunners who will work them a battery of drawn from the garrison batteries at Woolwich. The only Cavalry Regiments which it has been decided to employ at present are the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 19th Hussars. Four field companies of Royal Engineers and the Field Park will be sent out, to be followed, as quickly as possible, by the Pontoon Troop and Telegraph Troop. A strong detachment of Army Hospital Corps is held in readiness to accompany the above, and all arrange-ments have been made for the transport of the field hospitals which will accompany them The special difficulties of the country preclude the employment of the ordinary transport vehicles, and to meet these a special organi-sation has been devised; all the light carts at the military stores at home have been got ready, and further supplies are ordered to be sent in by the contractors as soon as possible. The light siege train at Malta is complete and ready for active service, and another is in readiness to be despatched from England, and can, if necessary, be followed on short notice by a heavy siege train, the force required to man these-viz., eight batteries for eachbeing drawn from the garrison brigades. whose places at home can, if necessary, be taken by the Militia and Volunteer Artillery.

THE STATE OF IRELAND. The remains of the unfortunate man Kenny, who was murdered last Monday night, were When Mrs. Kenny returned from the funeral she found three men waiting for her at her residence in Cannon-street. Their names are: —George Richmond, 3, Brabazon-row—a place in the liberties of Dublin where arms were found some time ago; John Reilly, and Francis Grundy, who, addressing her, said that he would "leave her where her husband was," in consequence of having informed on Shaw, one of the men who was arrested on Thursday for complicity in the murder. The police arrested the three men on the charge of hreatening the life of Mrs. Kenny. James Carey, a builder, was arrested on Thursday evening, on the north side of Stephen's-green as he was returning from work, under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant, charging him or suspicion with being accessory to the murder of John Kenny. Carey, who is a strong, powerfully-built man, made a desperate reistance to the two detectives who arrested He struck them several times, and stated that if they had not revolvers he would prevent them taking him. The detectives had to drag him into a neighbouring shop, while an officer belonging to the United Service Club, close by, obtained the assistance of some policemen in uniform. Carey was then conveyed in a cab to Kilmainham. A large crowd witnessed his arrest. It is stated that the Dublin police have important information with regard to the murderers of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Fresh proclamations have been issued, offering £500 reward for private information as to any one harbouring the assassins. Mr. Felix M'Carthy, R.N., held an investigation at Limerick on Thursday into a charge preferred by Sub-Inspector Wilton against Mr. James Healy, of Bodyke, of having received three cases of arms for an illegal purpose. The arms were forwarded from St. Pancras, London, to Limerick, and the constabulary allege that they were received by the accused, who had not satisfactorily accounted for their possession. number of witnesses having been examined the further hearing of the case was postponed for further evidence. The prisoner was admitted to substantial bail.—The arms are presumed to have been forwarded by Walsh was arrested for storing arms in Clerkenwell. The house of a farmer residing near Baltimore, West Cork, was set on fire on Wednesday night and destroyed. The occupants, among whom were several children, barely escape with their lives. A labourer named Stack, who was employed by a farmer at Bally-heigue, was fired at on Wednesday evening, account of working after hours. He was cautioned previously that if he did so he would suffer. An explosion took place on Thursday morning in the square of Thurles, in the vicinity of the Market House, and opposite a large drapery establishment. cartridge was found, which contained son combustible, but whether it was dynamite or gunpowder has not been ascertained. An important resolution has been passed by the grand jury of Westmeath, urging upon the Government the necessity of adding a clause to the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, allowing the constabulary the right of searching for arms and documents between sunset and sunrise. They express their opinion that this will be a most salutary provision in a law which is intended to put a stop to midnight marauding, to daylight assassinations. and wholesale intimidation. They also express the opinion that the hardships to which loyal men would be exposed under the above clause would be of very rare occurrence. Cornelius Hickey, a caretaker, who was shot in the legs at Crimay, near Castleisland, by a party of moonlighters on the 8th of June, had one of his legs amputated on Thursday, after considerable reluctance on the part of the

FIRE AT A BOARDING SCHOOL.—A fire broke out early on Thursday morning at a boarding school for ladies outside the walls of Chatham Dockyard in Old Brompton. The flames were first observed by a soldier, who conveyed the alarm to the Dockyard police, whose engines and hose reels were at the scene of the conflagration in an incredibly short time. The fire-engines of the Royal Engineers, the Ma-rines, and the local Volunteer Fire Brigades also arrived in quick succession, and it was with difficulty and danger that the inmates of the house, thirty in number, were rescued. The building which was valued at several thousand pounds, was completely destroyed, and the greatest excitement was manifested during the time the firemen were engaged in carrying the terrified inmates from the burning building.

surgeons, and he died the same evening in

Castleisland Infirmary.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Salisbury called attention to a remark made by Mr. Bright on the previous day, and the nference the right honourable gentleman had drawn from the fact that the House of Lords had given its assent to the passing of the Land Act. What their lordships had really done was to give their assent to pass the Bill on the assurances given, and no doubt given in good faith, but, notwithstanding that, the Bill was passed on false pretences. They were told that there was not to be any substantial reduction of rents, but he ventured to say there had been very substantial reductions. Had they known the kind of appointments of Sub-Commissioners that would be made, and that they would result in the sort of plunder to which the landlords had been subjected by these packed tribunals, the measure would never have passed that House. Lord Granville deprecated the kind of language used by the noble lord, and pronounced the imputation of false pretences absurd. Lord Cairns explained that the assurances given in both Houses were to the effect that the Government were convinced that the rents would go on as before; that there might be exceptional cases in which the Bill would prevent the rising of rents unjustly, and that it would give security to the people. He was convinced that those who gave those assurances believed they would be carried out; nevertheless they had not been fulfilled, and had turned out to be untrue. The Lord Chancellor denied that he as a member of the Government had given any assurance in regard to matters of which he had no knowledge. All he had done was to express an opinion that the mass of landlords in Ireland had not over-rented their property, and there-fore he did not expect that the effect of public arbitration to settle rents would be to make such general reductions as would show that the land had been generally overrented. After some further discussion the motion for the returns was withdrawn. Several bills were forwarded a stage, and the sitting was suspended at five minutes to eight o'clock. After midnight their lordships resumed their sitting, and on receiving the Prevention of Crime Bill from the other House read it a first time, fixing the second reading for Monday.

At the morning sitting of the Commons on Friday on the report of amendments to the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, after discussion of minor points, Mr. Trevelyan, in

accordance with a promise previously given on behalf of the Government, moved an addition to Clause 14, providing that search for arms and illegal documents should not be made during the night, unless the constabulary inspector had reason to suspect that an illegal neeting was being held on the premises. Mr. W. Cartwright believed that the effect of this proviso would be to prevent the detection of crime; and Sir William Hart Dyke protested against the mutilation of the clause in fulfilment of an unfortunate pledge to the Irish members. Mr. Gladstone remarked that on other occasions the Opposition had professed that they only reluctantly acceded to the demands of the Government for coercive measures, and argued that the proposed proviso would not weaken the efficiency of the clause is against the secret societies, ransacking of a house at night, in which there was no reason to suspect that an illegel meeting was being held, would tend to revive and perpetuate exasperating recollections. The right honourable gentleman pointed out that if the House could not trust to the responsibility of Ministers in regard to the powers they deemed necessary, the proper course would be to get rid of them, and added that should the amendment be rejected he might feel it necessary to consider his personal position. Sir Stafford Northcote insisted that the proposed concession would weaken the Bill, and commented on the evident desire of the Premier to mitigate opposition coming from a certain quarter of the House. Mr. Forster was unable to vote against the amendment, which he could not regard as a concession to Irish members. Mr. A. Balfour, in resisting the amendment, complained of the threats used by the Prime Minister. Mr. Goschen desired an explanation of the ominous words of the right honourable gentleman, as, unless he knew the existence of the Ministry to be involved, he should feel as free to vote upon this amendment as upon any other. Sir William Harcourt advised the House not to insist, in the absence of many Irish members, upon re-taining powers which were not considered necessary by the Irish Executive. Mr. Gibson protested in forcible terms against the impolicy of allowing the Bill to be emasculated at so terrible a crisis. In the course of continued and animated debate, Mr. Lambton took exception to the haughty tone assumed by the Premier, and said if Ministers were not willing to carry out the powers with which the House thought fit to arm them, it would not be difficult to replace them by those who would be ready to do so. After short speeches from Mr. Bright and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, a division was taken shortly before seven o'clock, when the amendment was rejected by 207 to 194-majority against the Government 13. The result was enthusiastically cheered

by the Opposition.

Mr. Gladstone said that under ordinary circumstances he should, after a division such as that which had just taken place, have requested the House to postpone further pro-ceedings with this Bill; but in the remarkable circumstances of Ireland, and in view of the character of the Bill, he did not think it would be right to take that course. Without prejudice to anything which had been said during the debate, they should therefore ask the House to go on with the Bill at nine clock. In reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gladsone said the Arrears Bill would not be taken in the evening.

The House reassembled at nine o'clock, and proceeded to dispose of the remaining amendments to the Crime Bill. At eleven o'clock Mr. Trevelyan formally moved that the Bill should be read a third time. Mr. Labouchere opposed the motion, and, after considerable debate, a division was demanded, but as the opponents of the Bill, who stood up in their places, did not number twenty, the Bill was read a third time. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at thirty-five minutes past

In the division in the House of Commons on

Friday night, on the motion of Mr. Trevelyan,

the majority of 207 against the Government proposal included the following twenty-four Liberals:—Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, Mr. M. Biddulph, Mr. F. W. Buxton, Mr. John Corbett, Mr. Creyke, Mr. J. C. Dundas, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Sir William Ffoulkes, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Mr. H. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. W. J. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Cyril Flower, Mr. Foljambe, Mr. Heneage, Mr. F. W. Lambton, Mr. Gilbert Leigh, Mr. P. H. Muntz, Mr. A. W. Peel, Mr. Prender, Mr. W. H. B. Portman, Sir John Ramsden, Sir Edward Watkin, and Mr. Cartwright and Mr. George Russell, tellers. The Irish Liberals and Home Rulers who voted with the Govern-ment were Mr. Allman, Mr. Maurice Brooks, Mr. Errington, Mr. Findlater, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. T. Lea, Mr. Macfarlane, Sir Thomas McClure, Mr. McCoan, Sir Joseph McKenna, Mr. Keldon, Sir Patrick O'Brien, The O'Donoghue, The O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and Mr. Porter. n the minority were also Mr. Cowen, Mr. Storey, and Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild. Among the Liberals who did not vote were

Carington, Lord Edward Cavendish, Sir Chambers, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. A. Cohen, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Cowan, Mr. F. Cowper, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. R. Davies, Baron de Ferrieres, Mr. J. Dixon. Mr. Ashton Dilke, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Duckham, Mr. Earp, Lord Ebrington. Mr. Passmore Edwards, Mr. A. Ebrington, Mr. Passmore Edwards, Mr. A. Elliot, Sir John Ennis, Mr. T. W. Evans, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. W. C. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Fort, Mr. W. Fowler, Mr. L. Fay, Mr. Givan, Sir Alexander Gordon, Lord Douglas Gordon, Mr. Goschen, Mr. E. Leveson Gower, Sir George Grant, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Albert Grey, Mr. Montague Guest, Mr. Gordon, Mr. John Hamilton, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Holms (Paisley), Mr. James Howard, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. nderwick, Mr. Walter James (Gateshead). Mr. Jerningham, Mr. Johnson (Exeter), Col.
Mr. Jerningham, Mr. Johnson (Exeter), Col.
Kingscore, Sir J. Lawrence, Mr. J. J.
Leeman, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Sir Andrew Lusk, Lord Lymington, Dr. Lyons,
Mr. P. S. Macliver, Mr. W. McArthur,
Mr. McLagan, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Marriott,
Mr. Martin (Tewkesbury), Captain Heron
Maxwell, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Middleton, Lord
Moreton Mr. S. Morley Mr. W. Nicholson Moreton, Mr. S. Morley, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. Norwood, Mr. George Palmer, Mr. Love-Jones Parry, Mr. Pennington, Mr. Phillips, Sir Richard Green Price, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Rrlli, Sir Edward Reed, Mr. Reid, Mr. Stuart Bendel, Mr. J. Bichardson, Mr. Stuart Rendel, Mr. J. Richardson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Roundell, Mr. C. Russell, Lord Arthur Russell, Mr. Sheridan, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Eustace Smith, Mr. C. Spencer, Lord Stafford, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Story-Maskelyne, Mr. Villiers Stuart, Lord Tavistock, Mr. Tillett, Mr. F. S. Tracy, Sir Harry Verney, Mr. Villiers, Sir Hussey Vivian, Mr. Walter, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Mr. E. Waugh, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Whit-worth, Mr. Wiggin, Mr. Willis, Mr. S.

The Standard says:—In spite of the "sominous" language used by Mr. Gladstone in the House on Friday night, it is not believed among the supporters of the Government that a Ministerial crisis of a serious character will result from the Vote. Mr. Gladstone feels that the Vote was specially directed against himself; and his language was understood as pointing to resignation. His followers believe that in the present state of affairs he could hardly adopt such a step, and that when the Cabinet meets, no difficulty will be found in arranging the matter. The question is regarded as insufficient to justify the retire-ment of the First Minister of the Crown.

THE IMPRISONED SUSPECTS. - A parliamentary return just issued from the Irish office gives a list of all persons detained in prison under the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act, 1881, with the name of the prison in which each suspect is detained, and the cause of his arrest and detention. The return, which is dated the 3rd inst., gives the total number of suspects now detained as 182, of whom 56 are in Kilmainham, 36 in Enniskillen, 35 in Galway, 22 in Naas, 19 in Dundalk, and 14 in Kilkenny goals. Four of the suspects included in the foregoing list—Andrew Keary and John Egan, committed to Galway goal—are temporarily at large on parole. The majority of the offences of which the prisoners are "reasonably suspected" are inciting persons, by intimidation, not to pay rent, other offences being murder, arson, inciting to murder, wounding, posting, threa-tening notices, illegal assembly by night, attacking dwelling-houses, and treasonable practices.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS .- The will of Berthe Victurnienne de Rochechouart de Mortemart, Princesse de Beauveau, late of the Boulevard St. Germain. Paris. who died on Jan. 26 last. was, says the Illustrated London News, proven in London on the 13th ult. by Helène Marie Antionette Victurnienne de Beauvau, Marquise de Montboissier, the personal estate within the jurisdiction of the English Court exceeding £35,000. The legatees under the testatrix's testamentary disposition are her daughters, the Marquise de Monthoissier and Madame Renée, her granddaughters, goddaughters, and others. The te-tatrix expresses her wish to be buried at Neauphile without invitation or ceremony, low mass (twenty-four), twenty-four wax tapers, and no trappings; but should she die at Paris she wishes to be buried without trappings, with great simplicity in place of funeral pomp, and the amount which a moderate ceremony suitable to her social position would cost is to be given to the poor.—The will of Mr. Charles James Bevan, of the firm of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., brewers, late of 4, Bryanston-square, who died on April 8th last, was proved by Alfred Henry Bevan, Frederick Lincoln Bevan, Arthur Talbot Bevan, and the Rev. Philip Charles Bevan, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £238,000. The testator bequeaths £20,000 among his grandchildren; £15,000, upon trust, for each of his daughters; £15,000 each of his sons, Arthur Talbot, Ernest Charles, Cecil Maitland, and Philip Charles; but if either of his said four younger sons should take, under any appointment made by him, a share in the partnership of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins he is to forego such legacy; £10,000, upon trust, for his son Charles Malton for life; £15,000, upon trust, for his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Isabella Bevan, the wife of his last named son, for life, and then for her children by her said husband; £10,000 each to his sons, Alfred Henry and Frederick Lincoln; and some other legacies and annuities. The residue of his real and personal property is to be divided between all his sons, except such as shall take a share in the said partnership.—The personal estate of the late Mr. F. J. Hadden, late of Scarborough, and of Nottingham, amounts to over £76,000 that of Major General E. Moubray, late of Kensington-gardens-terrace, above £71,000; that of Mr. J. Hobson, late of Bakewell, Derbyshire, over £40,000; that of Mrs. Elizabeth Fell, widow, of Surbiton, over £34,000; that of Mr. A. A. Vansittart, late of Cambridge, exceeding £28,000; that of Mr. E. Earnshaw, J.P., late of Ryde, over £26,000; and that of Mr. E. P. Storr, late of St. James's Lodge, Clapham-common, exceeding £19,000.

SPEECH DAY AT HARROW. - The Harrow speeches were numerously attended on Thursday; ladies, as usual, forming the majority of the audience. The Governing body were re-presented by Mr. C. S. Roundell, M.P., and in the general circle were the Bishops of Col-chester, Nelson, and Ballarat, the Deans of Ely, Chester, and Westminster, Lord Reay, Lady Campbell, Sir R. and Lady Temple, Mr. H. St. John Thackeray, the Head Masters of Eton and Charterhouse, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. Ponsonby, etc. The company having taken their seats in the new Speechroom, the prize poems and essays were recited, either in whole or in part, by their respective winners, after which the prizes were distributed by the Head Master, Dr. Butler. This part of the proceedings concluded with Sheridan, Molière, Aristophanes, Lessing, and Shakespeare. Most of the guests were after wards entertained at luncheon by Dr. Butle, who proposed the health of her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest the Royal Family, the Governors of Harro School, the old Harrovians, and, lastly, the Visitors. Mr. Roundell returned thanks for the Governing Body, Mr. Beresford-Hope for the old Harrovians, the Rev. Dr. Hornby Bishop Blomfield, and the Dean of Ely for the Visitors, and the proceedings of the day were

EXTRAORDINARY Scene.—An extraordinary scene was witnessed on Thursday on the Birmingham and Walsall Canal, near the Birmingham Railway Station. As the Midland express from Leeds, due in Birmingham Among the Liberals who did not vote were Mr. H. G. Allen, Mr. W. S. Allen, Sir John Amory, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Baldwin, Sir George Balfour, Mr. J. Spencer Balfour, Mr. Barclay, Lord Baring, Mr. Bass, Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Mr. Borlase, Mr. H. Brassey, Mr. Brogden, Mr. Borlase, Mr. H. Brassey, Mr. Brogden, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Butt, Mr. W. S. Caine, Colonel

## PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 9-10, 1882. ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S ULTIMATUM. The Egyptian difficulty has now reached a stage the gravity of which it is impossible to over-estimate. Sir Beauchamp Seymour will this (Monday) morning demand the temporary surrender of the forts at Alexandria for the purpose of disarmament, and will enforce the demand with a notice that in case the demand is not complied with he will open fire within twentyfour hours. In other words, he has resolved that the fortifications so defiantly erected shall be destroyed, and all that is left for Arabi is to choose whether their destruction shall be quietly carried out as an engineering operation or effected by the guns of the fleet. This peremptory attitude has been assumed under intolerable provocation. The Egyptian soldierv furtively continued the construction of the fortifications. The electric light exposed their nocturnal proceedings, but apparently with no other effect than to cause them to prosecute openly a work which darkness could no longer conceal. This insolent duplicity could not be tolerated by any Power consulting its own dignity or regardful of its position in the eyes of others; and Sir Beauchamp Seymour had no alternative but to demand material guarantees for the execution of an undertaking so shamelessly set aside. His ultimatum is a strong measure, but not a whit stronger than is demanded alike by the necessity for protecting our fleet and the necessity for vindicating our resolu-tion. Whatever doubts may have lingered in our minds as to our determination to act in case of need must be effectually dispelled by an announcement which leaves no verbal alternative. Nothing will serve any longer but the actual concession of our demand that the fortifications now menacing the fleet shall be delivered up for the purpose of disarmament. The logic of the situation is of a kind too convincing to be set aside even by Orientals; but Arabi has only his own obtuseness to thank for the production of an argument which has not been resorted to until all milder measures were proved useless. Before taking this decisive step the Government of England has carried forbearance to a point which has apparently been mistaken for weakness, and it is not its fault if firmness should now wear the aspect of severity. It has well weighed the consequences of its action, and will not now suffer itself to be diverted from the legitimate aims of its policy. It is, perhaps, premature to speculate upon the manner in which the Egyptian Government may receive the ultimatum. In any case, however, it is satisfactory to know that everything is in readiness for the carrying out of Sir Beauchamp Seymour's programme. From the account which we printed on Saturday of the positions occupied by the various ships, together with the details given by our correspondent to-day of the probable final arrangements, it will be seen that the more important forts will be exposed to a cross fire from some of the heaviest guns afloat. It is exceedingly improbable that Egyptian soldiers, who do not at any time bear a very high reputation, and who are now recruited by scared and miserable levies, brought up in chains and under the lash, will long stand to their guns. It is more probable that, should Arabi venture upon active resistance, the result will be a total collapse of his power. He is already hated by the populace, and the demoralization of his troops under fire would leave him helpless. Should he be prudent enough to abandon his fortifications and fortunate enough to retain the allegiance of the soldiery, he may succeed in prolonging the misery he has inflicted upon his country. But on the most unfavourable view of the case the preparations now being made by England ought to suffice to bring the Egyptian difficulty to a speedy termination. Our Admiral will, no doubt, limit himself to the precise amount of intervention laid down in his ultimatum, and everything beyond the destruction of

The Daily News says :- It is unhappily out of the question to regard the proposed destruction of the Egyptian forts as an isolated proceeding. Though in itself of course distinct from the occupation of Egypt, it may be the commencement of hostilities which may continue until the whole of that country is under European domination or once more an integral part of the Sultan's dominions. That Turkish intervention would be a frightful risk scarcely requires to be pointed out. We have had within the last few years sufficient experience of what Turkish soldiers are in an occupied province and among a subject population to know what may come of setting such an agency to work. If English troops were employed in Egypt just now they would have to act under peculiarly unfavourable conditions. The season is the very worst for Europeans, and it would be practically impossible for them to live in tents. It is, we believe, within the resources of the Government to land ten thousand men within a few hours after the termination of the Admiral's notice. It may be necessary in order to maintain peace to go beyond Alexandria and to proceed to Cairo, where there is known to be barrack accommodation for many thousands. Meanwhile there would be serious risk of casualties arising from the season and the climate. Nor is the effect of an Egyptian Expedition upon the financial arrangements of the year by any means to be despised. Of course, if interests vital to the prosperity of England were seriously assailed, it would be useless to count the cost. Whatever it was, it would have to be incurred. But our view, as our readers are aware, has always been that we have no adequate motive for interference in Egypt so long and so far as it does not directly menace the freedom and safety of the Canal. We feel ourselves, therefore, at liberty to point out that the possibility of that economy in our national expenditure which is undoubtedly necessary will be postponed, at all events for a year, perhaps indefinitely, by military measures of large scope. For the safety of English life and property, or

the fortifications will be reserved for the

decision of the Conference. But it will

have been made clear that there is one

Power whose appreciation of her own

great interests in Egypt is too keen to

permit indefinite confusion, and this it

may be expected will contribute largely to

a rapid and peaceful settlement .- Times.

required. But we trust that the Government will not in its zeal for these national objects embark the country in an unnecessary and unprofitable contest.

MPRIMES

ENGLAND AND EGYPT. It appears to be doubtful whether the French Squadron will remain in company with the English ships, should Admiral Seymour resort to force. According to the French Constitution, the Executive cannot declare war without the permission of the Legislature, and in the exciting Debate that took place in the Chamber on Saturday M. de Freycinet, replying to a question put by M. Lockroy, once more affirmed that "no one dreams of engaging France in warlike ventures without the consent of Parliament." All, therefore, that could properly be inferred from the abstention of the French Admiral whilst Sir Beauchamp was bombarding the Forts of Alexandria would be that the French Government considered themselves bound by the terms of the Constitution not to allow the French Fleet to open fire on fortresses that had not opened fire upon it first, without the express permission of the French Parliament. It is for M. de Freycinet and his colleagues to decide the point in accordance with what they conceive to be their duty. But it is obvious that England cannot allow Arabi to indulge with impunity in acts of deliberate hostility simply because the French Fleet is hampered by considerations that are, happily, unknown to ourselves. Nor, perhaps, would it be an unmitigated misfortune that the chastisement of these disorderly Egyptian rebels should proceed exclusively from the English ironclads. They will respect those most who treat them with the greatest firmness and severity; and we have a good deal of forfeited respect to recover. The Power that employs force to bring them to their senses will be the Power to which henceforward they will most willingly defer. It is possible that an intimation will be made to the Sultan that he will not be allowed to play the part of a political dog in the manger. He must either re-establish the authority of Tewfik, chastise the presumption of Arabi, and render Egypt once more habitable to Europeans, or these imperative tasks will be performed by others. There is no reason why an intimation to this effect should not be accompanied by some plain speaking. So far, the Sovereign rights of the Sultan have been substantially taken into account and respected; aud this has been done in spite of the delays and the consequent dangers it has entailed. But, if Abdul Hamid will not grapple with disorder, illegality, and assassination in Egypt, then others must. Is he foolish enough to dream that they will restore order and reorganise Egypt for his benefit? He may depend upon it that an Egypt plunged into chaos by his indifference, and rescued from that condition by our activity, will not be, as far as the Sultan is concerned, the same Egypt it was before we incurred the expense, inconvenience, and danger of reorganising it. A plain notification should be conveyed to the Sultan that if he forces us by his own obstinate inaction to interfere in Egypt we shall do so for the benefit of Egypt and ourselves, and not for his advantage. An Egypt entirely liberated from the authority of Constantinople, and duly upheld and educated by a genuine European Control, would serve our purpose quite as well as the Egypt we have hitherto known. We are not recommending the abolition of the Sovereign rights of the Sultan, so long as he will exercise them, and exercise them properly.

DR. PLAYFAIR'S COUP D'ETAT. The Saturday Review leaves without discussion the technical justification of the course pursued by the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees. It seems to be admitted since the precedent of the coup d'état last year that there is nothing which a Speaker may not do:—
But it is at least permissible to point out

But it would be ridiculous to ask us to

respect a shadowy claim which cannot be

employed for the good of the country

against which it is advanced.—Standard.

that the doctrine of cumulative obstruction is an exceedingly dangerous one. On Dr. Playfair's principles there is no conceivable reason why a partisan Chairman or Speaker, able to rely on a majority of one should, not suspend half the House for alleged cumulative obstruction, and so purge the House in a manner as thorough as Pride's. It is always replied to such representations that the state of things in which they would be contemplated is merely fantastic, or such as no formal regulations would touch. But to contend that any stretch of admitted constitutional rights by a political party is impossible argues a happy ignorance or a happier oblivion of history. It is impossible, no doubt, to guard by constitutional forms against armed tyranny or flagrant disregard of those forms themselves, backed by force majeure of any kind. But it is possible not to sanc-tion directly or indirectly forms which permit the extremest injustice that armed tyranny could exercise. Every one must see in the proceedings of last Saturday such a form; and therefore, though in the circumstances members may have felt constrained to vote for the suspension, and though they had no alternative but to support the Chair in the matter of Mr. O'Donnell, it is impossible not to feel the deepest regret at the Ministerial and admin's rative mistakes which brought matters to such a pass.

SALE OF BLOOD STOCK AT NEWMARKET .-Prior to the racing at Newmarket on Thursday the sales of Lord Rosebery's and the Blankney yearlings were held. The highest price fetched in Lord Rosebery's lot was for a bay colt by Macaroni — Queen Marion, for which Mr. A. Taylor gave 1,000 guineas. Anything previously received at these sales was, however, surpassed in the disposal of the Blankney yearlings, of which the thirteen offered fetched more than an average of 1,000 guineas each, the gross total being 13,800 guineas. A heavy price-3,600 guineasgiven for a chestnut filly by Hermit—Adelaide, by Sir John Willoughby. Five others reached the four figures—namel: a bay colt, by Hermit-Sister to Adelaide, bought by Sir George Chetwynd for 2,000 guineas; a bay colt by Hermit-Gertrude, bought by Lord Zetland for 1,250 guineas; Anonyma filly, by Hermit, bought by Sir G. Chetwynd for 1,050 guineas; Mr. G. W. Stevens gave 1,000 guineas for a bay filly by Sterling—Hazeldean; and Sir George Chetwynd sequendean; cured a chestnut filly by Hermit—Patchwork at the same figure. Of the others, the most noteworthy purchases were a chestnut filly by Stockdove, knocked down to Captain Machell for 810 guineas; while a chestnut colt by Hermit, dam by Musket— Adelaide's dam, went to Mr. Gerard for 800 guineas; and a colt by Hermit-Faraway, to Mr. Price for 800 guineas. The stallions See-Saw, by Buccaneer—Margery Daw, and Wenlock, by Lord Clifden—Mineral, belonging to the safety of English life and property, or for the security of our route to India, we Rosslyn; the former for 2,500 guineas, and should grudge no sacrifice that might be the latter for 3,800.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THE EGYPTIANS AND THE FORTS.

EXPECTED BOMBARDMENT. The Alexandria correspondent of the

Times despatched the following telegrams on Sunday :-

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 9, NOON. To-day is four weeks from the massacre. Tuesday next will make exactly the month, and I think it no: unlikely that it will prove the day of recribution. The electric light has been turned for the last two nights on all the forts, and there is every reason to believe that, in spite of all the promises which have been given, the fortifications are being continued. In these circumstances, we have at last reached a stage at which ultimata may be dispensed with; and it is extremely probable that you will be able to publish tomorrow that the promised 24 hours' notice has been given. The Admiral is going to-day on board the Invincible, which has for some time been his flagship, although he has been staying on board the *Helicon*. Lieutenant Wheeler has been ordered on board his ship, the Condor; and all officers are refused leave

from their ships.

The Sultan, Superb, Alexandra, and Téméraire will probably engage the Ras-el-Tin forts from the outside, the Inflexible will act on the Meks forts to the extreme south-west, and the Monarch and the Invincible will have to account for the Fort Napoléon and the Gabbari forts, just outside the inner harbour. I do not say that these dispositions are yet definitively made, nor even that action is certain to be so immediately taken as I anticipate; but in view of possible difficulties in telegraphic communication, I think it best to send you such arrangements as I believe, at the moment, to be probable. The Penelope and one Italian despatch boat have arrived. The Dutch corvette has left. Sir Frederic Goldsmid reached here by a Russian steamer

from Stamboul yesterday.

When the electric light was turned on the Gabbari forts last night I was distant about 400 yards, and through powerful field glasses I could very distinctly observe the effect produced. Each gun had its sentry, and near each sentry other soldiers, about 20 in all, were standing. The light was kept on the forts for a very few moments, but before it was withdrawn every soldier but four had vanished, and those still visible were making up for lost time. As the light moved along the shore we could distinctly hear the cries of the people, and observe the general stampede. It is dangerous to depreciate an enemy, but I cannot anticipate a very prolonged or heroic resistance. The Brindisi steamer will not enter the harbour, but a despatch boat will go out to receive the mails; and similar arrangements will be made for homeward-bound

9.30 р.м. This afternoon all the post captains were summoned on board the *Helicon*. The plan of operations has not transpired, but it will probably not differ much from that already elegraphed to you, though the Invincible has not been transferred, as was expected, to the outer harbour. Sir A. Colvin, Mr. Cartwright, and the Consular Staff have come on board the Tanjore, which is now crowded. Meanwhile the soldiers are openly working at the fortifications, in the very face of the Admiral to whom they denied the fact, and whose elemency they invoked. The Khedive is wonderfully cheerful. He has refused to go on board the Fleet, and accepts bravely the responsibilities of a situation, which he at least has not created. Let those who have accused Tewfik Pacha of weakness and cowardice imagine themselves in his situation. I, who have never done so, content myself with recommending him to place himself in safety, and with admiring him for his refusal

Sheikh Essad and Lebib Effendi have left for Constantinople. The ordinary interpretation of such a move would be that the Porte had withdrawn its support from Arabi Pacha. But I am reminded of a dictum of the late Sir Henry Bulwer, to this effect :-

"When the Turk does anything, consider what is the reasonable, straightforward interpretation to place on that act. Then elimnate absolutely that conclusion. Any other may be possible; but that certainly will not be." One result, however, of their mission will be novel. They obtained no baksheesh from the Khedive, but they sold to the Khedive, for £100, the key of the private code between the Sultan and Dervish Pacha. The Standard has received the following

telegrams from its Alexandria corres-

SUNDAY, NOON. Notwithstanding the denials of the Egyptian authorities, it is certain that work is going on at several of the forts. This morning bodies of men were seen working on a fort near the entrance which commands the point where the landing would be made were it necessary to send troops on shore. Notice will probably be sent to the Governor again to-day, and if the reply is unsatisfactory the ships of war of foreign nations will be asked to leave the harbour. A'l the Consuls are now, with their baggage and archives, on board ship. The French Consul is much blamed for causing a panic on Friday by sending a notice to Cairo that the English were about to open fire at once on their city, which was entirely with-out foundation. Both Arabi and the English are annoyed at such a message having been

To-day an old resident pointed out to me that it is important, in case of action being taken, that proclamations in Arabic should be ready for distribution in Alexandria, saying that the English have no intention to annex the country or to interfere with the liberties or property of the people, but simply intend to restore order. The troops should be advised

to return to their homes. The Alexandra, which is lying outside the harbour, keeps the electric light playing all night upon the forts, a proc eding which has created a very deep impression on the Arabs.

Two P.V. When my last telegram was despatched all the English war-ships in the harbour were getting up steam, and evidently preparing to go outside the harbour to the positions assigned to them for the attack upon the Egyptian batteries. This step was taken in consequence of parties of Egyptian troops being observed this morning at work mounting guns and strengthening Fort Silese, which lies at the mouth of the harbour opposite Fort Pharos. No movement of the ships, however, took place, as after a consultation between the Admiral and the British Consul, preparations were suspended, and the matter has been referred home for instructions. Fort Silese hardly bears upon the men of war in their present position in the harbour, although would do so when they got outside to take up their fighting positions. It is consequently a question whether the Egyptian preparations there can be considered as an actual menace to the fleet. Meantime everything is ready for instant action pending the reply from England, which is not expected till to-morrow.
No fresh complaints will be made to Arabi as to the work upon the forts, but a simple inti-mation will be sent of the intention to open fire in twenty-four hours. The French will be invited to co-operate, and if they decline to do so, will be asked to go out of the har-bour with the ships of war of other nations. The military again deny that work is being done upon the forts, and assert that the men were simply going through their drill. This, however, is absolutely untrue, and at the present moment from the Chiltern telegraph ship, on board which I am writing, we can see parties of men at work repairing the earthworks of Fort Gabarrie, just opposite to us. There is almost a panic among the natives in

away their women and valuables, but among the lower orders hopes of approaching pillage are freely expressed. It is reported this morning that the Porte has now arranged to send a corps d'armée to be placed nominally at the disposal of the Khedive, but the general opinion is that it is really coming to make common cause with the Egyptians against the English. A deputation has arrived to-day from the Arabs of the Zanzibar coast promising support to the Egyptians in their struggle in defence of the Mahom-metan faith. The Eastern Cable Company have arranged to place a floating station of Suez to keep up communication in case of

Returning ashore to-night I find that Sir Auckland Colvin and the British Consul General have suddenly gone on board the Tanjore

refuge ship.

Consul West is preparing notices ordering all British subjects on board by noon to-

All the British ships of war in the harbour are under orders to get up steam to-morrow, and to prepare for action. Everything is ready should the reply from home authorise an attack. Should fighting commence, the Invincible will join the Monarch and Penelope outside the harbour. The Inflexible, Téméraire, Alexandra, Superb, and Sultan will direct their fire on the forts from the other side of the breakwater.

In the city apprehension is plainly marked upon the faces of the Arabs. Natives and soldiers are gathered in groups discussing the situation. They are aware that something is impending, but do not know what prepara-tions have been made. Although no notice has as yet been given by the Admiral, the frequent movements of troops in various directions show the uneasiness of the authorities as well as of the military and populace. Numerous bodies of armed Bedouins have been seen in the outskirts of the town this evening. There are on shore only Consul West and five other Englishmen, so far as is kuown, this evening. All go on board early in the morning. This morning two officers and a body of Egyptian soldiers searched the premises of the Eastern Telegraph Company, which are now empty.

The Daily News correspondent telegraphs

ALEXANDRIA, SUNDAY, 1.5 P.M. The French Consul-General telegraphed yesterday to Cairo, and ordered all Frenchmen down, as hostilities were hourly expected. This announcement naturally produced an alarming panic in Cairo, and the last exodus of Europeans is now in full course of completion.

All the large ironclads are anchored as close

to the breakwater as possible.

For two nights following the Alexandra has thrown the electric light all over the harbour and forts bringing out dark objects, such as cannons, into brighter relief than during the day. The first night the natives ashore were much frightened, and thought it a signal for commencing hostilities. Yesterday and to-day the Bittern anchored close to the fairway entrance to the harbour, near Fort Babelmex. where guns are being mounted. The Admira has been officially informed that since the letter of Toulba Pacha denying the erection of new guns on the north side placed in position on Forts Pharos and Silvili. Probably an ultimatum will sent to-day, and on the nature of the reply depends the fate of Alexandria during the next 48 hours. The panic of Saturday has subsided. It is rumoured amongst the Arabs today that Arabi P.cha is going to Constantinople. Thousands who thought him a hero a month ago are now beginning to curse him for the ruin and misery of the country, and even without a military occupation the reaction against him will bring on a civil war. A telegram has recently been sent from England advising firmness with prudence. The last Indian mail train from Alexandria to Suez was pelted with stones on leaving Zagazig. Thousands of Bedouins are ready to pillage on either side of the Suez Canal, and som tribes from the west side of the Canal are said to have crossed and pillaged the tribes on the east side. On a smaller scale the Bedouins outside Alexandria are anxiously awaiting the chance of loot and pillage. The military party deny the news of the great defeat of the Egyptian troops in the Soudan, but the figures sent on Thursday may be relied on.

There has been great excitement among the fleet all day, it being generally supposed that in consequence of the continued arming of the forts, contrary to the orders of the Sultan, and contrary to the assertions of the military authorities, the notice for the bombardmen would be delivered. All the English public remaining in Alexandria share the excitement and feel certain that Admiral Seymour will no longer permit the insult to the British fleet. The Condor left her moorings this afternoon and after taking on board the Marines from the Penelope, steamed outside the harbour to dis tribute the men in the respective ships. The captains of all the large ironclads have attended a council with Admiral Seymour on board the Helicon.

At Fort Isalar this afternoon, the nearest fort on the south side of the harbour opposite the Admiral's yacht Helicon, a hundred men were seen working at the earthworks, and as similar insults are repeated daily after several warnings, it is more than probable that at nine o'clock on Monday morning Admiral Seymour will give twenty-four hours' notice to the Military Governor of Alexandria of his intentionto destroy these forts and earthworks In order to be near the Admiral, the Consul-General, and Sir Auckland Colvin will tomorrow go on board the Monarch. Admiral Seymour has left the Helicon and gone on board the Invincible in the inner harbour, and the Helicon anchors in the outer harbour

The Daily Telegraph correspondent, in a despatch, dated Sunday, 8.25 p.m., says Admiral Seymour has at last made up his mind to send notice of the bombardment tomorrow morning. This notice will date from daybreak. The Consul-General of England and all his suite went on board the Tanjore to-night. As the notice must be twenty-four hours long, according to the promise made by Admiral Seymour to the Consuls, the bombardment should begin at daybreak on Tues-Meantime the Arabs are working hard at the forts. The American Admiral warned them to-day that if they fire a shot at him, he will return the fire.

THE DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS TO EGYPT.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times

telegraphed on Sunday :-The Indian Government has at last re ceived final and definite orders to despatch to Egypt an Indian contingent. The tension of public feeling is relaxed, and universal approval and satisfaction are expressed by the Press. Secret military preparations in contemplation of this eventuality have been in progress for some considerable time; but, intil the Home Government should have de clared its policy as to the advisability of the employment of Indian troops in Egypt, it was deemed expedient to conceal from the public the fact that these military plans were being silently carried out. The reason for this reticence has now been removed and trustworthy details can now be given of the composition of the expeditionary force which will shortly be despatched. It is well to re-member that though it is believed and hoped that the present detachment will meet all the military requirements of the situation, it must in no way be accepted as a measure of the force which the military authorities will be ready to despatch, should any necessity Alexandria. The better classes are sending require a larger body of men. This expedi-

advance of a very large reserve, which will be maintained in a condition of warlike preparedness, ready to act on any emergency, so soon as occasion arises.

It is estimated that the present contingen

will comprise altogether about 10,000 men,

irrespective of camp followers. From 30 to 40 steamers will be required for transport. The force from Bengal will comprise No. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Northern Division, late 1st Battery, 8th Brigade; No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, London Division, late 13th Battery, 9th Bri-gade; 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment; 13th Bengal Lancers, two companies of Sappers and Miners, 1st Native Infantry, 7th Native Infantry, 20th Punjab Native Infantry, and Rattray's Sikhs. The Bombay force will comprise the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highanders, now at Aden, one garrison Battery, Royal Artillery from Mhow, and two regi-ments of Native Infantry. The Madras force will comprise two companies of Sappers and Miners, and three regiments of Native Infantry; two of which will consti-tute a reserve at Aden. Sir Herbert Macpher-

son will command the expedition, but the command may ultimately devolve upon Sir Charles MacGregor, at present in England. Brigadier-General R. J. Hughes will command the first brigade. The staff will consist of Major Morgan, Norfolk Regiment, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Major King-Harman, 15th Native Infantry, Assistant-Quartermaster-General: and Captain Ellis, 9th Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Northern Division, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General. Lieutenant-Colonel T. Van Straubenzee, Royal Artillery, will command the Artillery Colonel J. Brown will command the Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel V. Luckhardt will be chief Commissariat-officer; and Major H. Paterson, 23d Pioneers, Brigade-Major. The 1st battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, late 65th Foot, will proceed from Morar to Aden, in relief of the 1st battalion of the

A telegram from Madras states that the 31st Native Infantry, from Secunderabad, and two companies of Sappers and Miners, from Ban-galore, are ordered for service. The 4th Native Infantry, from Bangalore, and the 30th Native Infantry, from Trichinopoly, will proceed to Aden as part of the reserve. The troops are to be equipped on the Cabul scale. The Sappers will take the necessary pontoon superstructure, but without pontoons; and equipped mules, on half Cabul scale, will accompany the force. A large siege train is being prepared simultaneously at the Agra and Bombay arsenals. At a large parade of troops at Poona, the Commander-in-Chief congratulated the 15th Native Infantry on the honour of being selected for service in Egyyt. Admiral Sir William Hewitt will leave at once for Aden, in the Euryalus.

The war rumours prevailing for the last fortnight have had the effect of rendering a large amount of shipping available for the purposes of the expedition. At Bombay, owing to the monsoon weather, it will be requisite to engage steamers only. On the occasion of the Malta expedition, the Government was enabled to utilise sailing ships in tow of steamers. That system will be impossible in the present case. Six thousand troops were then despatched, and 28 vessels, inclusive of sailing ships, were employed. A very much larger amount of shipping will have to be engaged for the conveyance of the whole of the present expedition. the shortcomings then exposed, and are in a much more advanced state of readiness to despatch troops by sea. Sir Herbert Macpherson commanded the 2d Infantry Brigade of the Malta Contingent. He has, therefore, special experience, which will doubtless prove very valuable in this instance. He commanded a brigade through the Afghan war, and now commands the Allahabad division. It has been pointed out that Sir David Baird's force, which performed such effective service in Egypt in 1801, comprised 448 East India Company Artillery, 1,840 native troops, and 2,438 King's troops. The recent telegrams from Egypt have necessarily had a very depressing effect upon trade. The Calcutta insurance companies are considering the question of charging for war risks. Telegraphic instruc-tions have been received by several mercantile houses to postpone posting valuable documents by the English mail for the present. The Aden defences will be shortly strengthened, and also those at Perim.

The Standard says:—The distance which separates the nearest vessel of the British Fleet from the forts of Alexandria is 800 yards, and the forts themselves are mounted with 18-ton guns. The Fleet could utterly destroy forts and guns in twenty minutes. Or the other hand, it is thought that Arabi could, with ten minutes' start to open fire, inflict serious damage, if not sink one or more ships. It is apprehended that in despair he might attempt something of the kind, and then

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FRIDAY. The Queen drove out with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold yesterday afternoon, and her Majesty drove with the Duchess of Albany this morning. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, walked. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen to-day. Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Equerry in Waiting, has returned from attend-ing the Princesses of Hesse to Flushing. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended

by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke and Col. A. Ellis, vere present at a ball given on Friday night by the Earl and Countess of Lathom at their residence in Porland-place. The Duchesse de Saldanha has arrived at 3,

Queen-street, Mayfair, from Lisbon. The Marchioness of Hertford has left town for the Continent for the remainder of the

Lord and Lady Harries left town on Friday

for Everingham, Yorkshire.
The Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, Canada, and Mrs. Beverley Robinson, with Captain Geddes, staying at Buckland's Hotel, Brook-street.

THE DRAMA. VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. The Road to Ruin is a comedy which several

years ago established its popularity at the theatre where it was revived on Saturday. It

is a play which, in spite of its exaggerations and manifest improbabilities, is instinct with vigorous dramatic life. Its characters are boldly drawn, its situations are always telling, and its bids for the sympathy of its audience are made with judgment and decision. The reception of Holcroft's piece at the Vaudeville

on Saturday afternoon was no exception to the general rule according to which this drama has always commanded interest whenever it has been represented with spirit. The spirit. indeed, of the performance was unquestionable the only doubt was whether it was not somewhat overdone. Take, for example, the Harry Dornton of Mr. Charles Warner, an impersonation admirable in its well-sustained impulse and in its convincing earnestness Mr. Warner's admirable rendering of the difficult scenes which illustrate the young man's mad intoxication will be remembered by all who saw the first revival here of the comedy some few years ago, when Mr. James played Goldfinch, Miss Larkin the Widow Warren, and Mr. Farren with Mr. Thorne took the positions in the cast which they now resume. Mr. Warner retains all his old animation, and, as before, carries us away with the whirlwind of his well-assumed passion. But by failing to keep his energy under due restraint in the earlier passages of the third and fourth acts, he misses the good effect of a crescendo of hysterical

feeling later on. It is not that he has worn himself out by his exertions; he has, to some extent, worn out the sympathy of his hearers. One instinctively feels that young Dornton cannot really keep at this fever-pitch for so long, and then there occurs the fatal sugges-tion that this must be mere acting after all. Except for this mistake, however, which might vanish after a short course of comedy in lieu of melodrama, there would be little fault to find with Mr. Warner's dashing and vigorous piece of work. The gallant attack is irresistible, even though it is somewhat premature and challenges the risk of anti-climax. Another excellent study in sound keeping with the spirit of the comedy is repeated by Mr. Farren as old Dornton, the tender-hearted father, who struggles in vain to keep up the righteous indignation deserved by his profligate but loveable son. Mr. Thorne also makes all that is needed of the soft-tongued usurer Silky, who pleads the interests of his family when ever he is more mean and grasping than usual.

Miss Kate Phillips is, of course, more than equal to all the requirements of the conventional waiting-maid, Jenny, and Miss Alma Murray, as the ingenuous schoolgirl, Sophia, plays with something more than prettiness. It remains only to add that the whole performance, which was for Mr. Thorne's benefit, met with the reception best calculated to ensure its repetition in the evening programme whenever this is permitted by the unexhausted popularity of Money .- Observer.

GAIETY. In accordance with promises which have throughout been faithfully kept, the season of French plays came to a close at the Gaiety on Saturday night with MM. Sardou and De Najac's highly-spiced comedy, Divorçons. The humour of this piece, as acted by Mme. Chaumont and by M. Daubray, is not to be denied; but unfortunately it is of the kind denied; but unfortunately, it is of the kind which people in England are accustomed to condemn, mildly enough, as "questionable." The farcical satire with which M. Naquet's Divorce Bill is treated is, indeed, says the Observer, imprudently frank, and there can be no doubt that if the play was anglicised as it stands, its drollery both of conception and experience would be held to reach the content of the play was anglicised. ception would be held to pass the bounds cf decency. The light-hearted immorality of its heroine and the cynical strategy of her hus-band would not be tolerated even with a shrug of the shoulders, and the joke would be voted as impracticable for a general audience as the good stories of the smoking-room. These considerations, however, which force themselves strongly upon the least straight-laced spectator as he watches the motive and meaning of the merriment, need not preclude recognition of the skill employed both by playwright and players upon their more than risky subject. Granted that it is desirable to make the acquaintance on the stage of such ladies as Cyprienne, and the introduction could not be less offensively performed than it is by Mme. Chaumont, whose bright witchery of manner takes away much of the unpleasantness of any objectionable suggestion which she feels herself called upon to make in the interest of her very candid art. M. Daubray's comedy, too, is extremely telling in a more quiet manner, and supplies an excellent foil to the perpetual laughter and the quaint vocal tricks by which his colleague embellishes her

tori's reappearance in London and noticed her impersonation of Lady Macbeth. The interest in the representation in no way di-

On Saturday night Mr. Gladstone visited the Lyceum to witness Romeo and Juliet. During the evening, when, between the acts, the audience caught sight of the Premier, there was a load roar of applause, most of those present standing up. The applause was so long continued that Mr. Gladstone was compelled to come to the front of his box and bow his acknowledgment of the ova-

An alarming accident occurred at Drury Lane on the evening of Wednesday last during the performance of Macbeth, Mr. William Rignold, who was representing the guilty hero, receiving a serious wound in the side from the dagger wielded by Mr. J. H. Barnes, the representative of Macduff. The surgical skill of Mr. Arthur Dacre—the Mal--was happily at once brought to bear, and the sufferer was forthwith removed to his home at Hornsey, where it is probable he will be compelled to remain for some days. Mr. Swinbourne's services were called into requisition under these sad circumstances, and at a very short notice that able actor undertook to play Mr. Rignold's part on

Thursday.
At the close of the season the Strand Theatre will be rebuilt on a much larger scale than the present. The intention is to make it one of the prettiest and most comfortable of London play-houses. Mrs. Swanborough, we hear, has secured the services of Mr. John S. Clarke, whose engagement will begin with the opening of the new theatre in October next.

DEATH OF MR. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.

A great and distinguished actor, belonging to a generation now almost extinct. quietly passed away. At the advanced age of 85, in the strictest domestic privacy, Benjamin Webster expired on Saturday at his residence, Churchside, Kennington. The decease of this eminent actor, manager, and dramatist cannot but be felt as the severance of a strong link connecting the present generation with theatrical memories of the past. Benjamin Webster was born at Bath in 1797. His father was a Captain Webster, who had served for many years with distinction in the West Indies, and his mother was a Miss Elizabeth Moon. Captain Webster had been stationed at Bath by the Duke of York for the purpose of organising the local volunteers; and the late Benjamin Webster used to narrate how, in his infancy, he recollected being dandled on the knee of the Duchess of York, who promised and afterwards gave him a commission in the army. To this end, as he grew in years, he was sent to Dr. Barker's Military Academy, where he became the schoolmate of many lads whose names have since been conspicuous in the annals of war. But after some time, on account of a family quarrel, he ran away from his tutor's house and took to the stage, where, as a mere beginner, he found most useful and profitable the remarkable proficiency he had ac-quired in fencing and dancing. In those days an education for the stage meant very hard work in all the branches of dramatic art in provincial theatres; the pay was exceedingly small, and the duties onerous and various. Mr. Webster's principal experiences before he came to London were connected with the theatre at Cheltenham. But in 1818 he succeeded in getting a London engagement, and he appeared at the Coburg in Trial by Battle. When he left the Coburg he went to the Richmond Theatre, thence to Croydon, and afterwards to the "Regency Theatre in Tottenham-street, now so known as the Prince of Wales's. In May, 1824, he held a subordinate position in the great Drury Lane company; and an illness which overtook Mr. Harley gave him the chance of appearing, at a few hours' notice, in Shakespeare's play of Measure for Measure. in Shakespeare's play of measure for measure. He was afterwards engaged for the Haymarket, where he appeared in 1829. Mr. Webster remained here for several years, working at his profession with untiring industry, and rapidly making progress towards the high artistic position he was destined to occupy. In 1836, during Mr. Osbaldeston's lesseeship of Covent Garden, he was appointed to the responsible position of stagepointed to the responsible position of stage-manager; and, in 1837, he boldly commenced his managerial career by becoming lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, where he remained for more than fifteen years. Under the new direction the theatre was kept open the entire year, and the services rendered to dramatic

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# PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

# M Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 10-11, 1882. THE SITUATION AT ALEXANDRIA. For the moment the gaze of Europe is intently fixed on Alexandria. In all pro-bability to day (Tuesday) will witness one of the most remarkable experiments in modern naval warfare. It is impossible not to regard it as an experiment, however confident we may be as to its result, since every element in the contest is new and virtually untried in practical warfare. In times before the introduction of steam and iron the result of a contest between ships and forts was fairly within the range of reasonable calculation. We knew almost exactly what the ships could do and what the guns could do, and the issue was decided in the main by courage and by weight of metal. So, no doubt, it will be decided now, but the conditions of such a contest are nevertheless entirely changed. We have new ships, new guns, and new implements of warfare of every kind, in the shape of torpedoes, machine guns, projectiles of tremendous weight, and explosive shells of terrific power. During the American Civil War the modern ironclad was in its infancy, though a famous contest was recorded. In the war of 1866 the battle of Lissa was full of interest to the student of naval warfare, and not without warning to those who may be disposed to rely on mere strength of material and armament. But it threw very little light on the problems to be solved to-day. If conjecture and calculation go for anything, the work which the British fleet will have to do should be simple and easy. But it would not be wise to regard it as a mere naval promenade. There may be hard blows to give and take, and it would be imprudent to over-estimate either our own strength or the weakness of the Egyptian forts and armaments. If the guns are well trained and worked, they are quite capable of doing a good deal of damage to some of the weaker vessels in the fleet. But the weight of armament which Admiral Seymour can bring to bear on them is practically overwhelming, and though casualties may be expected and the unforeseen must be reckoned with, there can be little serious misgiving as to the

ultimate issue. The greater part of the fleet had on Monday taken up a commanding position in front of Fort Ras-el-Tin, which stands facing the sea on the spit of land forming the northern crescent of the harbour of Alexandria. The Monarch and the Invincible, with the two gunboats, the Bittern and the Beacon, were left inside the harbour for the purpose of engaging the forts which line the shore in the direction of Marabout Island—a fortified point andria. Off the island itself the Penelope has taken up her position. Her heaviest armour is six inches in thickness, and she carries eight 9-ton guns, so that she should be able to give a very good account of the forts to which she is opposed. The Monarch and the Invincible, should they remain inside the harbour, will be exposed to a heavier fire, since Fort Napoleon, which commands the harbour, is said to have at least one 18-ton gun. The

Monarch, however, carries four 25-ton

guns in her turrets, which are coated with

ten inches of armour, and the Invincible,

though less heavily armed, has eight inches

of plating at her water-line. Of the vessels

outside the harbour, five of the most powerful ironclads afloat in our own or any other navy have been told off to engage Fort Ras-el-Tin. They are the Inflexible, the Alexandra, the Sultan, the Teméraire, and the Superb. Of these, the Inflexible, as is well known, has four 80-ton guns and armour 24 inches in thickness. Even if the work of reducing the forts had been committed to this vessel alone, the only doubt would be, perhaps, whether she was not too powerful for the purpose. No artillerymen could work in the open anywhere within range of her machine guns, and no guns possessed by the Egyptians could make the slightest impression on her armour plating. The other four vessels, though relatively far less powerful than the Inflexible, are almost equally irresistible. Two of them carry 25-ton guns, the Alexandra two, and the Temeraire four, and between them they mount no less than thirty-four 18-ton guns. The Teméraire has two barbette towers, the other three vessels being broadside ships with central batteries, their armour plating ranging from 9 inches on the Sultan to 12 and upwards on the Superband Alexandra. Thus the attack on the forts at Alexandria will be conducted by vessels not only of vast power, but of great variety of structure and armament, both offensive and defensive. It is difficult to believe that the forts will be able to offer any prolonged or serious resistance. Their heaviest armament appears to consist of a few 18-ton guns, distributed in various batteries; and

though the guns themselves may be of the

best construction, it will probably tax the

skill of their gunners to the utmost to use

them with practical effect. We cannot

but hope, for the sake of the Egyptians

themselves, that the action, if, indeed, it

comes to an action at the last, may be

brief and decisive. It is, as Lord Gran-

ville said on Monday, a painful thing for

a Power like England to be obliged to use

force against those who are weaker, but

the necessity is none of our seeking. It

might be interesting from a military point

of view if the resistance were sufficiently

prolonged to develop the capacity of our

ships and seamen, and to clear up a few

of the many problems which modern naval

warfare presents. But for the sake of

humanity we cannot but hope that the

whole affair will be very quickly over.

Of one thing, however, we may be certain.

Admiral Seymour will not recede from the

terms of his ultimatum. There is no

room for compromise, and the time is

gone by for it. Either the forts will be

surrendered or they will be destroyed.

That this will be done at small cost to

ourselves there can be little serious doubt,

but the conditions of modern naval war-

fare are so novel that the results of the

engagement will be awaited throughout

Europe with almost unexampled interest

and curiosity.—Times.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S ULTIMATUM The Pall Mall Gazette observes :- If Admiral Seymour can silence Arabi's guns and knock his works to pieces in the fifteen minutes which military talk assigns to the operation, then the intervention may end where it begins. But it is easy to imagine circumstances which will make it desirable or even essential to resort to a

landing party. If a gun from the forts | parently, what Arabi would say to the demand. | should give trouble (and that is not quite out of the question), Admiral Seymour might find it necessary to land men to help him, as he would if we were at open war with Egypt. In short, the bombardment will be the beginning of open war and we are exposed to all the contingencies of such a war. It will depend upon Arabi (and his backers, public and private, military and diplomatic) where the limits of our intervention shall end. If he retaliates for the destruction of his earthworks by meddling with the canal, then we shall find ourselves at once out of earshot of the Conference. Short of interference with the canal, however, if Admiral Seymour lands a company of marines, that step alone may lead to a complete military movement, because if they are landed they will have to be supported. Diplomacy meanwhile makes no progress. It is believed that Prince Bismarck has done his best with the Sultan. The German Chancellor is for the time the great friend of peace in Europe. It is his aim and interest that no gun should be fired in Europe. So long as England and France were agreed about Egypt, he was willing to assist them diplomatically, not backing either against the other. He now sees that England is in earnest, and he has therefore pressed the Sultan to do what England wished. In this he is believed to have practically failed, and we have now to reckon with the refusal of the Turk either to join the Conference or to despatch troops. What then? This brings us to one of those moments in which it is all-important that the British Government should have a clear and definite policy, and should make up their minds firmly how they will act in certain contingencies. Supposing that the Conference were to confide the task of restoring order in Egypt to some other Power than England, say to Italy, are we prepared to acquiesce? Or are we to act as if the powers of the Conference were limited to the best means of moving the Sultan, and were therefore at an end when it has become as clear as it was in 1876 that the Sultan declines to be moved? The better opinion seems to be that this is so, and that it cannot too soon be recognized. If the Conference has failed to prevail with the Porte, then our hands are free to act, and the Government will be well advised to shape a course of their own accordingly.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE ALEXANDRIA FORTS.

PREPARING FOR ACTION. The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondent now with the British Fleet off Alexandria:-

IONDAY

The question of peace or war has now

ON BOARD H.M.S. "INVINCIBLE."

passed out of the hands of the British Admiral, and is vested solely in those of Arabi Pacha and his following. The Ultimatum was sent in this morning early, Sir Beauchamp Seymour demanding the surrender of the forts at the mouth of the harbour. Should the demand not be complied with, fire will be opened to-morrow morning early. It is possible that Arabi may at the last moment give way; but it is not anticipated that this will be the case. He has committed himself too far to draw back. It is by bearding the Western Powers that he has obtained his prestige and influence with the Egyptians, and to surrender the forts to the demand of England alone without striking a blow would be fatal to him. Early this morning the re-maining British subjects embarked on board ship, and save a somewhat numerous colony of Italians and Greeks, the European portion of the population of Alexandria have entirely deserted it. Those who remain prefer to run any risk rather than abandon their property to the mercy of the mob. They have caded their houses, and will resist to the last any attempt on the part of the mob to break in when the bombardment begins. The merchant sailing ships and steamers, including the Tanjore, are clearing out of the harbour, as are the war vessels of the other Powers. The line of action which the French would take was doubtful until the last, when positive orders were received from the French Government for their vessels to take no part in the fray. They will, consequently, follow the example of the ships of other nations and are preparing to steam out of the harbour. The Chiltern, the telegraph ship, has also moved out and taken up her station out of gun-short. She has weighed the cable and is in connection with Malta. The Invincible will anchor opposite Meks Fort, in the outer harbour. The Monarch will be close by. In the fort and on the adjoining works are seven heavy rifled guns. On board the Fleet all is ready for action. The guns are already loaded and laid on the forts in readiness for instant work should the latter take the initiative. The best spirit prevails among officers and men; a quite self-reliant air prevails. All movements are conducted quietly and without fuss, and no onlookers would suppose that at any movement the ships might be engaged in a deadly conflict, so much does all resemble the ordinary work of peaceful manœuvres. On shore a veritable panic has been excited by the alarming exit of the merchant and oreign war steamers from the harbour, and by the movements of our own men of war.

At eleven, the Invincible, Monarch, and Penelope moved out and anchored in the outside harbour. The scene was now impressive to a high degree. Slowly all the foreign steamers moved from their berths and steamed out of harbour. The merchant steamers followed no regular order, but the war ships of the various nations steamed out in squadrons, saluting in passing the Admiral's flag, while the bands played the national airs. Scarce a breath of wind was blowing, and the various ensigns drooped against the masts. bright Eastern sky overhead, the deep blue of the sea, the white-clothed crews clustering on the rigging, and the knowledge of the change which would soon take place, rendered the stately procession of war ships extremely impressive. The merchant steamers were all crowded with refugees—those who had held on to the last in hopes that matters would not come to an extremity. The British steamer Llanishen took ground in a critical position, but was eventually got off. By halfpast twelve the American Squadron of three ships, two Russian vessels, one Austrian, and one German alone remained.

Great numbers of the natives are leaving the

At one o'clock a steam launch, towing a large boat full of Egyptian officials, was seen approaching the hag ship. It contained Ragheb Pacha and other members of the past and present Ministry. They were received by the Admiral and the Hon. Mr. Lamban, Flag Lieutenant, and a guard of marines, the band playing, and a general sclute, as they came as a deputation from the rulers of Egypt. It at once appeared that they had not received the Admiral's letter, and they had come off to inquire the reason of the hostile preparations. The interview was conducted with great courtesy on both sides, but the Egyptian offi-cials looked blank indeed upon the Admiral informing them that he had sent in a demand that the forts commanding the harbour should be immediately dismantled. The members of the deputation talked somewhat excitedly among themselves in Turkish, discussing, apThey inquired who would be deputed to dismantle the forts.

While this conversation was going on, the Admiral's letter, which had followed them from the Khedive's yacht, Mahroussa, was brought on board and handed to them. They then returned on shore to consider the matter in a Council of Ministers. They will reply before five this evening. Appearances on shore seem to show a determination to fight, as bodies of troops can be seen moving about. While the Director of Customs was coming on board the Tanjore he was stopped by a guard of soldiers, who took him, and the cash chest which was being carried with him, before Arabi Pacha. The latter demanded that the money should be handed to him. The Director of Customs refused to do this, whereupon Arabitook possession of it, saying that it was a time of war. The Director was sent on board under an escort. In several instances Europeans had great difficulty in The two English engineers on getting away. board the tug Champion were seized by the Arab crew, and were being carried off, when the gunboat Bitiern started in pursuit, and rescued them. The last two Englishmen to come on board were Mr. Cornish, the manager of the waterworks, and Mr. Routh, secretary of the Porte trusts. The Khedive has sent his family away to a country palace, but he

himself remains at Alexandria. The news that reaches us from the shore is to the effect that the military say that, after defending the forts to the last, they will retire into the interior, where preparations for a further resistance are complete. They have organized the Ambulance Service, and have stopped the railway traffic from Cairo. On board the Invincible everything is ready for action. Her water-tight compartments are closed, the topmast struck, and sand bags are piled on the upper battery deck to protect the men working the Gatling-guns and the riflemen posted there. We shall probably engage the forts at close quarters, and our machine guns and small arms men will be able to do much to keep down the fire of the enemy's guns. The Egyptian artillerymen are doubtless taking our range at present, but they will be deceived if they think we shall fight from our present moorings. We shall to-morrow morning get under weigh, and shall keep moving during the action, rendering it difficult for inexperienced gunners to keep up an effective fire. As I write, at two o'clock, the American Squadron are steaming past. Formal salutes are being exchanged, our bands playing "Hail, Columbia," their's "God Save the Queen." Their departure ieaves the British Fleet alone face to face with the Egyptian batteries, except where, far inside the harbour, the German and Austrian steamers lie still hesitating whether to obey the Admiral's warning.

The news from shore is to the effect that the commotion among the populace is rapidly increasing. No plundering has as yet begun, and the troops continue to patrol the streets. Vast numbers are leaving the city. No Europeans are visible in the streets, although it is calculated that not less than five thousand Greeks, Levantines, and Italians still remain, in spite of the crowds who embarked

The signal has been hoisted for the Fleet to clear for action. Inside the harbour, beginning from Fort Pharos, lie the Téméraire, Alexandra, Superb, Sultan, and Inflexible, On board the Inflexible all is ready for action. and the numerous windsails for affording ventilation between decks during the action have a strange appearance as they tower far above the sombre turrets. The Inflexible will see the hottest of the fight, and a large contingent will disembark from the flagship, if required, to complete the dismantiement of the forts. Major Military Attaché, will accompany the shore brigade; he has in his frequent reconnaissances obtained complete information as to the various forts. The Gatling and Nordenfelt guns will cover their movements. Lying behind the ironclads are the Bittern, Decoy, Cygnet, and Condor gun boats, well outside the range of fire of the batteries. Behind these, again, are a great fleet of steamers, which are lying there to await the result. The Austrian and German war steamers appear to be at last getting ready

The Times correspondent telegraphs on

MONDAY, 6.30 P.M. The Instexible, Alexandra, Sultan, Téméraire, and Superb, the five ships told off to engage Ras-el-Tin Fort, are this evening sending down topgallant masts and preparing for action. The Téméraire, lying with her stern towards the shore, has her stern barbette gun all cleared for instant action, and presents a formidable appearance. On board he Alexandra the wire torpedo nettings have been rigged in the battery, between the gunsa precaution intended to limit the disastrous effects which a shell bursting inside battery might cause. It was reported that Morice Pacha, a captain in the Royal Navy, who has charge of the lighthouses here, was not allowed by the native crew to leave his vessel. But the Admiral, hearing of it, sent his launch, in which the natives at once suffered Morice Pacha to be brought off to the fleet.

The programme set down yesterday is likely to be carried out. All the heavily-armed ships of our Squadron are in position, and every arrangement is made to put the alternative mentioned in yesterday's ultimatum into effect. This means that unless the forts are given up before daylight they will be bombarded. Chiltern signalled at 7 o'clock that she had grappled the Cyprus cable. She will next splice it on to the cable which is now attached to the Helicon. The Chiltern is lying about three miles to the westward of the Helicon and will, perhaps, join the cable before daylight. The Helicon will then proceed to the Squadron lying off the forts, to take orders and repeat

The fact that the cable was picked up so promptly this morning has given much satisfaction. From the time the Chiltern left her anchorage in the harbour to the time the cable was grappled barely two hours elapsed. Communication was resumed immediately on the cable being got on board. An officer deputed by Sir Beauchamp Seymour supervises all telegraphic communication, on board the Helicon. The French Squadron, consisting of the Galissonière, the Thetis, and another vessel were seen at dusk steaming to the northward; the Alma remains.

The heaviest ordnance; says the Daily Telegraph, which the Egyptians have at Alexandria are 9-inch (12-ton) and 10-inch (18-ton) guns of the "old Woolwich" pattern. They were made & Elswick by Sir William Armstrong, and supplied in 1868 and subsequent years, after being proved and passed by two officers of the English Artillery appointed for that duty in accordance with international custom. They are also furnished with Palliser armourpiercing shell and a complete equipment of the usual projectiles. Although nominally of "old" pattern, these are very services blooming pattern, these are very serviceable. The larger kind throw a 400lb. shell guns. with a battering charge of 50lb. of powder, and it is considered that under favourable circumstances, hardly likely to occur, they

might pierce the 12-inch armour of the broadside ironclads. Captain Orde Browne, R.A., lecturer on armour plates at the Royal Artillery Institution, has established a rough formula for estimating the power of guns by taking their penetration as equal to their calibre at 1,000 yards velocity per second. The 10-inch gun has a velocity of 1,500 footseconds, which gives fifteen inches penetra-tion at the muzzle, but length of range and the effect of angular fire have to be con-

Daily Telegraph sends the following despatch dated Monday:—The threatened bombardment of Alexandria has completely changed the aspect of affairs here, and, or the moment at least, there is small chance of any rangement being come to between the Port and the Powers. I had an interview to-day with one of the highes official personages here, who commented most bitterly on the breach of faith by England in now acting alone against Turkey, even France standing aside. My friend informed me that when, some weeks ago, Admiral Seymour first re-ported to his Government that fortifications were being erected in Alexandria, Lord Granville sent for Musurus Pacha, and begged him to obtain the necessary orders from Constantinople to stop the works. This was at once done, and the Sultan's commands having been obeyed, the Foreign Minister informed Musurus of the fact, instructing him at the same time, when communicating this result to Lord Grappille to head for the same time. to Lord Granville, to beg him to direct the British Admiral at Alexandria to be very careful not to take any steps which might excite the population or lead them to believe that the presence of the fleet was a threat to them. Musurus Pacha informed Lord Granville of this, receiving in reply a recognition of the promptitude displayed by the Porte, and complete acquiescence in the request made on be-half of Turkey. The Turks state that they have kept their part of the agreement, whilst England has broken hers by the action of the Admiral in stretching chains to prevent free circulation in the harbour, and making other preparations for action, which much alarmed the Arab inhabitants. The Porte now, it is added, feels unable to answer the arguments of the Egyptians, who urge that it is unfair to fetter their actions, and to forbid them to defend themselves, when free latitude is allowed the European fleets to make every pneparation for attack. In answer to a question, whether, as a loyal Englishman, l ould approve the conduct of our Government under these circumstances, I could but be silent. I understand that in the course of Said Pacha's interview with Lord Dufferin, the English Ambassador answered the protests of the Minister regarding the threatened bombardment by renewing the advice to the Porte to send Turkish troops to Egypt; but this meets the Sultan's views now less than ever, the Porte declaring it cannot consent to act as police for the nation by which it has been deceived, or to send troops to co-operate with foreign flects preparing to bring death and destruction to the faithful subjects of the Sultan. Were the fleets removed, a different answer might be given.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Monday:—The news from Egypt caused no slight excitement on the Bourse today, and there was a decided tendency to realize. The upshot of Admiral Seymour's ultimatum is awaited here with intense in-terest; and the Conference seems, for the moment, to be completely forgotten. All telegrams are immediately forwarded to Prince Bismarck, who is following the course of events at Alexandria with the keenest attention. It is being seriously debated here whether a bombardment of the forts of Alexandria by England would be consistent with the agreement of all the as long as the Conference lasted: and whether such an act would not also be equivalent to a declaration of war against Turkey, as the Suzerain of Egypt. At the same time, the Press has raised nothing like a protest against the isolated and emphatic course of England, whose great and predominant interests in Egypt have always been frankly admitted. Prince Bismarck has accustomed his countrymen to bold and energetic action, of the kind now rapidly maturing at Alexandria; and the prestige of England in Germany, which had been gradually sinking ever since Lord Beaconsfield left Berlin, will have risen again to zenith height, the moment that the news that Admiral Seymour has opened his guns on the forts of Alexandria has reached this capital.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Monday:—Some confidence may be felt that the conflict will preserve its local character, and not disturb the concert of the Powers. The great question is how will it affect the further course of the Conference: and in this respect the attitude of the Porte is important to be considered. Events Alexandria have certainly caused a great sensation in Constantinople, which must turn the scale one way or the other. The energetic action of the British Government, and the perception of the possible consequences, are well calculated to deter the Porte from the obstinate line of action hitherto pursued But, on the other hand, irritation, sense of loss and defeat, may suggest desperate resolutions, which would increase the antagonism already existing between Turkey and the Powers, and render a solution by amicable compromise still more difficult. Yet, short as the time for action has been, and questionable is believed that the collision might still have been prevented from Constantinople by inducing the Egyptian military leaders evacuate the forts. On thus terminating the incident, what may prove a seriously disturbing element in all further negotiations would have been removed.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The news that Admiral Seymour had demanded the surrender of the Egyptian fortifications created considerable excitement at Woolwich on Monday, further enhanced at the probability of Government calling out the Naval Reserve and Militia, in addition to the Army Reserve. It is proposed, if necessary, to send the Militia for service in the Mediterranean, the Army Reserve for garrison duty at home, and the Naval Reserve to relieve the men of the Royal Navy on coastguard duty and on board vessels in the home harbours. An order was received at the Royal Artillery Barracks for G. Battery, B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and J Battery, 2d Brigade, Royal Artillery, to prepare at once for active service. F. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, appointed to take charge of of the ammunition reserve column, commenced yesterday to draw the stores required for their war equipment from the Royal Arsenal, where the reserve ammunition, consisting of powder and shell for the 7-pounder, 13-pounder, and 16-pounder batteries, and the small-arm ammunition for the infantry is being made ready. A large quantity of barrack stores were sent from Woolwich on Monday for embarkation on board the steamship Ican, loading in the Millwall Docks, for transmission to the scene of operations. This vessel will also take out thirty tons of ball cartridge in a magazine being built on deck for the purpose. A further supply of pack saddles for the mule service was also sent off for conveyance in the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamers. Great activity prevails in every department of the Royal Arsenal and dockyard in the preparation of all kinds of war stores. Soldier labour is being extensively utilised in addition to the ordinary employés in moving the vast mass of military and wagons to be sent out. In the Army Medical Department great activity pre-vails in packing and obtaining from the trade large quantities of medicine, surgical appliances, and other necessaries, which will be sent out by the first vessel to Malta and

Cyprus.

The Secretary of State for War held a conference at the War Office, Pall-mall, on Monference at the W day, and was for a considerable time engaged with the heads of departments discussing and arranging the strength and composition of the remedy is obvious. The chiefs expected to be ruled and controlled by the Resident: let land force which may have to be sent to Egypt. Nothing of the deliberations was alto transpire, but it is generally underus empower him so to rule and control them, as is done in every province in India, with equal benefit to chiefs and people, and the main defect of Sir Garnet Wolseley's mastood that, without interfering with the large garrison which it is found necessary to retain n Ireland, there are ample troops available or the present emergency. Several officers

tions, those experenced in artillery and stores at home having been carefully chosen. Medical officers of social qualifications are in much request, and some who have quitted the service for many years have received liberal invitations to re-engage for special service in

The Opal, 12, composite corvette, 2,120 tons. 2,100 horse power, is to be brought forward for commission at Sheerness Dockyard as quickly as possible. The Opal is in a very advanced state of repeir. The Chester, tank vessel, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Monday morning and advanced state of the Chester of the Cheste Monday morning, and will sail in a day or two for the Mediterranean. The Highland Brigade, for service in Egypt, it is stated will consist of three regiments—viz., the 1st Battalion Black Watch, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders. The command of the brigade is to be offered to Colonel Duncan Macpherson, C.B. Lord Napier of Magdala has placed his services at the disposal of the Government in case they should be required in any capacity in connection with the present crisis in the East. Orders have reached Portsmouth to bring forward as soon as possible the Dreadnought, Devastation, Neptune, and Mercury, all first-class line-of-battle ships. All these vessels will require fresh crews, and these, it is expected, will be furnished from the vessels of the reserve squadron, which are coming home before completing their usual cruise. On Monday 150 troopers and fifteen dismounted men of the 2nd Life Guards, quartered at the Spital Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, were medically inspected for foreign service. The 2nd Life Guards will thus furnish two squadrons towards the six of which the regiment of household cavalry will be composed the other four being selected from the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blues). The officers detailed with the 2nd Life Guards include, it is believed, Majors Curson, Townsend, Viscount Downe, and several lieutenants

MEETING IN LONDON ON THE EGYPTIAN

A meeting, convened by the Patriotic Association, was held on Saturday evening in the large St. James's Hall for the purpose of advocating a resolute and independent British policy, in co-operation, if possible, with the Ottoman Government, in order to secure the paramount interests of England in the Suez Canal and Egypt." The meeting was largely attended and most enthusiastic. Lord Waterford, who presided, said that unless public opinion were set in motion, with the weak and vacillating Government now in office, terrible results might ensue, and British honour be dragged through the mire. It was due to the weakness of the Government that we owed our dangers and difficulties in Ireland and the East. There was one party which urged that force was no remedy, and by their peace-at-any-price policy they were endangering life and property at home and abroad. The Government had pledged itself to support the Khedive, and he thought that it was intended to carry out the policy, except for the interference of the party to whom he had referred. The result was the present condition of Egypt and the destruction of property under the very guns of the British fleet. The present state of affairs was most deplorable, and was the more to be regretted as it endangered the prestige of the nation, and would probably bring about serious complications in the future. It might be that we should have to make terms with the party of disorder. But he thought we had had enough of Kilmainham treaties. The Government at the eleventh hour was taking a step in the right direction, and he trusted the preparations now being made would not prove a sham. If the Government at the last moment showed cowardice the English people would stand it no longer, but would rise as one man and hurl them from office. Sir Henry Hoare, in the absence of Mr. Chaplin, M.P., who was called away from England by the illness of a member of his family in Germany moved the following resolution:-"That the interests of England in Egypt and the Suez Canal, as the great high road to our Indian Empire and colonies, are paramount, and demand a resolute and independent British policy." He said that he could not take into consideration any sentimental feeling, as the time had come when the Government must set its foot down and initiate a resolute policy. The Government had snubbed, neglected, and insulted Turkey, and we could therefore hardly expect that the Sovereign of the Turkish Empire should take under his safeguard British interests alone. Sir Archibald Campbell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Lord Sidmouth moved-"That any action with regard to Egypt should, as far as possible, respect the sovereign rights of Turkey and the Mussulman feeling of the East." He said that England had the right of property in the East, as well as the welfare and happiness of the Mahommedan population, and it was her duty, therefore, to uphold her rights. He would ask them to forget how the British flag had been dragged through the mire, and that the English Admiral had been insulted in Egypt, and to use their influence to hold our position henceforth. Sir Algernon Borthwick seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., who said that they were anxious to support the Government while there was anything to support, but they were

responsibilities from which we could not retreat without shame and disaster; and for that reason he congratulated the representatives of the Patriotic Association on the work they had done during the last few years. The resolution was seconded by Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., and carried; after which a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting. SIR BARTLE FRERE ON ZULU AFFAIRS.—Sir Bartle Frere, in a long letter just published, dated July 6, condemns the proposed restoration of Cetewayo. He contends that the return of the Zulu King to his people would jeopardize the peace of the colony, as he vould be certain to return to his "old ways of bloodshedding." As to the settlement of Zululand, he says:—It is said that the settlement of Zululand made by Sir Garnet Wolseley has broken down. But in what respect and why has it failed? Simply because a division of the country on paper between thirteen chiefs, instead of one, must fail and fall into confusion, unless there were some paramount final authority to define rights and enforce their observance by the several sharers of power. The British Resident was forbidden to attempt this; and the prohibition had much the same effect as cuiting off steam from a boiler and expecting the machine to move, or as binding the shepherd hand and foot and expecting the sheep and dogs to rule themselves in harmony. The

chinery will be supplied.

sick of the "sham concerted action."

wanted to revert to the policy of Pitt, Palmer-

ston, and Beaconsfield, who knew what was

wanted, said what was meant, and always

obtained it. The resolution having been

carried by acclamation, Mr. Edward Clarke,

M.P., moved—"That this meeting is convinced that the great majority of the English

people appreciate the beneficent power of

their empire, and are determined to maintain it." He said that a few years ago such a re-

solution as that which he proposed would

have been regarded as an insult; but a change

had taken place since then, and it had become necessary that Englishmen should consider

what was really the interests of the nation in

distant parts of the world. We had accepted

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

Lord Granville announced that he had no doubt the Admiral had that morning given notice that unless the forts of Alexandria were temporarily surrendered for the purpose of disarmament he would open fire on them on Tuesday morning. Amid manifestations of concurrence the noble lord added that he believed there was no alternative. As the hostile preparations against the Fleet had been going on in defiance of the will of the Khedive and the orders of the Sultan, and despite the assurance of the local authorities, On the motion of Lord Carlingford, and with the consent of Lord Salisbury, the Prevention of Crime Bill was read a second time. One or two small bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned at 7.40.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock. A considerable time at the beginning of the sitting was occupied by a discussion on the London River-side Fish Market Bill, a private measure introduced on account of the inadequacy of Billingsgate to supply the wants of the metropolis. The Lords amendments to the metropolis. The Lords' amendments to the Bill stood for consideration. Mr. Ritchie moved the rejection of two clauses which had been inserted by the other House at the instance of the Corporation of the City of Lon-don, the objects of which were to secure com-pensation to the Corporation for the loss of olls it would sustain by the establishment of he proposed new market at Shadwell, and also to enable the Corporation to take over the powers given by the Bill on paying to the promoters their taxed costs. Sir W. Harcourt supported the motion, pointing out that the question involved was whether the House would maintain a monopoly which had been proved to be enormously injurious to the inproved to be enormously injurious to the in-habitants of the metropolis. The Lords' amendments were ultimately rejected without a division.

In answer to questions from Sir S. Northcote and Mr. Onslow on the critical state of affairs in Egypt, Sir C. Dilke gave details as to the communications which had passed between Admiral Seymour and the Egyptian authorities in recerence to the ear hworks erected and the other menacing preparations made at Alexandria. He concluded, amid cheers, by announcing that the Admiral had, with the approval of Her Majesty's Governnent, given the foreign Consuls notice at daylight on Monday morning that he would com-mence action 24 hours afterwards unless the forts in the isthmus, and also those commanding the entrance to the harbour, are temporarily surrendered for the purpose of being disarmed. In answer to Sir W. Law-son, who asked whether, before the fleet attacked the Egyptians, any declaration of war would be made, Mr. Gladstone denied that "an attack on the Egyptians" was an accurate description of a measure which the Government regarded as purely defensive and necessary for the security of the fleet. MR. GLADSTONE AND PUBLIC BUSINESS

nswer to Mr. A. Balfour, who asked amid some laughter, whether, in consequence of the division on Friday, the Prime Minister had reconsidered his personal position. Mr. GLADSTONE said that the time had not yet come for him to make a statement on that subject. Subsequently, the right hon. gentleman explained that the House, having placed a ower restrictive of liberty in the hands of the Government which it deemed to be unnecessary, he considered that it would be the duty of the Government, in its discretion and on its responsibility, to exercise that power only in cases where it might be found to be necessary. He added that he cherished the hope that no such necessity would arise.

Mr. GLADSTONE then made a statement with regard to the course of public business and the probable duration of Assuming, he said, that the Prevention of Crime and the Arrears Bills would become law, he abandoned all hope of passing any of the Bills announced at the beginning of the Session, except the Corrupt Practices Bill, excepting, however, such bills of secondary importance as gave rise to no material difference of opinion. The proposals for amending the Land Act as to its purchase clauses, the provisions relating to the date of the judicial rent, the emigration clause, the subject of leases, and the position of the labourers could not, he thought, possibly be dealt with in the present Session. He went on to state that when the ordinary and necessary business of the Session had been wound up, and after the two Irish Bills to which he had specially referred had been passed, the Government would ask the House to adjourn for a considerable time, probably till the second half of October-an announcement which drew loud murmurs from the Opposition, mingled with some cheers from the Ministerialists-in order at that date to continue the consideration of the rules of procedure, the only matters, as far as could at present be foreseen, with which the Government would

then trouble the House. Sir S. NORTHCOTE, remarking upon this in-timation, said it was to be understood that if there should be occasion at any moment to challenge the foreign policy of the Govern-ment, the Government would afford the House an opportunity for that purpose. With regard to the serious statement of the Prime Minister as to an autumn Session, he asked whether it was really intended to have another Irish Session in 1883? (Mr. Gladstone here signified dissent.) He also suggested that it would be fairer to the House if they had a more complete statement of the intentions of the Government in respect to the rules of

procedure. Mr. GLADSTONE further explained that he did not think it was in their power to deal with the amendment of the Irish Land Act during the present Session.

THE ARREARS BILL. The House then went into Committee on the Arrears (Ireland) Bill.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved an amendment in clause 1 (settlement by Land Commission of arrears of rent on application either from landlord or tenant) for the purpose of requir-ing the applications on which the Commisted to be made jointly by the landlord and the tenant. The clause as it stood was, he urged, objectionable, because it would tend to discourage mutual arrangements between landlords and tenants, and would do injustice to the former without effectually penefiting the latter. Mr. Gladstone oppose the amendment on the ground that it would deprive the tenant, the weaker party, of the assistance which Parliament had given to other classes, and also because on many estates in Ireland arrears were used to enable landlords to exercise control over the tenant. and not merely to recover what was due to them. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Sir W. Barttelot supported the amendment as required in ole justice to the landlord; while Colonel Colthurst, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Brand, and others opposed it as calculated to render the bill

Mr. Gibson maintained that the landlord was fairly entitled to have a voice in bringing the Bill into operation, and unless that right the Bill into operation, and unless that right were conceded a great stimulus would be given to litigation. He also pointed out that the words of the amendment were taken from the arrears clause of the Land Act of 1881; and he denied that it would seriously impair the efficacy of the bill. Mr. Trevelyan observed that the arrears clause of the Act of last year having failed, it was now sought to gather a lesson from the result of that experiment. This bill, he believed, would tend to remove the unpleasant feeling now unbancily remove the unpleasant feeling now unhappily existing between landlords and tenants. Mr. J. Lowther, who spoke amid frequent interPARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 11-12, 1882. ENGLAND'S POSITION IN THE EAST. The fortifications of Alexandria were on Tuesday bombarded by the ships under the command of Admiral Seymour from 7 o'clock in the morning until half-past 5 in the afternoon. The operation was completely successful. All the forts attacked were silenced, the damage sustained by the ships was slight, and the number of casualties is, happily, very small. At half-past 5, when the order to cease fire was given, the object for which the bombardment was undertaken seems to have been fully accomplished. The fortifications which threatened the fleet were destroyed, and Arabi had received a lesson which neither he nor those who supported him, whether openly or secretly, are at all likely to forget. The position of the English fleet. at Alexandria is rendered secure for the future, and Arabi is probably convinced by this time that if the provocation is renewed the lesson will be repeated. So much for the direct results of Tuesday's engagement. Its indirect effects are likely to be no less important. In accordance with Said Pacha's protest and with instructions received direct from Constantinople, the Turkish Ambassador in this country waited on Lord Granville on Tuesday with a demand that the bombardment should be countermanded. The English Foreign Secretary gave at once the only possible answer. Circumstances, he said, of the gravity of which the Porte was fully apprised, had compelled the British Government to take decisive action and its decision could not be revoked. We cannot pretend to think that the Porte has any valid ground of complaint. England has all along desired that the Porte, and the Porte alone, should intervene in Egypt for the purpose of putting an end to an usurpation which was ruining the country. This view has been maintained in the face of strong opposition on the part of France, and if the Sultan had been ready to further the ends aimed at by the two Powers-the maintenance, that is, of the sovereignty of the

Sultan subject to existing Firmans, the restoration of the authority of the Khedive in accordance with the same instruments. the due fulfilment of all international engagements, and the prudent development of Egyption institutions-England would have been only too glad to accept such a solution of the difficulty. If in the Conference itself there has been any attempt to limit or impair the due authority of the Sultan in Egypt, such an attempt has not proceeded from England and has received no encouragement in this country. The English Government has always recognized the important rights of sovereignty which the Sultan exercises in Egypt, and if any disposition had been shown to exercise those rights on behalf of the common international interests England would have been the first to welcome it. Even now it is probable that the Sultan will be invited by the Conference to intervene, though the circulars and action of Said Pacha afford a pretty clear indication of the impracticable temper in which the invitatation is likely to be received. The events of Tuesday certainly make it less likely than ever that the Porte will consent to execute the will of Europe. But they unmistakably show that, whether the Porte does the work or not, the work itself will be done. The English Government has not acted without full deliberation, nor without full consideration for the susceptibilities of other Powers. Porte included. But it has acquired the conviction, sustained by every proof of which such a conviction is capable, that there is no security either for the tranquillity of Egypt itself or for the established interests of the European Powers in the country so long as Arabi remains unsubdued, and on that conviction it has acted. On that conviction it will continue to act until the end is accomplished. The Powers of Europe may have doubted its determination at one time, but they can doubt it

no longer. Nor, on the other hand, have

they shown any disposition to question the

propriety of its action. We do not hesitate

to say that the effect of England's deter-

mination has been to produce the most

favourable impression, both on public

opinion and on the judgment of statesmen

in Europe. The representatives of three

of the Great Powers have, we believe, al-

ready expressed in friendly terms their

satisfaction at the action taken by the

Government, and their conviction that it

was likely to promote the welfare of Egypt

and to produce a settlement advan-

tageous to all Europe. There is con-

sequently no ground whatever for

the assertion, or for the suspicion, that

the action of England has been judged by

Europe to be tyrannical and high-handed.

or even capricious and unnecessary. The

Powers of Europe have recognized with

England that the events of the last few

weeks, the outrages perpetrated on un-

offending Europeans and their virtual ex-

pulsion from Egypt, the deprecation of

credit and the entire suspension of in-

dustry and commerce, have called for the

strongest measures. In default of Turkish

intervention, they have acknowledged the

right of England to take the lead in remov-

ing the destructive blight of Arabi Pacha

and his followers, and in protecting her

own yital and paramount interests. If

France seems to have held aloof from

these expressions of encouragement and

approval we can understand her reasons.

We have throughout solicited the cord al

alliance of France and done our best to

preserve it. If, as is only too probable,

the Porte should decline to intervene, we

shall gladly welcome the assistance

of France in the execution of

the task which we have undertaken

to accomplish with, or, if necessary,

without, the co-operation of other Powers.

The act which was completed on Tuesday

at Alexandria obviously places England in

a very strong position before the Con-

ference. We can await with confidence

the result of the deliberations of the

Powers, and prepare in the meanwhile

without ostentation or menace to carry out

the purpose which Europe both sanctions

and approves. The first object of the

Conference must now be to ascertain dis-

tinctly the views and intentions of the

Porte; if they should prove to be such as

Europe cannot accept, a further decision

will have forthwith to be taken. England

will now await that decision with patience,

though she is naturally desirous that it

ment of the end which England is resolved to attain at all costs. If, as we should be very loth to believe, no other Power will assist, England will certainly intervene sooner or later; and the Government is hastening forward preparations which will enable it to despatch troops to Egypt both from England and India at the earliest moment at which they are likely to be needed. But we hesitate to believe that England will be left to do the work entirely alone. We have no sort of jealousy of the co-operation of other Powers in the pursuit of the common end. and we should accept their assistance with entire satisfaction. France, it is true, has hesitated and still hesitates, but there are not wanting signs that M. de Freycinet has shown a timidity little to the taste of his high-spirited countrymen. The speech made by M. Gambetta in Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber is a sign of public opinion not by any means to be neglected. No one can doubt that the whole question is one of great moment for France, and certainly we ourselves have never failed to do justice to the reasons which explain and almost justify the hesitations of the French Government. But there are times when a great nation recognizes the danger of being over-prudent, and even if Frenchmen in general have not yet reached this frame of mind, there are not wanting signs, both at home and abroad, that they may do so before long. If the impression should gain ground that France is unduly effacing herself, M. de Freycinet may yet find that he has grievously misunderstood and misrepresented the public opinion of his country.—Times.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK ABROAD. We have lived so long under the shadow of the humiliating impression that nothing would induce the English Government to vindicate our rights singlehanded, that their tardy resolution to adopt a manly and patriotic course will operate upon the national mind with all the effect of a bracing and much-needed tonic. It might prove a difficult, indeed an insuperable, task to reconcile a too notorious policy of timidity and surrender elsewhere with the very decided action the English Admiral has been permitted to take in Egyptian waters. But any amount of inconsistency will be forgiven to a Ministry who have been illogical only in deserting their own pusillanimous principles and asserting the resolve of England never to threaten without making good the menace. Indeed, so complete a remedy is force that it not only attains the immediate purpose towards which it is directed, but it obliterates the misc lefs caused mistaken forbearance, and it precludes the likelihood of force again becoming neces-

sary for a considerable time.—Standard. A few hours will determine the course of events, and acquaint us with what has been transpiring in Alexandria during this day of furious cannonading. Especial sympathy must be felt for the position of the Khedive, who was compelled by his rank and nationality to abide the storm in the dangerous precincts of his palace at Ras-et-Tin, in the very thick of the engagement. Many hundreds of Greek, Italian, and Levantine people were also left on shore in the city, even after the large exodus which has taken place, and the situation of these unhappy creatures will have been a most anxious one during the action. There will be no security for them, and no hope for Egypt's restoration to peace and prosperity, until Admiral Seymour can telegraph home that Arabi has surrendered or fled. Meanwhile, this strong and stern course on the part of her Majesty's Government must be cordially approved and heartily supported by all patriotic persons. No dissatisfaction on the part of weak allies, false friends, or astonished diplomatists should cause the urgent circumstances of the case to be forgotten. It is not an act of war which has been committed. Her Majesty is not engaged in belligerence with Egypt or with Turkey, but, as Lord Granville well said last night, "with the military despotism which is at this moment the de facto Government of Egypt." An insolent and insincere cabal of native soldiers had usurped authority in Egypt, and set aside the system established there by the sanction of Europe. We had never acknowledged Arabi or his comrades officially, and when, in defence of the undoubted rights and interests of our vast commerce and of the vital matter of our Indian highway, the British fleet repaired to Alexandria, the erection and armament of battery after battery in direct and obvious menace to our ships was a challenge which could not be passed by. We obtained the authoritative message of the Sultan, commanding these preparations to cease; the Khedive gave the same order; Arabi Pacha was not the less a mutineer and an adventurer because he bore the nominal rank of Minister and was coquetted with diplomatically by the Porte. If to these considerations we add the unpunished massacre of the 11th of June, which certainly arose from Arabi's lawless deeds, if it were not instigated by his followers, the course taken by Sir Beauchamp Seymour, at the command of her Majesty's responsible advisers, will be seen to be one not of warlike, but rather of constabulary action. In plain words, nothing else was possible. The enormous importance of Egypt as the halfway house between the West and the East permitted no further dallying with an abnormal and illegal state of things, ruinous to every hope of that country, and intolerable to the interests and dignity of Great Britain.

-Daily Telegraph. The Midlothian speeches did much to embarrass and thwart Lord Beaconsfield's policy; the general election defeated it altogether. That election placed at the head of English affairs the man who had insulted our allies as no English gentleman ever before insulted friendly or even rival Powers. Mr. Gladstone has had to endure in consequence such humiliation as no other English statesman ever suffered. He had to apologise on his knees for his impertinence to Austria; he had to entreat from the abominable Turk support for British policy in Egypt. Of course the Turk was delighted to refuse; of course both Austria and Germany regard with thorough distrust the Minister who has shown such want of temper. dignity, and courtesy. No doubt the statesmen of Austria and Germany are too wise to allow their policy to be governed by mere personal dislike. But personal should not be long delayed. A few days, or even a few hours, in the situation estab-

trust Mr. Gladstone as they would have trusted Lord Beaconsfield, and this want of confidence may yet have most unfor-

AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT. The bombardment of the Alexandrian forts began at seven o'clock this morning,

and at eleven o'clock, although one fort

was blown up and the fire of the others

tunate consequences. -- Morning Post.

was being gradually silenced, the bombardment was still continuing. The fire from the forts is reported to be weak and ineffective, but as yet there is no sign of the abandonment of the unequal contest. Our ships are said to have suffered no serious damage, but there is a sinister passage in one of the telegrams about the Khedive. Let us turn from the scene at Alexandria to consider the course of policy that now lies before us. The startingpoint is the suppression of the military revolters. Until that is done, there is no chance of realising the project of the 'Oriental Belgium"-turning a country that has been the centre of international rivalry, intrigue, and exploitation into a self-governing community. It is the interest of the whole of Europe that this disagreeable task should be over as soon as possible. The Sultan, for good and intelligible reasons of his own, refuses or is unable to do it. France, as seems likely, will prefer not to add to her African entanglements. It is to England, alone or in company with Italy, Greece, or whatever other Powers may be willing and convenient partners in the enterprise, that Europe will look. It is clear that Prince Bismarck, who in this matter must be regarded as the will and the voice of the Eastern Powers, has no special antecedent objection to making England the European mandatory, if that should prove a convenient course, and one likely to get over the difficulty with fewest disadvantages. It is not worth while to recapitulate the reasons why England should take this prominent part: they lie on the surface. We have interests of our own of special importance, but these are in no way incompatible with the complete administrative independence of the country. There is no reason, even, why Great Britain should not undertake the work of intervention subject to some such limitations as were to have been imposed upon the Sultan. It can be no object of ours to keep a single man in Egypt an hour more than suffices to get the army thoroughly into hand and to secure a chance for a pacific and orderly Government. As for those who argue that if we once get in we shall never get out, they are as rash as those who five years ago insisted that Russia would never get out of Bulgaria. By a pacific and orderly Government we mean such a Government as satisfies the legitimate and natural aspirations of the Egyptians to be masters in their own house. A national Govern-ment will probably try to carry out such changes in the present system as were enumerated by Sir William Gregory two or three weeks ago. They would purge the Administration, for instance, of an enormous number of superfluous European officials, and they would put an end to the iniquitous exemption of foreigners from taxation. As for the Control, there is ample ground for believing that whenever Egypt is given to the Egyptians they will still and for a long time seek of their own accord the aid of a European Controller, either under that or some other name. By Article 33 of their own Organic Law, the Chamber of Notables deliberately placed the tribute and the public debt outside of their own sphere. They would pretty certainly remain in the same mind, for besides the Notables, not only Cherif but Arabi himself have always favoured the presence of a European adviser. It is said that the Chamber, even if they appointed a European adviser to regulate the payment of the debt, would evade or nullify his advice by raising the expenditure to such a point that nothing would be left out of which to provide the interest. It is true that Arabi pursued a course of this kind. But when the pressure of the army is removed, and its numbers reduced to a minimum (as they will be before the operations that began to-day are brought to an end), then there will be no temptation to profuse expenditure. The Chamber and the Ministers, moreover, will be fully alive to the fact that nothing will be so sure to provoke the risk of foreign intervention, and to furnish a plea for it, as a financial default. Prince Bismarck intervened on this plea in 1879, and it is as certain as anything of the kind can be that among his ideas of what constitutes order in Egypt will be, as the Standard correspondent at Berlin words it this morning, " Egypt discharging her treaty obligations in reference to her financial indebtedness to the Western Powers." All other evidence points the same way. The Notables and the Minister will be perfectly aware of this very certain danger, and they will have the strongest motives to practice such economy as will keep it at a distance. To these motives we must trust. If these are not strong enough, the Egyptians will have to pay the penalty. Our hands, at any rate, will be clear. There would, however, be little objection to some such plan as that mentioned by Hobart Pacha in his letter to the Prime Minister-namely, the hypothecation by the Egyptian Government of certain sources of revenue for the payment of the debt, to be administered by foreign Commission such as exists in Turkey. In Turkey, it is to be remembered that this is a purely private Commission, appointed by the persons interested; and the same principle ought to be applied in Egypt. This, then, is the programme of the day:—England preparing to do the work for Europe, and possibly at the request of Europe, which the Sultan refuses to do; that work, the suppression of the army; this done, the Egyptian Minister and popular delegates to have a wider opportunity of doing

MR. GLADSTONE'S THREAT.

their own business. That the programme

may be hindered by Turkey on the one

hand, and by France on the other, is only

too true, and there is plenty to be said on

both of these heads. But the above, at

any rate, describes the general drift of a

policy that is not unworthy of the Govern-

ment of Great Britain, and to which the

Powers will be more likely to assent,

whether expressly or implicitly, than any

other .- Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Gladstone's threat of resignation was unusually distinct, and it was con-

lished by the events of Tuesday should almost suffice to enable the Conference to devise some means for the common attainbegan by saying that "he could not speak too soon or too plainly." He then declared that if Mr. Trevelyan's clause were rejected "he should consider himself at liberty to examine his position in conformity with his duty as an officer of

State' But chiefly he said that "he was not able to break his pledge" (to the Irish members);
"and he held himself bound to reject the offer of powers which the Government had not demanded and thought unnecessary." Again a second time he said that "the Government could not consent to break the pledges they had given;" but that hardly strengthened the language he had previously used: which distinctly was a threat of resignation. Now, a Minister ought never to resort to menaces of that kind unless he means to carry them out; and no Minister would do so who remembers what is due to the dignity of the House and his own credit. But it appears to be taken for granted on all sides that Mr. Gladstone forgot all about that on Friday, being at the time in what is called a 'white heat;" and it does seem very difficult indeed to imagine that he really meant what he said. Considering what extraordinary powers of annoyance and coercion Mr. Gladstone had demanded and obtained under the Bill, it would be ridiculous to resign office because the House of Commons has decided that arms and treasonable papers should be searched for by night as well as by day. Of course there is the pledge; but unless Mr. Gladstone persists in his claim of dictator in the House of Commons he may easily drop out of that difficulty. It is obviously impossible that he could have pledged the House to accept the promised clause, and a man so versatile ought to have little difficulty in wheeling round and saying that his pledge was suffi-ciently redeemed when he used all his influence and authority to get the clause passed. And of course it may be further said very fairly that since the Irish members chose to refrain from assisting the Government to pass the amending clause, and since by so refraining they prevented its passing, the Government is not called upon to make any sacrifices on account of the pledge. Any way, Mr. Gladstone will not resign; and it is to be hoped that he will not even go through the farce of pretending that he has ever had a serious thought of resigning since he found the threat a failure. Of course it was intended to succeed; and if it had succeeded, we should have been deafened to-day with praises of the fire chivalry which certainly would have perismed rather than fail in its pledge even to the ungrateful Irish. But the threat did not succeed; and now it must pass for what it actually was: an error of splenetic arrogance. And there is no more to be said about it except that its defeat was fortunate and its punishment appropriate.—St. James's

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA FORTS.
The following was issued by the Admiralty

for publication on Tuesday :-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour telegraphs that the ships opened fire at seven o'clock this morning, and the return fire from the fort is weak and ineffective. At eight o'clock the bombardment was continuing, and an explosion in Fort Marsa-el-Kanat had occurred. The ships engaged are the Inflexible, Témé-

raire, Penelope. Superb, Sultan, Invincible, Alexandra, and Monarch. The French squadron sailed last evening from Alexandria, leaving two vessels off the

ALEXANDRIA, 7.10 A.M., July 11, Tuesday, Seven, Morning.—Ships have opened fire on Ships in following position:-Alexandra

Sultan, Superb, under weigh on a N.E. by E line from 1,500 to 1,900 yards W. 1/8 N. Eunostos Lighthouse. Inflexible in corvette pass 3,700 yards N. by W. of Mux Fort. Téméraire in central pass, 3,500 N.N.W.Mux, Penelope, Invincible (flag), Monarch, 1,000 to 1,300 yards W. by N. Mux. Unarmoured ships under weigh, working guns to best advantage, annoying Mux. Return fire from forts weak and ineffective. Hecla has arrived.

8.40 A.M.—Tuesday, eight, morning. Bombardment continues; heavy explosion in Fort Marsa-el-Kanat; return fire from forts slack-French squadron sailed last evening, leaving

(Signed) Moore, Secretary, Seymour.

Bison and Hirondelle off the port.

S. MOORE, Secretary The special correspondent of the Standard telegraphed, on Tuesday night, details of the bombardment of the Alexandria forts, as seen from on board H.M.S. Invincible. At halfpast four o'clock the ships got under weigh, and the order was given to prepare for action, while the Egyptians were seen grouped round the guns in the batteries, evidently prepared to fight. At a quarter past five great surprise was caused by the arrival of some Turkish officials, who brought a letter from the Egyptian Ministry offering to dismount their guns to give satisfaction to the British demands but the Admiral refused to entertain the pro posal, and said that the time for negotiations had passed. These officers were put on shore, and at 7 o'clock the first shot was fired. The men in the batteries were seen loading their guns, and a signal was run up to the Fleet to begin a general engagement.
The enemy returned the fire, but no great damage was done to the British ships. At the end of the day it was found that five men had been killed and twenty-seven wounded. The enemy fired principally round shot, and directed their aim chiefly against the Inflexible and the Penelope. Little could be seen on either side of the result of the firing, as the smoke hung like a veil between the ships and the shore. One after the other the forts were silenced. In the course of the fight the Khedive's Palace caught fire, and at the time of the despatch of this message it was still burning. At the close of the afternoon firing ceased for the day. A number of men volunteered to go ashore and spike the enemy's guns in Fort Meks. They swam through the surf, effected a landing, burst the guns with charges of gun cotton, and returned safely to the Invincible.

SPEAKING WITH THE CANNON.

We have applied the ultima ratio, The bombardment of Alexandria commenced, according to notice, this morning. The Egyptians returned the fire, but after twenty minutes cannonading two of the forts were silenced Long before the moment when this meets the eye of the reader, the engagement we should nope has been decided to the honour of our arms and the recovery of our prestige, if not to the speedy and conclusive solution of the Question. Whatever bearing the action of the British fleet this morning may have on the ultimate settlement, there can be no doubt of its momentous influence on our attitude. It commits us definitely to a resolved and militant policy. For us there is no going back. We have staked our part in Egypt or he hazard of the die, and must now stand or fall by the issue. Since the extremity has not been of our seeking we can wait the outcome with clear conscience as well as with full conidence. We have been forced to put our hand to this work. Our execution of it will serve two ends vital to us. It will secure our imperilled interests in Egypt, and, what is of hardly less importance, it will impress upon our neighbours and allies that, though much enduring and not sudden and quick in quarrel, we have not reached that pitch of self-effacement when our safety may be assailed and our anger braved without danger to the enemy.
This may be a day big with fate. The heginand there is no saying what may follow from what, notwithstanding subtle distinctions drawn on the Treasury Bench and in the Ministerial organs, must be regarded as the commencement of hostilities. But whatever the future hides in it we have confronted for good or evil. Pessimism itself will hardly maintain that it was a sounder and a safer position to go on dragging out the burning nuestion without end, or until whatever de sign inimical to us had been matured to the point of explosion, than to take the difficulty by the throat in the historic English fashion, and choke it out by summary process. It need not be argued that so long as we bore the present situation it would be prolonged, of course to the progressive deterioration of our influence, and the corresponding increase of peril to our power. The position has been for some time intolerable. It will be, we firmly believe, a relief and a satisfaction to every man in this country to-day to learn that resultless diplomacy has given way to down-right force. The broadsides of the Alexandra and the Sultan, warships curiously named on such a mission, will not palter with us in a double sense. They have spoken with no un-certain sound in retort to the long evasions which have puzzled us into the "palpable obscure" of Oriental shift and trickery. The Egyptian incendiary and all his aids and abettors may have believed us more inclined to bark than to bite; they may have supposed themselves able to defy us. So long as it was a war of words, of protocols, joint notes, and other stage thunder of statesmanship, their illusion was not unwarranted. But eighty-ton guns are counsellors that feelingly persuade them what they are, and whose striking hand it is they have provoked.

The Prime Minister was careful to discrininate last night in the House of Commons between the action taken by Admiral Seymour this morning and the general movement of diplomacy on the Egyptian Question. These are totally distinct, the Prime Minister says, and it is not the first time we have been warned to bear this in mind. The bombard-ment of Alexandria is, it seems, a purely de-fensive measure, intended solely to prevent the harm likely to result to us if the Egyptian forces were allowed to strengthen their earth-works as they pleased. But it has nothing to do with the general aim of negotiations at Constantinople. No doubt the British Admiral's action has been self-defensive. The enemy-for now the native leaders and their troops must be so termed-had been summoned to abandon work on the fortifications on pain of the alternative. A deceptive answer was returned—the men who appealed to his clemency and gave the assurance he de-manded, continued at the very time the proceedings the ultimatum was directed against. This was, so to speak, mocking us to our face, and in such a position to be ridiculed is to be worsted. They laugh best who laugh last, however, and we make bold to believe that even now Arabi Pacha and his accomplices have begun to feel, like the fox in the able, that all their doubles and dodges are vain when tried against a straightforward plan such as Anmiral Seymour has employed. We fancy few outside the diplomatic circle, with its technical and peculiar views of the action we have been obliged to take against Alexandria is not part and parcel of the question which is being discussed at Constantinople. If the bombardment be not an act of hostility and compulsion, we should like to know what it is, and though au pied de la lettre it may be strictly and rigidly meant only to batter certain forts and earthworks. the shot and shell poured this morning on the shore of Egypt, bore another message. The Government, of course, do not want to compromise themselves. Within the past few hours they have gone a certain length. But even yet they have not thrown away the scabbard. Our ships are actually fighting the Egyptian, but our diplomatists are amicably debating the heads of arrangement with him. There is something of absurd, if not of monstrous, pretence about this, but if the fiction serves as a last hold and hope of pacific solution, nobody, however he may be inclined to smile at it, will con-

We are entitled to expect wholesome results from the energetic retaliation inflicted to-day. It is not wise to be too sanguine. and the experiment-for such in no restricted sense the bombardment must be consideredmay have results disappointing to our belief in the moral effect of a demonstration of British power and British wrath. But there is at least reason to believe that the arch disturber is hated as well as feared, that he keeps his influence and his following together by a sort of terrorism, that there is no more real sympathy with him than there is stomach for fighting Europe among the natives, and that, once the superstition of his military talents and his ability to resist the foreigner are shattered, the fabric of his insolent dictation with fall with it. Whether the overthrow of the Head Centre of the Nationalist movement in Egypt would put an end to the upheaval or not is a point it would be premature to discuss. We may have to go further before we sap the true sources of the unrest. Be it so. We are on the way, for however they may parley at council board or Con-ference, the action at Alexandria is the true and most significant index of the point at which we have arrived. It means, in plain words, that we have come to the last argument, and that, if statesmanship fails to undo the Gordian knot, the sword shall swiftly cut it. From where we stand now we can afford to look with indifference on the attitude of Turkey. We have all but elbowed her aside—her and the whole paraphernalia and phraseology of protocols of disinterestedness, mandatory Commissions, rights of Sovereignty, and the rest-and have taken the business into our own hands. It cannot be in better—that is certain. We have been taught a lesson we might well take to heart by the whole course of this question since it entered on an acute stage. We have learned that if we would safeguard our own interests we must depend on ourselves, and cannot rely on others. This is not a moment for recrimination, or comment might fairly be made on the conduct of France. However, let that pass for the present; if she has drawn off and left us to do the work alone, why, on the other hand, she has cleared out of our way and left us room to do it in. The French fleet is reported to have made for Port Said, destination which, by the way, will give Admiral Conrad command of the Suez Canal. There is nothing sinister in the movement, of course. Our neighbours wish to be out of the way and yet at hand, and have taken post here. Their movement is at all events the most practical acknowledgment possible of the superiority of our interests in Egypt to those of France, which are very minor and very different. For us it is well to feel that we are prepared for any emergency which the c isis may develop. Our military muster both of native and Indian troops is sufficient for any task likely to be imposed upon us. We may face our obligations, whatever they are, with calm confidence, if not with that light heart unbecoming a grave occasion. we can freely recognise the fact that her Ma-jesty's Government have in this case risen to

WAR PREPARATIONS.

duty.—Globe.

the level of their responsibility and their

The news of the commencement of hostilities has created immense excitement at Portsmouth. At the military headquarters and at the dockyard the officials are busily engaged in carry-ing out orders for war preparations, and several battalions which were to have gone to the Aldershot manœuvres, and are consequently in a forward state, are hourly anticipating their orders. Medical stores are being hurriedly not ready, and a number of Army

their previous experience, are leaving Gosport and Portsmouth for Aldershot and Chath A telegram was received from the Admiralty at Devonport on Monday afternoon ordering a set of condensers to be sent to London, for conveyance to Alexandria, for distilling fresh water from salt water, in the event of the or-dinary supply being cut off. A set that were put aside for the *Himalaya*, now under repair at Devonport, were got ready, and arrange-ments made for despatching them by rail

yesterday. The Army Hospital Corps at Woolwich have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Egypt. The G Battery, B Brigade; F Battery, 1st Brigade, and T Battery, 2d Brigade, Royal Artillery, underwent a medical inspection at the Auxilary Hospital, Woolwich, on Tuesday, with a view of being despatched to the East.

Colonel Carnegie, commanding 2d Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, has received telegraphic instructions to embark with his regiment for Egypt at twenty-four hours' notice. The regiment will embark nearly 1,000 strong. Preparations are now being made for its decarations parations are now being made for its departure from Chatham for Portsmouth.

Major Percy Barrow, commanding 19th Major Percy Barrow, commanding 19th Hussars (Barrow of Barrow's Horse), proceeds to Egypt on the staff of the British Expedition, vacating his staff appointment as Brigade-Major of Cavalry at Aldershot.

All the sea-going turret-ships af Portsmouth—namely, the mastless monitors Dreadnought and Devastation and the masted turret-ship Neptune, have been ordered to be

turret-ship Neptune have been ordered to be ot ready for service in fourteen days. Special mportance is attached to the completion of the Dreadnought, which, next to the Inflexible, is the most powerful war engine which the country has afloat at the present time. The Euphrates has commenced to take on board

ner stores and provisions, and special dockside hands are working extra time in painting her to comple e her for Saturday. The Chester, water-tank, which the Euphrates will probably tow to Gibraltar, has been commissioned on Tuesday morning by Navi-gating Lieutenant M'Farlane, with a com-

plement of twenty-five officers and men.
In accordance with Admiralty instructions, large number of workmen in Chatham Dockyard have commenced working until ten o'clock at night in order to get two or three of the vessels now in hand completed as soon as possible. It is expected that the Constance, 14, 2,380 tons, 2,300 horse-power, will be ready to be commissioned by the 24th inst. It has been decided that she is to relieve the *Thetis*, 14, 1,860 tons, 2,270 horse-power, on the Pacific station.

The 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, which returned to Sheerness on Saturday from Chatham, where they had been engaged in a week's instruction in throwing up earth-works and other siege operations, received orders on Tuesday from the War Office to proceed immediately to Portsmouth to embark on board one of the troopships for Malta.

The formation of a company of military artificers, whose duties will be to execute resize to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains the same trains to guns of the size that the same trains the same trains to guns of the same trains to guns of the same trains the same trains to guns of the same trains the same trains to guns of the same trains the same tra

pairs to guns of the siege-train temporarily disabled, is now engaging the attention of th authorities, and is already in an advanced stage; men having been selected for this service who have passed through a course of instruction in the manufacturing departments. These men are, by their previous experience, competent to undertake all such duties as reventing the ordnance, readjusting sights, re-

pairing carriages, etc. The difficulty of obtaining a supply of forage in Egypt, and the disastrous consequences which would ensue from the transport failing from the want of such provision, have engaged the anxious attention of the authorities, who have deputed agents to secure all suitable supplies. The results have been so satisfactory that sufficient new hay has been obtained to meet all requirements

for a period of two months. War preparations are having their usual consequences in Birmingham, which is busy with urgent Government orders for mess tins and other "hollow wares." Dockyard fur-niture—"tools, stocks, and dies"—is also under orders for the Government in considerable quantities, but the home trade for hardwares is not so brisk in some other branches. As regards the foreign trade the Germans are alleged to be pushing certain lines of trade successfully in both the north and the south of Europe, especially in Russia and Spain, where England had formerly a monopoly. The business with the States and Canada, however, continues satisfactory, and the bondholders' demand is gradually recovering, as it ought to do with the placement of new loans for some of the colonies there in this market. Birmingham, therefore, does not grumble—rarely or ever does, in fact; but another town. Dundee, is always in a moaning frame of mind, and its markets are reported accordingly ... have shown last week no "improvement." Orders for linens are coming in slowly, and looms for heavy cloths are being stopped.

The Central News says :- It is not the intention of the authorities to send any battalions of Guards to Ireland to replace the 2nd Battalion Grenadiers and 2nd Battalion Coldstreams, proceeding on service to Egypt.

Great activity prevails in Chatham Garrison, an order having been received for the 45th Regiment, now quartered there, to be immediately made up to its strength. The regiment, under ordinary circumstances, would not proceed on foreign service for some years, as it has not been home more than three rears. Orders have also been received for the 2d Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, and the 17th Company Army Corps, to be in readiness for embarkation at 24 hours' notice. The regiment is now up to ts full war strength.

So perfect are the arrangements for the calling out of the Army Reserve, that it is calculated that within one week of the men joining the colours every one of them could, if necessary, be placed on board ship, tho-

roughly clothed and equipped for service.

A Manchester correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday: Instructions were received this morning by the officer in charge of the pension and reserve pay department of the Regent's-road Barracks, Salford, by which he was called upon to complete his list of non-commissioned fficers and men of the first-class of reserves in Manchester, Salford, and district, in view of their having to join the colours of their respective regiments without delay. The number of first-class reserve men in this disnumber of irrst-class reserve men in this district is larger, probably, than in any other district of the United Kingdom. Many of the men are at present employed on the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. Others, who are skilled artisans, are employed in their respective trades. The total number of reserve men in the district is about 4 000 of whom sheat help. the district is about 4,000, of whom about half belong to the first-class. On the last occasion when it was thought necessary to mobilise the First-Class Army Reserve, the men in this district responded almost to a man, and the officer in charge has no doubt that the same will be the case in the present

WAR NOTES. A Windsor correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday:—This morning intelligence was received at the Castle, where Lord Northbrook has been on a visit to the Queen, of the commencement of hostilities at Alexandria. By about half-past eight it is said the largest fort was blown up, while the fire from the rest of the Egyptian

while the new from the rest of the Egyptian guns had become very feeble.

The Central News says:—The greatest eagerness was evinced in all circles in London at the news of the bombardment, many politi-

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## PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882.

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 12-13, 1882. ENGLAND AND EGYPT. Sir Wilfrid Lawson asked on Wednesday what had become of the concert of Europe. To this the Prime Minister replied in very plain language. "The concert is in force," he said; "we have not departed from it or done anything to impair it." The bombardment of the fortifications at Alexandria is no departure from the concert, and is not so regarded by the Powers. The case of force majeure, under which the persistence of Arabi in the construction of menacing armaments falls, was, as Sir Charles Dilke pointed out, expressly reserved in the earlier deliberations of the Conference. The events of Tuesday have naturally caused great excitement in the several European capitals, and there seems to be a disposition in some quarters, especially in Italy, to explain the reservation referred to by Sir Charles Dilke as merely intended to apply to the contingency of a renewal of the outrages of last month. It is not surprising, perhaps, that the Italians, with the vivacity of their Southern temperament, should find, or affect to find, some ground for complaint in an action which is perfectly defensible from an international point of view. None of the questions concerning Egypt which have been referred to the Conference have been prejudged or injuriously affected by the action of England at Alexandria. If that action should accelerate the decisions of the Conference by showing that England at any rate will not hesitate to give effect to her views, so much the better. But England is as ready as heretofore to accept the assistance of any Power in the accomplishment of the common task, and would especially welcome the co-operation of Italy, whose interests as a Mediterranean Power in the welfare and good government of Egypt cannot be denied. Indeed, in default of a Turkish intervention-of which the possibibity still exists, though it daily grows less-it is obviously desirable that any intervention of other European Powers should rather be plural than dual or even single. England will await the decision of these and other questions by the Conference with all the more confic her own preparations for any event are now completed. The final arrangements of the military authorities have now been made, and everything is ready for immediate action. The superiority of our military resources at the present time to what they were at the beginning of the Zulu campaign affords a significant proof of the extraordinary progress we have lately made in the efficiency of our army organization. The new system has succeeded beyond all expectation. Without entering into technical details, we may state that the immediate result is that, if the necessity should nnhappily arise, we are in a position to despatch at once a very considerable force to Egypt. Arrangements have already been completed whereby troops to the number of 17,000 or 18,000 could be sent from England without weakening the Mediterranean garrisons and without making any serious call upon the Reserves. The improvement of our military machinery is, moreover, abundantly shown by the fact that we now possess 30,000 men in the Army Reserve and 28,000 more in the Militia Reserve, the latter of whom are all available on oc-

The Standard says: -The impracticable, indeed, the almost unreal, attitude assumed by Turkey during the more recent stages of the Egyptian Question must not cause us to forget that the Sultan possesses, as regards Egypt, certain Sovereign rights. No one proposes to take them away or to infringe them. But the Sultan must make up his mind, and make it up speedily, whether he intends to allow us to associate his Sovereignty with our action in Egypt, or whether he prefers to compel us to pass over his undoubted prerogatives. We cannot allow Egypt to be ruined out of deference to an International punctilio. It is not too late even now for Abdul Hamid to combine with the due and opportune assertion of his own rights the maintenance of our interests and the recognition of our just requirements. But there must be an end to his running with Arabi and hunting with Dervish. He must throw in his lot either with those who bombarded the Forts of Alexandria or those who have been bombarded out of them. That is now the test of his loyalty, as well as of his good sense. All the diplomacy in the world will not enable him to escape from this present and practical dilemma. He must choose. The Conference could not save him from the necessity of making his election, even if it would; and the Conference is not minded to make the attempt. Abdul Hamid, in spite of his seclusion, does not live so far aloof from European politics as not to know that the decisive attitude of England improved her position at the Council Board, and far from making the Powers view us with dislike or suspicion has increased their respect and confidence. Anything that is done, either with or without the recommendation of the Conference, will only be done in the direction already taken by this country when it summoned Arabi to dismantle the Forts of Alexandria, and knocked them about his ears when he neglected to do so. The politics of force are inexorable; and when at the back of force are good sense, plain rights, and general interests, it becomes irresistible. The Sultan'can hardly hope any longer to create discord among the European Powers. Germany and Austria approve our action; and what Germany and Austria approve, Italy will hesitate to condemn. There remains France. France is not likely to quarrel with its only friend. on can do in the way of

casion for active service in the army. It

would not be impossible, if necessity

should arise, to call up a force of 70,000

or 80,000 men for active service, and this

in spite of the fact that Ireland occupies

30,000 men at the present moment instead

of about 18,000 as is usually the case. It is

not at all likely, however, that any such

call as this will be made upon our re-

disapproval is abstention from a common action. That would not operate as an obstacle to single action. But if France prefers to act, then she must act as we suggest, and must follow our lead.

The Daily News says :- It is not our business to decide the conflicting claims of rival parties in Egypt, if such indeed exist. We have no such commission, and no such right. Sir Charles Dilke says that Germany and Austria have approved the action of the Government, and that no Power has protested except Turkey. But the judgment of the English people is of more importance than the interested councils of foreign Powers. The Prime Minister, quoting the precedent of Navarino, denied that England was at war with any other country. Sir Charles Dilke cited additional illustrations. But such technical considerations cannot affect the moral character of Tuesday's proceedings. The future is dark, and the air is thick with rumours. Turkey not unnaturally shows a disinclination to intervene actively in Egypt. No one has pleaded so eloquently as the Prime Minister for the equal rights of all nations, weak as well as strong, small as well as great. Whatever be the military result of the bombardment, this country has little reason to be proud of the ruin and havoc which have been caused

#### THE BOMBARDMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

at Alexandria.

DETAILED ACCOUNT. The correspondent of the Standard with the British Squadron telegraphed from on board the Invincible at 7.30 p.m. on

Tuesday as follows :-The great artillery combat which has raged all day has ended in a complete success. The object for which we fought has been attained, and the forts and batteries on the sea face of Alexandria are a heap of ruins. Considering the extent and nature of the works, the weight and number of the guns mounted, and the dogged pluck with which the Egyptians fought them, the result has been obtained with a surprisingly small loss of life, the total casualties of the fleet being five killed and twenty-seven wounded. It is difficult so soon after the engagement to write a cool and collected narrative of the events of the day The dead calm which has succeeded the tremendous roar of artillery which has gone on for so many hours seems strange and unnatural, and we can scarcely realise that the first great sea fight with artillery of the modern type has been fought and won. At nine o'clock last night the Invincible and Monarch quietly steamed out towards Meks Fort. All lights were extinguished, and perfect quite prevailed fore and aft. Very cautiously we felt our way through the difficult harbours, where even in broad daylight great care is required for the passage of a ship drawing so much water as the *Invincible*. It was evident that a sharp look-out was being kept on shore, for we had made but little progress when harbour light was suddenly extinguished, doubtless to add to the difficulty of egress. The ships were ably handled, and we made our way safely past the shallows, and reached new ground at ten o'clock, and anchored for the night. At four o'clock this morning steam was up, the crew piped to quarters, and the officers, after taking coffee in the gun-room, all took up the positions assigned to them.

There was a general feeling of relief that the long delay was over, that diplomacy was exhausted, and that at last the question was to be decided by force of arms. The men, although quiet and steady from the force of discipline, were evidently in high spirits, and the only fear was that at the last moment the enemy would evacuate the Forts. At halfpast four the ships got under weigh and the order was given to prepare for action. The Penelope, Monarch, and ourselves took up our respective stations. The Penelope and Invincible, being broadside ships, prepared to anchor; while the Monarch, whose turret guns have an all-round range of fire, was to fight under steam. As the light increased we could see in the distance the Alexandra, Superb, and Sultan, lying near each other, facing Forts Ada, Pharos, and Ras-el-tin, which it was their task to silence, while the Téméraire and Inflexible were steaming slowly towards us, to support an attack on Fort Meks and the adjoining batteries. Ashore we could make out the Egyptians grouped round the guns in the batteries, and evidently prepared to fight. As the news that this was so passed round the ship an expression of grim satisfaction pervaded the men's faces, for the fear that our fi e would not be returned, and that the Egyptians would allow us to dismantle their Forts without resistance. had up to this time been generally felt.

At a quarter past five the Helicon was seen steaming rapidly towards us. As she approached she signalled that she had Turkish officers on board, and as the news became known our faces fell many degrees, for this looked like a surrender. When she came alongside it appeared that the Turkish officials had been trying all night to find the flagship, and that they carried a letter for the Admiral from the Ministry. In this communication the latter deprecated hostilities, and offered to dismount their guns to give satisfaction to the British demands. The Admiral replied that the time for negotiations had passed. His demand was that they should by five yesterday evening agree to the dismantlement of all the outside forts, and the present proposal to dismount their guns could not be entertained for an instant. The officers asked the Admiral to give them his decision in writing, to which he at once assented. While ne was writing, Lieutenant Lambton and myself conversed with one of the Turkish officers who formed part of the suite of Dervish Pacha. He gave us to understand that he and many others were not sorry that hostili-ties were about to commence. He said that it was only so that an end could be made, and the fate of the two parties into which Egypt was divided, the one in favour of the Khedive and the cause of order, the other of Arabi

and anarchy, could be decided. All the time that the conversation was taking place the men were all at their fighting quarters. The perfect silence that prevailed was very impressive, nothing breaking it save the oc casional tingle of the engine-room bell, or by a quiet order to starboard or port the helm given by the Captain. The three vessels were moving side by side, sometimes one forging ahead sometimes another, looking rather like vachts preparing to start for a race than vessels preparing for battle in grim earnest. At some distance away lay the *Téméraire*, stripped for action, looking indeed, with her low hull and light spars, quite a small ship when compared to the burly and usually clumsy appearance of the two broadside ships. As the Helicon left us with the Turkish officials we dropped anchor at a distance of thirteen hundred yards from the shore, and prepared for a fight in Nelson fashion of hammer-and-tongs, broadside on. At 6.20 the ships of the Squadron signalled "All ready;" but a still further delay was necessary to allow the Egyptian officers carrying the Admiral's reply to the Ministry to be put ashore. Alexandria and the Khedive's Palace, with the other portion of the Squadron beyond, showed dimly in the morning sun some four miles away. At halfpast six a quiet order was passed round the deck, "Load with common shell," and a gleam

At seven o'clock the signal was made to the Alexandra to open the ball by firing one gun. The heavy boom came across the water, and then there was an anxious pause. Would the Egyptians answer it, or would they evacuate

of satisfaction shone on the men's faces.

the forts? No sound came to us from Fort Ada, but in the batteries opposite we could see the men loading their guns. They would fight then. The order was given to commence independent firing, and the signal was run up to the Fleet to begin a general engagement. A deafening salvo from five nine-inch guns went from the side of the Invincible, while overhead the ten Nordenfelt guns in the tops swelled the din which burst forth from all the ships with a succession of drum-like tappings. The bank of smoke which at once rose like a wall from our side prevented us from seeing the results of our fire, but from the tops it was seen that the shells had struck rather low, and the sights were raised from 1,350 to 1.500 yards. The Monarch and the Penelope had both set to work close at hand, and the roar of their heavy guns, the ceaseless rattle of their Gallings and Nordenfelt machines, and the rush of the rockets which the Monarch was discharging, added to the sound of our own guns, made up a deep and continuous din impossible to describe, but which was almost bewildering. In any momentary in-terval the sound of the guns of the other division of the Fleet told us that they also were hard at work.

The smoke from the very commencement of the engagement was so dense that we could see nothing of the effect which our fire was producing, nor of what the enemy we e doing, but soon after we began a sharp scream overhead, followed by the upleaping of a column of spray to seaward as the shots struck the water, made it clear that the enemy were replying to our iron salute. Soon orders were passed to cease firing until the smoke cleared away. The wind and sun were both in the enemy's favour, and it was some time before the veil lifted sufficiently for even a glimpse of the shore, and this was lost the instant the guns again opened and before it was possible to see where the shots struck. As nothing could be seen from the deck, Mr. Hardy, a midshipman posted in the maintop, signalled the direction of the stroke of the shells, and then the accuracy of the fire was improved. In the meantime, the enemy's shots were coming thick and fast, their aim being directed chiefly against the *Penelope* and *Inflexible*. They were firing principally round shot.

Twenty minutes after the first gun was fired our foreroyal braces were shot away, and immediately after a second shot penetrated the forehead, a splinter wounding a stoker severely. At this time they appeared to have got our range pretty accurately, and round and conical shot whistled thickly between the masts. I went round the ship and found the men fighting the main deck guns all stripped to the waist. Between each shot they had to sit down and wait until the smoke cleared a little. They were very anxious to know the result of their fire, and asked eager questions of me as to that which could be seen above, but I could tell them little, for the smoke hung like a veil between us and the shore. The enemy certainly were sticking to their guns manfully, although, amid the hail of heavy shell and Gatling and Nordenfelt bullets, it must have been hot indeed inside the forts; but, luckily for us, their fire, although good in direction, was bad in elevation, and we were seldom hit. By eight o'clock the Monarch had silenced a small fort opposed to her, set fire to the buildings, and dismounted the cuns, and she now joined us against the formidable works of Fort Meks. The Egyptians in that battery still replied briskly, but, although several times struck, none of the shots penetrated our battery or waterline belt. Where no armour protected her, the shot scattered showers of splinters through the ship. One shot struck the quarterdeck close to Licut. Lambton, who happened at the moment to be speaking to me; but although numerous splinters flew about no one was

By nine o'clock our fire had silenced all the guns in Fort Meks with the exception of four. I'wo of these were heavy rifled pieces, the sound of whose conical shot was easily distinguished even in the din of the combat from that of the round shot of the smooth bores. These four guns gave us great trouble. They were all placed under cover, and the gunners stuck well to their work. The *Téméraire* was therefore signalled to come in to assist the three ships before engaged. It was difficult to hit upon the exact locality of the guns, seen as they were, dimly and occasionally through the smoke, but by 10.30 only three maintained their fire. These guns were concentrated on the *Invincible*, and must have been worked by some of their best gunners, for they struck us every time, often quite on the waterline. Before they were silenced we had six men wounded, one with his foot taken off hy a round shot, the others by splinters. By eleven the fort was in ruins and its guns all silenced, and the Monarch was signalled to go close in shore and dismantle the fort thoroughly

at close quarters. An hour earlier Fort Marabout, lying two miles away, had opened fire upon the ships engaged with Fort Meks. The shots all fell short, and we took no notice of the attack but Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the Condor gunboat, stood in and pluckily en-gaged the fort with his little craft. The Beacon gunboat came in and joined him, both making excellent practice on the fort, whose shots fell thick round the boats and passed several times between their masts, but never even touched them, and its fire was at last silenced by that of the plucky little gunboats In the meantime, the ships of the other divisions of the Squadron were steadily engaged with Forts Pharos, Ras-el-tin, and Ada, the Inflexible having gone to aid the Sultan, Superb, and Alexandra with her fire. The Egyptian batteries replied steadily and rapidly, and the roar of the guns was almost continuous, while the rush of the heavy projectiles through the air resembled the low umble of distant thunder. The Egyptian officers set a capital example to their men, often jumping upon the parapets to see the effects of their fire. Fort Pharos early showed signs of the heavy battering it was exposed to; one of the towers was knocked down, and it soon ceased firing altogether, while the fire from the other forts had also greatly slackened. At half-past ten the Khedive's Palace, called he Ras-el-tin, or the Harem Palace, lying behind the forts, took fire, and at the time write is still burning.

The fight was nearly over all along the line by twelve o'clock, although the ships all continued their fire in order to complete the dismantlement of the forts, and several small magazines were, in the course of the afternoon, exploded by our shell—a large one in Fort Ada being blown up by a lucky shot from the Inflexible. At one o'clock volunteers were called for on board the Invincible to go ashore and spike the guns in Fort Meks which the fire of the ships had failed to dismount. The work was a dangerous one, for troops might have been lying behind the fort. However, there were plenty of volunteers, and twelve men were chosen for the adventure. Lieutenant Bradford was in command, and Major Tulloch and Lieutenant Lambton accompanied him. This duty was skilfully and rapidly carried out. To effect a landing they had to swim through the surf, but no opposi-tion met them as they landed. The guns were burst with charges of gun-cotton, and the party returned on board ship without a

Of the ships engaged with Fort Meks the Penelope was struck five times, and had eight men wounded and one gun disabled. The Invincible was struck many times, but only six shots penetrated; her foreyard was struck, and the foreroyal braces cut away. We had six wounded. The Monarch was not hit once, probably owing to her ability to shift her ground. Upon the other hand, being in movement, the practice of her guns was inferior to that of the Invincible. Up till five o'clock the ironclads kept up an occa-sional fire, but the forts did not reply during the latter part of the afternoon. One wing of the Palace is in ruins. This was inevita- | Lieutenant Lambton, on the part of the Ad-

ble, since the Palace lies behind Fort Pharos | miral, informed Loufti Pacha that should he and Fort Ada. Portions of the town in the line of the fire must also have suffered. The Egyptian gunners fought their guns exceedingly well, sticking to them until the forts were mere crumbling ruins. The party who landed to destroy the guns at Fort Meks saw several dead lying inside, and the total loss of the enemy must have been heavy. I have only been able to write fully of the doings of the portion of the Fleet with which I was present, and until I have communicated with the ships of the other Squadron I cannot give the details of their action with the forts opposed to them. By signal, however, we know that their casualties are as follows:-The Superb was struck several times, and from where we now lie I can see that her armour was penetrated; she had one man killed and one wounded. The Alexandra had one killed and three wounded; the Sultan two killed and seven wounded; the Inflexible one killed and two wounded. Thus the grand total of casualties of both squadrons is five killed and twenty-seven wounded.

This evening the whole Fleet drew off the shore and approached each other. Their first day's work is complete, and the whole of the batteries outside the harbour of Alexandria are destroyed. To-morrow we go in to engage the forts within the harbour. Outside us are the merchant ships and foreign vessels of war, most of whom will re-enter the harbour after we have destroyed the last of the threatening forts. Over Alexandria cloud of battle, partly caused, no doubt, by the smoke of the guns which the wind has not yet blown clear of the town, partly from that arising from the burning Palace. No message or news has reached us from the town, and we know nothing of what is passing there, what loss has been suffered, or what feelings have been excited among the soldiery or populace by the events of the day. The last news that reached us before the fight commenced was to the effect that the "Nationals" were about to cut the wire with India, and were considering the advisability of blocking the Canal. The events of to-day show that the determination expressed by Arabi and his party to oppose the Fleet to the death has not so far been a vain boast. They fought their guns to the last, but the fire of the Fleet was crushing, and the weight of our metal so superior, that their resistance, although very creditable, was yet ineffective. They appeared to possess no shells, which was well for us, for had they used them instead of round shot our casualties would have been very much larger. As it is, our success, although not bloodless, has been achieved at a much smaller cost than could have been expected seeing the formidable nature of the works we had to attack.

The same correspondent despatched the following telegrams on Wednesday:-ON BOARD M.M.S. "INVINCIBLE."

WEDNESDAY, ELEVEN A.M. Last night, when we retired to rest, it was anticipated that the events of to-day would be as momentous and exciting as those of yesterday. Fort Marabout and the batteries near it had to be silenced; the Moncrieff battery at Ras-el-Tin was still capable of giving trouble, and when these were silenced there was the serious work of dealing with the inner forts. Our calculations, however, have been entirely upset-in the first place by the weather, and n the second by the hoisting of a flag of truce

by the Egyptians, and it is probable that the day will be altogether wasted. After daybreak the wind rose, and a long heavy swell got up, causing the ironclads to roll considerably at their anchorage.
At eight o'clock the Admiral summoned the Captains of the Fleet to a consultation on board the Invincible, and the result of the delibera-

tion was that the sea was too heavy for serious operations. The rolling of the ironclads would unsettle their aim, and the town lying behind the forts might suffer severely from shot and shell flying too high. Admiral Seymour therefore deferred the intended attack upon the Marabout Forts, but

directed the Téméraire and Inflexible to watch the Ras-el-Tin and Ada Forts. At half-past ten the Téméraire signalled that parties of soldiers were at work at the

battery known as the Hospital Battery, near Fort Ada, which is armed with guns on the Moncrieff principle. The Teméraire asked 'Shall we fire upon them to prevent repairs?"
The Admiral signalled his consent, and the

two ironclads opened fire. Only six rounds of shot and Shrapnell were fired. All took effect, the practice being excellent, especially when the state of the sea is considered. The troops engaged upon the work at once abandoned it, and the firing ceased. flag was now hoisted at the Lighthouse, and the Bittern gunboat was sent inside with Flag Lieutenant Lambton on board to inquire as to the intentions of the Government. We are now waiting anxiously for the reply.

After she had steamed off the Téméraire made the following signal :- "The body of men whom we saw working at the hospital battery dispersed after our last Shrapnel shell was fired, and took refuge in the casemates close by. We saw about one hundred and sixty men, armed with rifles, running towards Ligh house Fort. They carried bags. We saw also an Egyptian General, apparently Arabi himself, surrounded by his Staff.

The telegraph steamer Chiltern is moored some seven miles away from our position, and gunboat is stationed near her to protect her rom any eventualities. Last night I took my telegram to her for despatch, and on my return this morning I noticed that two of the eighteen-ton guns of the Alexandra were disabled, a shot having passed through the portholes. Throughout the Fleet the performance of the Egyptian gunners is considered to have

been very creditable. During the night the fire at the Harem Palace continued, and the flames rose high from another great conflagration which is also raging in the town. The consternation of the refugees on board the steamers lying off hehind the fleet at the destruction which is being wrought in the town is great indeed All fear that their property will be ruined by

pillage and fire. At three o'clock the Bittern was seen steaming out of the harbour. As she came out she signalled, "The negociations have failed. I have accordingly informed the authorities on shore that you will engage the batteries at half-past three." From this it seemed as if the officer and his staff observed in the Hospital Battery, finding themselves in a dangerous position and unable to escape, had simply hoisted a flag of truce in order to get out of fire. There was great indignation that five hours should have been wasted in abortive negotiations, and in the meantime the swell had increased so much that our fire, if we resumed hostilities, would be ineffective. At half-past three the Bittern arrived alongside. Lieute nant Lambton, on coming on board, reported that the evident object of the hoisting of the flag of truce was to gain time. When the Bittern went in large bodies of troops were evacuating the barracks behind the forts, going out in full marching order. The Ministers had no proposals of any kind to make. Lieutenant Lambton informed them that he had not come to offer conditions, but to receive proposals. He informed them that we did not consider ourselves at war with Egypt, but that Meks Fort must be occupied by our troops and Fort Marabout destroyed. They replied that Fort Marabout was already evacuated but could give no definite answer as to Meks Fort. Finding that no agreement was likely to be arrived at, and being unwilling to waste further time, Lieutenant Lambton took his

Loufti Pacha, the military Governor, conducted the investigation. He was in command during the action yesterday, and admitted that the troops had suffered heavy losses.

agree to the terms the troops would be allowed to evacuate the forts with their rifles and with all honours of war; but that unless the terms were complied with, no negotiations whatever could be entered upon. As the Bittern steamed out the Egyptians hauled down their flag of truce. Orders have been given to the Temeraire and Superb to fire two rounds each at Fort Pharos. We shall do the same at Meks Fort. If there is no reply we shall anchor for the night and resume operations to-morrow. There will probably be fighting to resist any attempt on our part coccupy Meks Fort. At present, except for the appearance of a couple of sentries, the place looks deserted, but the enemy is now aware of our intention. According to his statement to myself as to what his course would be were he driven from the forts, Arabi is preparing to evacuate Alexandria and resist in the interior. It is a pity that we have not two or three thousand troops at our disposal, for it would be easy enough then to occupy the town and to save it from the destruction which, judging by the increasing conflagrations, the mob are preparing for it. If the sea goes down Fort Marabout will be completely destroyed this evening, and a strong party will probably be landed at Fort Meks, to burst the numerous guns lying there, and in the neighbouring batteries, which the small party who landed yesterday had not time to complete. If the sea continues too high for the carrying into effect of the operations they will be taken in hand to-

morrow morning. The Monarch, Invincible, and Penelope still remain ancho ed off Fort Meks. The other vessels of the Fleet lie at some distance away, in readiness to come in and complete the destruction of Fort Pharos, and the other sea batteries, when the signal is given. The Achilles has arrived, and has taken up her station with the Fleet. News has just been received that the Orontes, with Marines, has arrived at Malta. The Admiral has ordered her to come on here instantly. The reinforcements she brings will be most welcome and will be of great assistance in landing parties to destroy the batteries, and, perhaps o occupy permanently some of the principa

The Invincible has just fired a nine-inch shell at Fort Meks. The atmosphere was clear and we had the exact range; therefore, although the ship was rolling heavily, the shell struck on the exact point aimed at, and in a short time flames broke out from the building There was no reply, nor is there any sign of life in the fort. It is strange that the enemy should so stubbornly refuse to allow us to occupy a fort which they have abandoned As for the sailors, notwithstanding the warm nature of yesterday's fire, and their fortunate escape rom serious casualties, they are all eager to be at work again, and are longing for another bout before the soldiers arrive to take the work out of their hands. However, it is very fortunate that all the conical shot missed the vessels yesterday, for had we been struck on the water-line by them instead of by the many well-aimed round shot, the ship would certainly have been obliged to go out of action, and would not improbably have been sunk, for our armour would hardly resist ten-inch rifled shot. So far as Lieuenant Lambton could judge while in the harbour, Alexandria appeared to be quiet. In the Khedive's Palace is a large gap caused by a shell, and the Harem Palace is completely gutted. The bombardment had evidently produced a great moral effect upon the mili-

ary officers with whom he conversed. If the Egyptians oppose our troops with the same gallantry with which they fought their four last guns yesterday, our soldiers will have their work cut out for them before they reach Cairo. With the tremendous fire of four ironclads concentrated upon them, with the forts crumbling in ruins among them, the gunners yet sent shot after shot back through the storm of shell and bullets for more than an hour. Sir Beauchamp Seymour himself expressed his sense of relief when at last it was evident that the guns were silenced, and the unequal and eroic contest at an end. Since his arrival here the Admiral has had indeed an anxious time of it; but, in the unanimous opinion of the Fleet, he has conducted the difficult ne gotiations with tact, judgment, and dignified firmness, while the manner in which he arranged yesterday's action proves his high capabilities for command. From the beginning to the end there was not a single hitch or the slightest confusion. Everything had been arranged and foreseen, and each ship knew exactly what to do and did it.

SIX O'CLOCK. A few minutes after the shot was fired at Fort Meks a white flag was again hoisted. An officer will probably bo sent off to the flag ship. Dense smoke is rising over Alexandria from two quarters, and another fire has just broken out. There are fears that the mob has begun to pillage and destroy. Much irritation is expressed at the enemy's hoisting flags of truce which they know to be useless when they will not comply with our demands We can see a few people moving on shore. They are hurrying to a village close by the ruins of Fort Meks. No military are visible. The Admiral is again sending ashore to inform the authorities that he accepts the flag of truce, but that it will be the last truce to which he will agree, and that henceforth he shall consider that the hoisting of a white flag signifies unconditional surrender, and will act accordingly. The Helicon is on the point of steaming away with this message.

The conflagration in the town is still extending. Flames are rising in various quar-The spectacle is a grand one, but much anxiety is felt on board the Fleet lest a general destruction of the town should take place. The weather is moderating, the wind has

abated, and the sea is going down. The Chiltern is endeavouring to obtain replies to the Queen's message about the wounded, by signalling with the electric light to the various vessels of the Fleet. The signals can be read with perfect ease, and could be so were the . Chiltern lying at several times her present distance. The Turkish yacht is still lying near the Khedive's Palace at Ramleh close in shore. It is supposed that her object is to save the Khedive and his family in case of need. The Sultan, Superb, Téméraire, Inflexible, and Achilles are lying off the New Port in readiness for action tomorrow. The Messageries steamer Said came in this afternoon, and after communicating with the Chiltern, and obtaining an account of the situation, sailed again in the

direction of Port Said. The Admiral being anxious as to the state of things prevailing along the Canal, of which he has no news, is sending the gunboat Decoy to Port Said to-night.

Telegraphing at 10.30 p.m. on Wednesday the Times correspondent says :-Of the ships in yesterday's action, while all did well, the fire of the Monarch was considered disappointing. The Penelope received as hot a fire as any vessel engaged in the action. Two guns of the Alexandra were disabled, having been split. The fire from the Invincible was particularly admired for its precision. Much of the success of the cannonade was said to be due to the quickness with which a young middy, named Hardy, stationed on the main-top, observed the effect of the shells and reported them on deck. The young officer subsequently joined the landing

This morning the Condor sustained her reputation as the early bird of the fleet. She was the first to get under way, with, I believe, the bold design of again attacking her old enemy, the Marabout fort, in spite of the fact that her boats were disabled. She was, how-ever, checked, and ordered to obtain new boats and fresh ammunition, and to come alongside the Admiral. The Inflexible and Téméraire were ordered to engage forts Ada

and Pharos, but after a very few shots the white flag was hoisted off Ras-el-Tin, and Flag-Lieutenant Lambton was ordered to proceed in the Bittern to demand the surrender of the forts Ajami, Marabout, and Meks. Lieutenant Lambton saw Toulba Pacha on board the Mahroussa, the Khedive's yacht. He was received with politeness by the Egyptians. The English officer complimented them on the courageous resistance which had been offered. Toulba Pacha replied that their guns were not strong enough to maintain a fight on equal terms with such large ships. He said that the fire from the fleet, though only directed against the forts, had, unfortunately, killed some women and children.

He stated that he was unable to accept any terms until he had held communication with Ramleh, where both the Khedive and his Ministers were. Lieutenant Lambton replied that the time necessary for such communication could not be allowed, and that unless an intention to hand over the forts was expressed before half-past 3 the fire would re-

A little before 4 a shot was accordingly fired, which was not returned. The Lieutenant reports that the town was almost entirely deserted, so far as he could observe. The demeanour of the Commandant was dejected. He also saw that the convicts were being released from the convict ships. Since his re-turn we have observed that the town appears to be burning in three places. Another white flag has now been hoisted. Owing to the heavy sea prevailing, and the lateness of the hour, no further operations will be undertaken to-night; but, unless the soldiers accept the terms offered them, the fire will begin again to-morrow. The Achilles, which has arrived, will probably attack the Marabout fort, with the Téméraire. The Inflexible will fire upon the Ras-el-Tin batteries, and the smaller boats will go into harbour. The Alexandra will probably have to go to Malta to get new guns.

The fires which have been noticed seem to be increasing in fierceness and extent. These conflagrations must be incendiary in their origin. No shot has been fired since an early hour this morning, and the flames cannot, therefore, be attributed to the fleet. The one shot fired this afternoon was not sent into the town, but at the Meks forts. The Helicon has just gone in, bearing a notice that any communication in the nature of an application for a truce must be made by a steamer, to be sent out to the fleet, as the Admiral cannot send into the town on every occsion. Another general cannonade, it is believed, will commence to-morrow.

In a despatch dated Wednesday, 5.30 o.m., the Daily Telegraph correspondent states that he went during the day in an open boat close in along the land, to see what damage had been done by the English fire, and he goes on to say :-

Taking the coast line from Adjemi Fort I found all the batteries facing the sea de-stroyed and the guns dismounted. An Arab informed me that many hundreds of men had been killed here between Adjemi and Alex-andria, the explosion at the Midway Fort killing, he declared, everybody ins de it. At the Lighthouse Fort I found all the guns pulverised. The shots had made two large holes in the masonry of the lighthouse, cracking the structure, and rendering it likely to fall soon. At the back of the lighthouse the fort is in complete ruins. The palace itself has been much damaged by shell. The whole left wing is destroyed, and the barracks at the back are still on fire. Flames were also visible in the left wing of the palace. Behind this lies the Arab quarter, where all shells missing the batteries leading to the Pharos Fort had fallen. Here the houses are in chaos. There has been terrible destruction everywhere about the locality. My Arab informant stated that in this quarter the people awaited the result of the bombardment qu for some time, thinking that the shells would not reach them. In a short time, however, the dest uctive missiles flew in among them and they fled in great fright, leaving dead, wounded, and property behind them. There was great slaughter here, many persons besides soldiers being killed. The scribed the noise of the falling shells as "like thunder," declaring that hundreds of people were killed in the distant streets. Thence I steered down nearly to Pharos Point, finding all the batteries absolute ruins. I learned here from another Arab in a boat from the shore that the shells fired over the isthmus had fallen wildly, killing many people near Fort Napoleon and wrecking the houses. My informant stated that last night hardly anybody remained in Alexandria, all the people being away along the canal. He denies that any of the houses were plundered, and says the Khedive was not killed, as had been re-

I then went back to the Temeraire, which I found had been slightly injured. The Sultan also had suffered, having had her bulwarks pierced by shell. The Alexandra, close by, had been hit hard several times. The opinion of the foreign naval officers was that, with the exception of the Temeraire and the gunboats, the English ships had not distinguished themselves as artillerists very greatly. They could not tell how the the Invincible did, but many of the shells of the Monarch, Inflexible, and the Superb fell, they thought, seriously short. Indeed, the water seemed to receive nearly half the missiles. The guns, too, were served very slowly, giving time to the Arabs to recover from their surprise, secure cover, and regain courage. In the opinion of officers, had lighter guns been used, had there been a smaller number of them, and these more quickly served, the action would have ended sooner. They give the palm of the day to Lord Charles Beresford with the Condor, who under a heavy fire, manœuvred his ship admirably, and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, plumping shot after shot into the centre works with great effect. After the other gunboats came up, this conduct was emulated by them all, but the Condor set the

example. My foreign friends consider the fire of the Inflexible to have been so slow as to have been practically disappointing; while the Alex-andra's heavy fire was fairly rapid; but they forget, perhaps, what the former can effect with one successful shot. They think highly of the *Téméraire* also; but they consider the rest showed deficient skill in gunnery. They expected to see the batteries all silenced in three hours or so; and were astonished when the fighting lasted so long. Perhaps it was this which made them critical, but they have yet to know the effect of that terrible cannonade on shore. The Arabs say the reason why the defence was so obstinate was that the batteries were manned by negro Mohammedans. They estimate the loss of the soldiers and townsfolk

The Correspondent of the Daily News

All the reports confirm the statement of the excellent way in which some of the Arab sol-diers worked their guns, until fairly blown from the batteries by the explosions in their midst of the shells from one of the large ironclads. I have no means at present of knowing how many shells or shots were fired by the Inflexible, Superb, or other large ships; but to give some idea of the ammunition expended by both squadrons, consisting of eight ironclads and four gunboats, I may mention that the Monarch used about 200 heavy shells, of which 130 were from four 25-ion guns, and about 6,000 rounds from the machine guns, of which 3,500 were from the Nordenfelt. Taking these figures as an example, it shows the great importance of our modern floating batteries being supplied with sufficient ammunition, regardless of the cost, or of the space required for the magazines. The bombardment of Alexandria is the larHead Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

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# PARIS, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1882.

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# Creat-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 13-14, 1882. THE BURNING OF ALEXANDRIA. Alexandria has been evacuated, and the city is in flames. Now we understand quite clearly why the flag of truce was hoisted on Wednesday morning: it was to gain time. Evacuation had been decided on, and the Egyptian commander naturally desired to account for the silence of his forts in a misleading way, and at the same time to make his arrangements undisturbed by the British fire. He succeeded. Admiral Seymour cannot be blamed for suspending hostilities when the white flag was run up, nor for the waste of five hours occupied in negotiations which he could not know beforehand were only invited by Arabi as a blind, nor for ceasing his fire later in the evening when the white flag was again hoisted, and no hostile response came from the forts. Nor is it all clear that even if the Admiral had paid no attention to these truce-signals the news of to-day would have been any the less terrible: for the roughness of the sea prevented any very accurate firing, and the shot and shell that he might have delivered at the forts might many of them have anticipated in some degree the destruction of the city, without doing much to hinder and delay the retirement of the troops. The story of what happened when the soldiery had marched out is a dreadful one. The horrors of the night had their portents in the gaol-delivery that preceded evacuation, and the fires that were seen to blaze in various quarters of the ednesday afternoon. What now we hear is this. First we quote a telegram from Sir Beauchamp Seymour, telling of an "immense conflagration in Alexandria last (Wednesday) night." "The forts are apparently abandoned, the entire garrison having been withdrawn under the flag of truce, leaving the convicts to pillage and fire the town. The weather is bad and communication is difficult. Then we turn to another telegram, earlier in date by two hours, with details which the Admiral, we suppose, felt that it might be as well to keep back either for confirmation or to avoid too sudden a communication of bad news. "The Egyptian army, greatly demoralised"-(we need not pay too much attention to that -" is in full retreat towards the interior. The European quarter of the town, including the Exchange and Telegraph Office, is utterly destroyed. The city has been set on fire by the released convicts, who have committed horrible atrocities. The Helicon is now alongside the Chittern, which is crowded with survivors who fought their way to the beach, whence they were taken off by the boats of the fleet. They report having passed a dreadful night, defending themselves desperately. One hundred Europeans and other Christians in the Ottoman Bank and adjoining buildings were brutally massacred." Another telegram adds that the entire European quarter, including the Grane Square, has been burned; that half the town is wrapped in flames; that the whole European quarter is still burning; and that it is probable that all the Europeans with the exception of those who have reached the beach have been slain. And lastly, "Alexandria is abandoned by the Egyptians, the whole population, military and civil, having withdrawn." There is always some hope that news like this may be on its first transmission exaggerated but there are competent witnesses on board the Chiltern, and in this case the hope must be very feeble. The reports of the massacre of the 11th of June were by no means exaggerated; on the contrary, they fell short of the truth by very much. Even yet no true picture of the horrors of that day has been drawn; and therefore it is difficult to expel a fear that we have not yet learned the worst that has been done and suffered in the ill-fated city. Now we know, or soon we shall, what Mussulman fanaticism made desperate is capable of-much as it used to be derided as a "bugbear" whenever our statesmen were warned against kindling that raging fire. As to the effect of this dreadful news upon public feeling in England, it is not difficult to form a pretty confident opinion about that. Horror there must be, and anger; and something like panic too, perhaps, for the day. We may also look for yet more violent recriminations amongst the political factions at home, such as have already broken out in the House of Commons itself. It may be of little use, for the moment to urge upon men like Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Richard (and there are thousands of them) the propriety of keeping silence for a time, whatever they may think of the conduct of the Government, or however much they may sympathise with the fire-raising and murdering patriotism of the Egyptians. But we do hope

they will hold their peace awhile

nevertheless. These terrible events

will raise quite enough of protest, of in-

dignation, and of trouble accordingly,

elsewhere; and certain it is that, at the

best, the country and the Government now

stand in need of all the coolness and wis-

dom at their command. What should

now be done must be a very anxious mat-

ter of consideration with her Majesty's

Government. These new outrages can

hardly be overlooked for a month as the

first massacre was, if we can help it; but

the withdrawal of the Egyptian soldiery,

and the difficulty of reaching them for some time to come, is one difficulty, and troops and follow the Egyptian commanders into the interior, there to make war upon them, may have to be more or less a matter of arrangement with the other Powers: which brings up the reflection how completely our whole position may have been changed within the last twentyfour hours.—St. James's Gazette.

MINISTERS ON THE BOMBARDMENT.

The tremendous consequences of the bombardment afford a conclusive reply to those who are complaining that the ironclads were not ordered to shell the town a month since. No Government could justify operations so terrible until it had exhausted every other means of redress. Nor, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's repeated reference on Wednesday to the fact that the massacre of June was "unavenged," are we for a moment to assume that the bombardment was an act of vengeance. We have bombarded towns before now when reparation has been refused for outrages and insults—as at Jeddah, for instance, and at Algiers—but the bombardment of Alexandria does not fall within that category. As Sir Charles Dilke stated emphatically on Wednesday, the reason for the action taken by Admiral Seymour was not the massacre but the erection of fresh guns endangering the safety of our fleet. It was, in short, strictly an act of self-defence. Even Sir Wilfrid Lawson would probably admit that Admiral Seymour would be justified in preventing, even by force if need be, the fixing of a torpedo under the keel of the Inflexible; and, if that is admitted, the propriety of other not less necessary acts of self-preservation can hardly be denied. Such, at least, is the light in which it is regarded by the other Powers. They are naturally jealous of any isolated action on our part; but, notwithstanding this disposition, the necessity and justice of our action have been so obvious that we believe all the Powers excepting France have now expressed to our Government their approval of the bombardment of the Alexandrian forts. The protests which several members below the gangway addressed to the Government on Wednesday were perfectly natural; nor do we for a moment hesitate to express our entire sympathy with the general spirit which animates their protests against unnecessary intervention. But we suspect that, in their excessive zeal for a sound principle, they are disposed to push it to lengths which destroy the influence it is desirable they should continue to exercise in the direction of English policy. In the name of non-intervention they denounce as aggression, acts which can only be assailed from the platform of non-resistance. The very pith of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's speech consisted in illustrating what he regarded as the inconsistency between Mr. Gladstone's preaching in Opposition and his practice in office. But the very facts that Mr. Gladstone more than almost any other man is weighed down by a sense of the burden of our responsibilities, and that he has given more forcible expression than any other man to the hatred of highhanded acts of adventure or of aggression, should at least give the assailants of his policy pause, and lead them to ask whether after all the Egyptian question is so simple as to be solved offhand by a phrase about non-intervention and a sneer at " Cotton Jingoes." They might even go further, and ask themselves whether they can best serve the cause they have at heart by denouncing Ministers who are struggling to attain the settlement of Egypt on the principles of independence and self-government which their assailants desire to uphold. The attempt made in some quarters to convict Mr. Gladstone of inconsistency in relation to his intervention in Egypt is singularly unhappy. Mr. Gladstone is about the last man in the world who can be regarded as "a general apostle of non-intervention." It would be more correct to say that he has always been a very ardent apostle of very vigorous intervention wherever we had duties to perform or interests to defend. He protested from the first, as he reminded the House on Wednesday, against the evil consequences which would result from the purchase of the Canal shares—that first link in the chain of events in Egypt, the latest of which is the destruction of Alexandria-but he never did so on the ground that we had no interests in Egypt, or that we need not concern ourselves about the Suez Canal, or that we ought to abstain from all intervention in the Ottoman Empire. On the contrary, he complained of the purchase because it compromised and endangered our position in Egypt. If the safety of the Canal became vital or material to our communications with India, he declared in his electoral campaign, "You must secure it by the strong hand. You must secure it by superfority of your naval power." But it is surely unnecessary to labour that point, when it must be in every one's recollection that the great motive of the Bulgarian agitation was to spur up the late Government to intervene effectively for the protection of the Bulgarians. To protest against intervention on the wrong side, in the wrong way, where neither interest nor duty are involved is not inconsistent with intervention on the right side, in the right way, where both interest and duty render abstention impossible. Ministers may not have pursued the best policy, but there is at least nothing inconsistent between their action in Egypt and their professions in Opposition. This may not be much to say, but it is more than can be said of some aggressive advocates of antiaggression, whose zeal for the independence and autonomy of Egypt, great as it is, hardly equals either in its intensity or in its irrationality the contempt which they

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. WEBSTER .- The remains of the late Mr. Benjamin Webster, the well-known actor, were interred in Brompton Cemetery on Thursday afternoon. So far as the deceased's residence at Kennington was concerned, the funeral was strictly private, but the carriages which it was intended should follow assembled near to the church shortly before eleven o'clock, and the cortège reached the cemetery soon after noon. The carriages passed through a large concourse of spectators to the chapel, where the ordinary service for the burial of the dead was read. The coffin, which was profusely covered with the choicest flowers, and having festoons of roses on the sides, was carried down the central avenue to the grave, which is about half-way down on the right, and close to the walk. On the breast-plate of the coffin was inscribed, "Benjamin Webster, actor; born Sept. 3, 1797; died July 8, 1882."

Then I cannot say. Then I cannot saw the Chittern other side of the town, and saw the Chittern Telegraph Ship getting under weigh, in order to re-enter the harbour. I am now going the right, and close to the walk. On the there may be others in the fact that to land | 1797; died July 8, 1882."

expressed six years ago of similar aspira-

tions on the part of the subject races of the

Balkan peninsula.-Pall Mall Gazette.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT ALEX ANDRIA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY.

MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS. The correspondent of the Standard with

the British Fleet, telegraphing from on board the Invincible at 8 a.m. on Thurs-

day, says :-Alexandria is abandoned by the Egyptians, the whole population, military and civil, having withdrawn. The entire European quarter, including the Grand Square, has been burnt. Last evening the Helicon, which had gone in to inquire the meaning of the flag of truce, found no one on board the Mahroussa, or in the Arsenal. Unable to open communication with the enemy, the Helicon returned with the news to the Admiral. The great fires in the city continued to extend, and the Admiral determined to discover what was passing there. First Lieutenant Forsyth took the steam pinnace on shore. I received permission to accompany the reconnoitring party. Upon reaching the shore, Mr. Ross, purveyor to the Fleet, who was well acquainted with the town, landed, and with great courage proceeded for a considerable distance. ceeded for a considerable distance. He found that all was perfectly quiet, save for the roar and crackle of the flames, and the sound of falling beams and walls, and that Alexandria was wholly deserted. It is clear that Arabi withdrew his troops under cover of the flag of truce, and is, no doubt, concentrated in the neighbourhead to approximate our advance. in the neighbourhood to oppose our advance, with the troops and the entire male population of Alexandria. The Invincible is now going inside the harbour to make a complete reconnaissance. The work of the ships is over, and any further action must be on shore. The whole of the forts are found to be abandoned. At daylight the Admiral telegraphed to the fleet not to open fire, as the place was evacuated by the enemy. Half the town is wrapped in flames, and a dense cloud of smoke hangs over it. The fate of the Europeans and Christians who had remained in the city is unknown. A landing in force will take place to investigate the general condition, and render aid if possible. The *Chiltern* has received orders to prepare to change her position, and to come in nearer. Telegraphic communication will therefore probably be suspended for three or four hours. I will send full details later on.

The same correspondent telegraphed at 9.35 a.m. on Thursday, from on board the

Chiltern, as follows:-The conflagration is tremendous, the whole of the European quarter being in flames. The Cand Square is entirely destroyed, also the Exchange and telegraph offices. The fire is still spreading. The Egyptian army is in full retreat towards the interior, and is said to be whelly demonstrated. Nothing is became of the wholly demoralised. Nothing is known of the Khedive; but as the yacht still lies off his Palace at Ramleh, it is hoped that he is still there, and that he will come off when the surf moderates and allows him to embark. The scene in the town is frightful. The city was fired in a great many places by the prisoners released from gaol and the mob. Terrible atrocities have been committed. A body of 100 Europeans fought their way down this morning, and have been taken off by armed boats from the Fleet. They report that they had passed a terrible night, having defended themselves desperately in the Ottoman Bank and the offices and buildings. Hundreds of Europeans and Christians have, to their knowledge, been massacred with circumstances of horrible barbarity, and it is probable that the whole of the Europeans, with the exception of those who have reached the beach, have been slain. The Helicon, with the survivors, is now alongside the Chiltern. · A part of the Fleet is ordered to Port Said. The Chiltern is now in splicing the cables to Cyprus and Malta. When this is done she will pay them out together and run in nearer to the shore fleet. Communications will be main-

The Daily Telegraph has received the following telegrams from its correspondent with the British Fleet :-

tained throughout the operations.

ON BOARD THE "ACHILLES," JULY 13. (11.15 A.M.)

Early this morning Colonel Long, the African Explorer, and myself, determined to enter Alexandria, and see for ourselves what was going on within the City. At daybreak we found the English Fleet lying in two squadrons, where they had been left on the previous night. One squadron was off the Pharos Fort, and consisted of the Alexandra, the Achilles, just arrived, the Sultan, the Inflexible, the Téméraire, the Neptune. The second, consisting of the Monarch, the Penelope, and the Invincible lay just outside the Harbour. From this last squadron we saw the Admiral send off the Helicon with a flag of truce, and then observed the ships moving slowly into the Outer Harbour. The Helicon having anchored the rest of the Squadron passed her, and brought up close inside the Breakwater. Taking my boat, we sailed towards the shore. passing the Helicon, the Invincible, the Penelope, and the Monarch on our way. Scarcely had we got beyond the large ironclads when we came up with the Beacon gun-boat, and from her we learned that the town was in the hands of Arabi's party. Nevertheless, we decided to persevere, and went on to the Inner Harbour. There we met a steam launch coming up, and flying the English flag. A man on board, wearing a fez, cried Bedouins, and they have fired the European quarter." We could see the smoke ascending in a dense volume, which confirmed this report, but we determined to proceed at all hazards. In the Inner Harbour we found three Egyptian ships, flying the Egyptian flag. We were not molested, however, and we proceeded straight up the harbour to the Palace, and there we at once discovered that the whole of the central and European portion of the city was in flames. The wing of the palace was badly hit by shells, and injured by Some of the neighbouring buildings were also burned in the Arab quarter close by. A considerable number were seriously injured, but not altogether burnt down. It was clear, however, that there had been a great deal of fire here.

The Grand Square where the dreadful riots took place on the 11th of June was all ablaze. the European streets leading from Square were apparently also burn-It would seem that the Bedouins ing. entered last evening and sacked the city, and set fire to many of the houses. I estimate that the conflagration now covers an area of a mile in length. A fearful body of flame is rising from this space. A heavy smoke hangs everywhere, and the air is too hot even to permit one to approach near to the scene We saw no natives anywhere about, but were told by an Arab that they had fled away en masse towards the Canal. I found that the Egyptian soldiers had evacuated all batteries and fortresses, and were gathered together in considerable force in the neighbourhood of Mohurrun Bay, the outer part of the City suburbs. The place was a desert all round The soldiers, in their retreat, had done nothing to check the conflagration, or put a stop to the plundering, which instantly com-menced, but left the Bedouins to do exactly as they pleased. Not a soul was trying to arrest the destruction everywhere overtaking the City. Soon we reached a quarter where the danger from the flames and falling buildings was too great to allow of our proceed-We therefore had to retreat, and coming through deserted streets reached the har-bour again. About ten o'clock I saw the Invincible fire two shells at the outer part of the City, whether at the retreating troops or

European quarter of the City of Alexandria is doomed to destruction.

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, 9.20 P.M. Continuing my trip of investigation, I went into the New Harbour, and landing near the Baths, found the Place des Consuls, or Grand Square, all on fire. The Hotel Europe, which is at its corner, was already burnt down; the French Consulate was fiercely on fire, but, strangely enough, the street at the back of the Consulate. back of the Consulate, the Rue de l'Eglise Anglaise, leading to the Café Paradiso—known to every European-was not touched. Then we turned the head of our boat, and went towards Pharos once more. As we approached the point we found English blue-jackets and marines landing in great numbers. They were evidently drafted from every ship, for boats from nearly all the men-o'-war were alongside; but the parties were not landing in any particular order, as it had been long ago discovered that the city was empty of hostile troops. Going farther round we found one considerable party of Jacks and Jollys at the Palace with boats. The sailors all had their rifles and cartridge cases, and were particularly lively, bandying all sorts of jokes and making great fun of looking for the enemy, who, however, was well out of the way, but had done all the mischief he could while escaping under his

false flag of truce. Then we pushed on, and perceived more sailors and marines on a despatch steamer getting ready to receive the Khedive, who had een in retirement at Ramleh, and was expected shortly at this spot. Here the officer in command warned us not to go on alone, but we ventured to push on to the landingplace near the Post-office, where in a few minutes there also arrived a party of marines and sailors from the Invincible. These formed up into a column at the bottom of the street leading into the city, and on going along with them we saw Arabs firing one private dwelling-house and plundering others. We had here a small street fight, killing a couple of rascally Arab robbers. But the mob thickened, and the officer fell back for reinforcement, which came presently in the welcome shape of a Gatling gun from the Monarch. With this gun a second advance was made into the middle of the street, and, after a short, sharp fight, the party killed five more Arabs and partly cleared the vicinity. But beyond this was a howling mass of cutthroats, and the officer, finding his force still very small, judged it better not to attempt to push his way into the centre of the

quarter. Meanwhile a large number of Europeans chiefly Greeks and Levantines, who had hidden all day and night in town from the time of the bombardment, came running down. Some French ladies were amongs them, whose sad condition was very pitlable to behold. Some French ladies were amongst them, whose sad condition was very pitiable to behold. From them we learnt that the Arabs had behaved very badly yesterday, killing all the Christians they could find. The fugitives had hidden in cellars as best they could. They said the noise of the hombardment was most awful, but even more dreadful still were the cries of the many wounded Arabs and soldiers who ran through the streets, cursing, screaming, and vocife-Presently there came rating vengeance. along a very distinguished refugee, an Egyptian Bey, the successor of that prefect of police who allowed the Europeans to be killed on the 11th of June last. He made a demand upon our officer for a fire-engine, in order to put out a terrible conflagration close by. He also said that the waterworks had stopped action since the Englishmen left, and there was now no water in the town. "Would some of us Englishmen go there and set the water supply in motion again?" We sent him on to the Harbourmaster's old office, where a lot of English marines and blue-jackets were already assembled. Then in post-haste came tearing along a posse of the Khedive's servants, to announce that the Khedive himself was coming up the road from Ramleh, attended by Dervish Pacha in a carriage. These called out that "the Effendina" was seeking shelter on board one of her Majesty's ships. Amongst this party was Martino Bey, the Khedive's private secretary. Just as he arrived and began to converse I saw dust, and heard the rumbling of carriage-wheels, and very quickly the Khedive, with Dervish Pacha. arrived. His Highness was put aboard of the little steamer, and conveyed round the har-bour, where, thank Heaven, this faithful and courageous Prince is at last all safe.

I found Arabi had gone to Kefr-el-Dewar. a place about an hour from Alexandria. where he was reported to be entrenching his troops and had blown up the railway between himself and Alexandria. General Stone, the American Pacha, who formerly was a great friend of Arabi, escaped with the Khedive, but he had left his family at Cairo. On questioning Martino Bey, I learned that just before the bombardment the Khedive and Dervish Pacha, who at the last moment refused to embark, both quitted Ras-el-Tin for the palace at Ramleh. There they stayed all day, the Khedive being terribly anxious and despondent. Next morning Arabi suddenly ordered a detachment of soldiers to surround the palace where the Khedive and Dervish were awaiting the issue of events, as Martino believes, with full intent to kill them Thereupon Raghib Pacha went to Arabi, and demanded sternly what manœuvre meant. Arabi replied it meant no particular harm, but that the troops only wished to keep the Khedive. He, however, promised to order the soldiery away, but did not keep his word, and at the last moment he actually told his men to kill the Khedive. The soldiers, however, by that time heard the English were coming, and de-serted their posts everywhere, refusing to kill the Khedive, who at that hour was left almost unguarded. Hearing the English were coming, his Highness sent word to tell them where he was, asking how he could come off safely; whereupon the Admiral quickly arranged everything, and sent a party to the Khedive's yacht Mahroussa. It was found she could not be got in working order, accordingly another Egyptian steamship was utilised, which was employed to get him off. At the moment of my telegraphing I am leaving Alexandria for our man-of-war, Colonel Long and myself having twice penetrated the town. I may mention that we vere, by good luck, ahead of everybody, and found an awful condition of things there. Alexandria is practically destroyed. The European quarter is nearly all burnt to the ground, and all the best houses in the quarter looted. Our Gatling gun was of great assistance in the street fight, quickly demolishing all resistance. Long and I got twice separated from the marines, and the few sailors with us had a narrow escape, the Arabs coming up in large force: However, we managed, as I have said, to retreat to the boat and got reinforcements, finally coming off safely. The town was at that time still in the hands of the enemy, and is so even now, in large part, as there are not enough sailors and marine here to occupy all the streets at once. Probably all will be right to-morrow; but the fires are spreading with terrible rapidity, and I do not know when they will stop. One house fell with a monstrous crash within twenty feet of where I stood; numbers of others, not far off, were blazing and cracking.

There has befallen a vast destruction of property everywhere. We captured one prisoner with a great bag filled with cigars on his back. The Jack-tars took the cigars away from him, and then let him go, with sundry kicks, much frightened. I find from a friend on board the Alexandra that a most gallant deed was done by a gun-ner aboard that vessel. A lighted shell came

over to the New Port to see if I can land there, and get an accurate idea how far the conflagration extends. At the present moment it is my firm opinion that the whole I is described as a wonderful piece of devotion,

European quarter of the City of Alexandria is It is described as a wonderful piece of devotion, more gallant than anything of the sort ever before chronicled. This fearless fellow will be recommended for the Victoria Cross.

Eleven shots burst aboard the Alexandra and twenty shots struck the ship. One man was killed and four wounded in the commander's own cabin. Another shot smashed the captain's cabin. With regard to the city, again, I learn that only after I saw and talked with an Arab yesterday, did the place begin to be pillaged. I am convinced that, if the Admiral had only had at his command as many as 1,000 or 1,200 troops here, we might have saved this magnificent emporium of commerce. As the matter stands, it is destroyed. The English church is, I believe, a mass of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other English building. The destruction of property has been simply im-mense. I questioned a native whom our party caught in the streets. He says the party caught in the streets. He says the Arabs in the forts ran away in great numbers when the heavy firing from the ships first began. Arabi's officers had great difficulty in keeping even a portion of the fellaheen soldiery at the guns, but some of these, and especially some of the black troops, fought well. Large numbers of these page fellows well. Large numbers of these poor fellows were killed. From all sources I gather that as many as 2,000 must have perished by shots, shells, and explosions; but this must be regarded only as an estimate. As I telegraph, the Invincible, with three gunboats, has drawn near the inside of the inner hardrawn near the inside of the inner nar-bour. The fire continues, though the soldiers and sailors are still on land. The bulk of the fleet is lying close in shore. Our telegraph ship has moved a little nearer to town, paying out cable as she came into the harbour. All is quiet except in the burning, crackling, dreadful streets. No troops at all remain in any of the forts, but evidently there may be heavy fighting before us in case any attempt be made to advance into the country. In justice to myself and you, I may be allowed to mention that my message on the day of the bombardment was first completed, and would have first conveyed all details, but for a luckless accident to my boat. She was under sail for the telegraph ship, when we lost our mast and split our sail, finally foundering in mid sea. I nearly lost my life as well as the first chance. I did lose the MS. of my message, and had to rewrite a curtailed account. I hope this personal detail will be forgiven under the hard circumstances of the partial disappointment.

#### LATEST WAR PREPARATIONS. The Duke of Cambridge was twice at the

War Office on Wednesday, in consultation for several hours with the chief officials, Mr. Childers remaining until his Parliamentary duties called him away to the House of Commons. A meeting of the Lords of the Admiralty was held at 12 o'clock in the apartment of the First Lord at Whitehall, Lord Northbrook presiding. There were many callers and eager inquiries for information from Alexandria, but the telegrams were few, and their intelligence, in comparison with that of the newspaper correspondents, was meagre. The demand for the latest editions of the public prints was consequently as keen at the headquarters of the Army and the Fleet as it was in the streets of London, or could have been in any provincial town. In all the offices which represent the various branches of the services preparations went on, but with evident uncertainty as to their being required, and, although a specific order has been issued against publishing the official arrangements, the uselessness of conceal-ing information which has leaked out was tacitly admitted, and the speculations which have prevailed with respect to the proposed army of occupation may be pronound something better than guess-work. The troops composing the force prepared to operate, if required, are now located as follows: -The 1st and 2nd Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards, each of which will furnish a squadron, are respectively at Hyde-park, Windsor, and Regent's-park, their home being in the London district. The 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards is at Aldershot, the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards at Norwich. Four squadrons of the 19th Norwich. Four squadrons of the 19th Hussars, from Aldershot, will complete the The Royal Artillery will contribute six field batteries, four of garrison artillery, and one Royal Horse Artillery-viz., the A Battery 1st Brigade, from Hillsea; D, of the same brigade, from Shorncliffe; N, of the 2nd Brigade, from St. Thomas's Mount; I, of the 2nd from Woolwich; G of the B Brigade, R.H.A., now at Canterbury; 4 and 5 Garrison Batteries of the London division, already at Malta; and 5 and 6 batteries of the Scottish division, at Malta also. The Army Service Corps and "intendance" generally will be drawn from various stations, and the Royal Engineers at Chatham and else where will furnish sappers both mounted and on foot. The three regiments of Foot Guards in London will each furnish a battalion—the 1st of the Grenadiers at Wellington Barracks, or the 3d at Chelsea; the first of the Coldstreams at Chelsea, and the first of the Scots at Westminster. The infantry of the line are distributed at present over a wider area. The 2d Battalion of the 18th (Royal Irish) is at Chatham; the 35th (Royal Sussex) is at Cyprus; the 38th (South Staffordshire) at Malta; the 42d Royal Highlanders (The Black Watch) at Edinburgh; the 48th (Northamptonshire) Regiment is at Tipperary; the 49th (Princess of Wales's Berkshire Regiment) at Gibraltar; the 50th (Queen's Own Royal West Kent) at Aldershot; the 53d (Shropshire Light Infantry), at Dublin; the 74th (or 2d Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry) is at Aldershot; the 75th Gordon Highlanders at Malta: the 79th (Queen's Own) Cameron Highlanders is at Gibraltar; the 84th (or 2d Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment) is at the Curragh; and the 87th (1st Battalion of the Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers) is at Major-General G. W. Higginson, command

ng the home district, who was accompanied by Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, made an official inspection of the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards at Chelsea Barracks on Wednesday. The battalion, although not on the roster for service abroad, would, in case of an army being sent to the East, have to furnish about 400 men to fill up the 2d battalion of the regiment, which would be sent abroad and which is at present stationed in Dublin The Major-General, who inspected the arms and accoutrements of the men on the parade ground, put the battalion through novements, with which he expressed himself satisfied. He afterwards inspected the barrack-rooms, and also examined the kits of the men, which were laid out, showing that each man was in possession of his complete outfit. Addressing the men, Major-General Higginson said he was sure that in case o their being sent to the field of battle, they would uphold the reputation of the Brigade of A Plymouth correspondent, writing on Wednesday night, says:—Although in the

event of Egyptian affairs involving England in still further complications, Devonport will not be able to add materially to our first line of defence by despatching from the Dockyard any of the largest and most powerful fighting ships, yet it could furnish without much delay a number of vessels which would be of especial value in time of war, particularly in the blockading of ports. Not only is the tonnage of the ships in the Reserve very considerable, but the whole of the vessels are to be fitted but the whole of the vessels are to be fitted with the newest armaments, thus making them very dangerous foes. In addition to the Belleisle, which has never yet done duty in foreign waters, and the Hecate and Prince Albert, turret ships, are four vessels which

for a war vote to enable more men to be hired. The first of these vessels both in power and advancement towards completion is the Hotspur. She is plated with 14 inches of armour and carries two 25-ton guns in her revolving turret and two 6-inch breechloading guns astern. She has also been fitted with twelve Whitehead torpedoes and six Nordenfeldts, and is to be supplied with four Gardner guns. All her guns are of new pattern since her last commission. The Audacious is in Keyham-yard with over 300 men working on her. She is plated with eight inches of armour, and has an entirely new armament. When she goes to sea she will carry ten 12-ton guns and eight 25pounder breechloading guns. They are of the same pattern as those fitted on board the Swiftsure, one of which recently burst through inattention in not seeing the breech screwed up. But these weapons are now so constructed that it is impossible to fire the gun until the breech is secured, thus placing a repetition of the Swiftsure disaster out of the question. The four Gardner guns which the Audacious is to carry will be fired from the "tops," while the Nordenfeldts can be discharged from fourteen positions in the topsides, these points being protected by Bessemer steel shields, three-quarters of an inch thick. The Audacious is also fitted with 12 Whitehead torpedoes and so complete are the arrangements for discharging these torpedoes forward that they can be fired 72 degrees ahead; thus the Audacious will prove one of the most deadly armed ships in the navy. The screw corvette Conquest is also navy. The screw corvette Conquest is also lying in Keyham Basin, and is being pushed on with all speed. She is armed with twelve 64-pounder muzzle-loaders, as well as with four Nordenfeldts and six Whitehead torpedoes. The Admiralty recently called for estimates for bringing forward the Shannon for commission, and these are being prepared. The Shannon is an armour-belted ship, and carries a portable ram. Her armament consists of two 18-ton and seven 12-ton guns, six Nordenfeldts, and twelve Whitehead torsix Nordenfeldts, and twelve Whitehead torpedoes. She is also to have Gardner guns put on board. The recently-built Heroine and Hyacinth are two useful fighting cruisers. They are built on the cofferdam principle, which

LONDON GOSSIP.

renders them unsinkable.

(FROM THE "WORLD.") A revival of the Regatta Ball at Cowes is announced. It is by way of a compliment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his becoming Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron; but it will be given by all the members who like to join in the subscription. Mr. Ward had lent his beautiful house, Northwood, for the occasion, which is most suitable for the purpose, having a really fine suite of recep-tion-rooms; but, since giving this permission, the owner of Northwood is dead, and it becomes a question if, under these circum-stances, the ball will be held there.

Telegraphic messages of a most alarming nature were received by Colonel Edmond Chaplin's relations on Saturday regarding his illness at Ems. Lady Gwendoline Chaplin started for Ems on Saturday night, accompanied by a medical man in whom the family place implicit confidence. The sudden seizure of illness was from congestion of the lungs; but the telegrams have since been of a more reassuring nature. Colonel Chaplin has been staying at Ems for the last three weeks for his health, having suffered from gout and rheumatism during the winter and spring.

Last week was famed for brilliant riages. An incident at the March wedding is rather amusing. When Lord and Lady March drove off to catch the "special" to Newmarket, by which they were to travel as far as Cambridge, the orders for their journey were mistaken, and consequently they went to Liverpool-street. "No special here for Newmarket" was the announcement-for, alas, St. Pancras was the terminus they should have gone to! As hard as they could drive, then, to the right station, where many racing folks, en route to Newmarket, had arrived in good time; and several among them had already been at the wedding, and therefore knew what arrangements had been made for the journey to Babraham by the happy pair. With a little persuasion the officials were induced to delay the start of the train, on the chance of there having been some accident to cause the non-arrival; thus they were able to get off by the train they intended. As they reached St. Pancras in hot haste, Lady March looked lovely.

One of the great events of the season was the marriage of the popular Vicar of Kensington, Mr. Glyn, with Lady Mary Campbell. Crowds of rich and poor were gathered there, and the way was kept by detachments of sol-diers from the neighbouring barracks.

Lady Mary Hamilton gained a leading article in a daily paper by celebrating her marriage in rather a novel manner in the matter of bridesmaids, for there were none. Only a page in fancy dress followed the bride; but as her costume was short—an-other novelty—his office was a sinecure. I scarcely fancy young ladies will cordially assent to this new idea in the marriage festivities—no bridesmaids, no trained skirt; next to favours, no cake, "no nothing."

Not so Miss Florence Long, who had a velute trained search.

vet train over her bridal dress and a young vet train over her bridal dress and a young nephew page to bear the same, as well as a band—I rather think the right word is a bevy —of bridesmaids; and they, of course, had the jewel-gifts from the bridegroom, Mr. Fairbairn.

When Mr. Cooper married Lady Agnes Flower she was given away by Lord Kin-noull's brother, the Hon. A. Hay Drummond! The long-deferred marriage of Mr. Lionel Benson and Miss Fotheringham will take place early this autumn.

The past week has not maintained such a good average of entertainments as did the last week of June, though several excellent balls have been given, and one of remarkable merit. Marryings have been the order of the day, and cotillons the business of the night. The former can hardly be looked upon as an amusement under any circumstances; while the latter, though hitherto not taken in a serious spirit, have actually become compara-tively sprightly; and, had the season another month to run, there is no knowing what success might not reward the painstaking of

On Monday night Mrs. Cyril Flower's ball was, in the opinion of the many, the best of all the season. There has never been gathered together such a collection of lovely faces in so beautiful a house. The Prince came early and stayed late, but not late enough for the cotillon, which did not commence until after sunrise on Tuesday; for the only drawback to the pleasure of the ball was that it was so very pleasant that nobody thought of going home, and hence the rooms remained crowded long after the hour when dancing is generally at an end. The next evening there was another cotillon on a milder scale at Mrs. Pereira's little dance in Park-street. Mrs. Pitt Rivers also entertained a large number of young ladies and their chaperons, and a

small company of young men.

Mrs. Burton Persse, wife of the well-known
Master of the County Galway hounds ("The
Blazers"), died in Dublin on Saturday, after a
short illness. As the hospitable châtelaine of Moyode Castle, she was very generally known, and immensely popular among all whh had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was the aunt of the present Lord Claremorris

## Great-Britain. LONDON, JULY 13-14, 1882.

ARTILLERY NOTES ON THE BOMBARDMENT. The first day's firing at Alexandria evidently closed the action of the ships, and the fire ceased practically because there was nothing more to fire at. No one can help being struck by the clear line now so sharply defined between the capabilities of a fleet at sea and an army on land. This fact was brought into promineut notice during the late war in America, when it was found that the Southerners, better armed and better trained than the Egyptians, could never be driven away from their defences by the fire of ships alone. Ironclads do not carry men enough for any serious operations on shore. The fire of the Egyptians was quite as effective as could be expected. But their want of skill as artillerists was clearly proved by the circumstance that their smooth-bore guns made better practice than the rifled ordnance. This is easily explained. A round shot from a smooth-bore gun may strike short without being altogether wasted. It bounds along the surface of the sea usually in the same direction as that in which it was fired until its force is exhausted and it sinks. A rifled gun on the contrary, sends its projectile with far more accuracy if well laid with careful regulation of range. But, if there is any fault in the aim, and the shell strikes short or over, its path after the first plunge becomes totally different from the original line of fire. It ricochets indeed, but in a curve, and so misses the mark altogether. Thus, in expert hands, the smooth-bore is more likely to hit. though the effect is not so great when it does strike. There will be many opinions as to the fire of the fleet. Most experts, as we believe, have been rather agreeably surprised at its general accuracy. Bearing in mind that the deck of a ship, whether turret or broadside, is a very unstable platform, which rocks with every motion of the water, hower slight, and is always set in motion by the fire of her own guns; remembering also that movement of the muzzle of the gun up and down through an angle of even one degree will make a difference of hundreds of yards in the range, it is impossible to speak critically of a fire which utterly destroyed a considerable number of shore batteries and dismounted their guns. The current report is that all the batteries facing the sea were destroyed and the guns dismounted. On all sides we hear that a very large number, estimated at two thousand, of the enemy lost their lives or were wounded and that the moral effect produced was very great. Some of our foreign critics had opinions that the fire might have been quicker, and so on. But against this criticism we have the fact that Invincible, and other ships, anything like rapid fire be cause the dense volumes of smoke obscured the aim of the guns. It is worth remark that the shore guns, which were mounted Moncrieff fashion-that is, on the disappearing principle-did exactly what was expected of them. They were much more difficult to silence, because they were sunk below the level of the works except at the moment of firing. There are now in existence other systems of making guns disappear after firing besides that of Major Moncrieff, and we are not sure that the guns in question were actually mounted on his carriages. Whether they were or not, the credit of having worked out the principle in more than one form, and pushed it forward indefatigably until it was accepted in this country, is certainly due to him. The idea has always been opposed by the lovers of bricks and mortar, which are now the red tape of fortification, but it may be hoped that the experience at Alexandria will give a new impetus to the idea and a new development to the system. Considering the number of hours during which the bombardment continued the casualties on our side were not heavy. Five killed and twenty-seven wounded is a small price to pay for so much work. But the action has sufficed to show that ironclads are not impregnable even to guns which are moderate in size. Some of the hulls of the ships were pierced, but on the other hand none of them seems to have leaked seriously so far as is yet known. The Alexandra appears to have had two of her guns disabled by the fire of the These guns are said to be split, and she will have to return to Malta for new ones. It is interesting to know that the turret vessels were better able to remain in motion while working their guns than the broadside ships, but on the other hand the effect produced on the minds of those who were watching the fight was

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT. The re-establishment in Egypt of what is called the status quo ante was put out of question as soon as the first shot was fired into Alexandria. The burning and the massacres make matters very much worse of course; but even before those events this had become clear: that whatever may be the change in our general relations with France, our relations with her in Egypt were so altered that it had become impossible for us to assent to the restoration in that coun'ry of what was known as the Dual Control. The Dual Control cannot be restored because of this plain fact: for months past the French in Egypt have been making friends with the Nationalists and military party there, while we have been for as long a period declared enemies of the military party. Long before the bombardment, Arabi and his colleagues had come to regard the French as friendly to them; while at the time of the massacre of June, and both before and since, it became clear that the anti-European hostility of the people was being directed upon the English chiefly. And now that state of things has been immeasurably emphasized by the bombardment of Alexandria on our part, and the ostentatious abstention of the French, Now if after that, and after the destruction of the forts has been followed by the expulsion

that on the whole the broadside ships

made the best practice. This, again, is

natural enough. The guns of vessels at

anchor are likely to be steadier than if

their platforms had the additional difficulty

of being in perpetual motion; but move-

ment has the effect of deranging the aim

of the enemy, who, if not possessed of

range-finders, can never know exactly how

far distant is the target at which he is

firing .- Pall Mall Gazette.

re-enter upon the Control with France on something like the old footing, it is perfectly obvious what the consequences would be. There has been hostile intrigue -our officials are not likely to proclaim it at present, but they are more than sensible of it)-when there was little ground for intrigue to go upon: how much more would there be after all these stirrings of "bad blood;" and with the general feeling of the French toward us embittered; and with their agents able to move about amongst the angry Egyptians whom we had chastised-pointing to the bombardment business as a proof that "Codlin's the friend, not Short?" We should like to dwell a little on this point-to ask, for instance, whether all the recent conduct of the French in this affair does not indicate an intention to profit by their friendship for the military party—when the Dual Control has been re-established. But enough has been said, perhaps, to satisfy every open mind that the Dual Control must not be re-established; and of that our Government does not need to be convinced, we fancy. But of course that conclusion (which not one man in a thousand in either country has hitherto faced) is a very serious one; and it has already led to projects for admitting Italy into the Control when order has been resettled in Egypt. The calculation is obvious. Italy is no friend of France; the hatred between the two countries is deep, and likely to be lasting; and with Italy in Egypt as a third party to the Control, French machinations might be held in check. But that calculation can as easily be made in Paris as in London; and when it is "seen through" it can only create more "bad blood" in France, where it would be taken for what an assenting Germany would also understand it to be. a heavy blow and great humiliation. And yet the French might have no choice but to assent; and if they did so what a prospect of future troubles would a patch-up like that open to May it not be well, then, now that we have come to our present pass in Egypt (which we may probably have to conquer), to reconsider every design of the "patchdescription? It is believed that our Government have at last succeeded in finding grace at Berlin, where for months past we have recommended them to seek it; it is pretty certain that the more we profit by that the more we shall exasperate the illwill already generated in France; and it is a true saying that a man may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb. And, considering how infinitely more important it has now become that India and the whole East shall see that we are neither to be beaten nor hustled out of Egypt, the great question of the hour is, whether we should not push for a settlement that will put an end to all doubt on that point. Courage is necessary for that, we know; but foresight is equally necessary : courage alone may enter the field too late-St. James's WAR ITEMS.

of Arabi and his army, we were to

The Queen has despatched a telegram to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, congratulating him upon the success of Tuesday's engagement, and expressing her sense of the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of the fleet. Lord Northbrook has addressed a telegram to the Admiral, in which he bears testimony of his appreciation of the gallantry and devotion of the officers and men of the squadron, who, while under the Admiral's rders, carried out the important duty of bombarding the Egyptian fortifications on Tuesday last.

The Morning Post understands that if events in the East call for military intervention the Duke of Connaught will proceed to the scene of war in command of a brigade of British

The Daily News hears that on Wednesday the Governments of Germany and Austria sent telegrams to the Prime Minister, expressing approval of the action taken by the British fleet at Alexandria.

The Admiralty proposes to call upon Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour to send in a full and exhaustive report as to the performance of each of the ironclads under his command in the naval engagement of Tuesday last, with details as to the working of their armament, and the effect upon the ships by the fire of the enemy's guns.

A number of militia commanding officers have placed the service of their regiments at the disposal of the Government, in view of the probable despatch of an expedition to Egypt; but it is proposed in the first instance to employ those regiments which are undergoing training or are ordered shortly to as-

The Ottoman Bank say their officials who were in Alexandria are now safe on board

ship with the specie. The extra insurance premiums now being paid on vessels passing through the Suez Canal amount to 2s. 6d. per cent. for outwardbound, and to about 5s. for homeward-bound

Lieutenant E. S. E. Childers, Royal Engineers, son of the Secretary of State for War, will surrender his appointment as Assistant Private Secretary to his father at the War Office, and proceed with the expedition to

Egypt. It is expected that large numbers of troops will embark at Chatham Dockyard for the East in the course of a few days. Every preparation is being made for the probable emergency. Orders were received late on Thursnight at the Gun Wharf to prepare immediately camp equipments for 2,000 men. A telegram this morning informs the authorities at Chatham that a special train will be despatched during the day from Woolwich Arsenal to Chatham with a further supply of tents, cooking appratus, etc. Captain H. H. Rawson, of the Naval Transport Service Corps, visited Chatham Dockyard on Friday morning, and had a long consultation with Admiral Superintendent Watson and the leading officials. A large number of horseboats and horse-floats are to be despatched

from Chatham. Orders have been given for the immediate supply of 5,000 entrenching spades, the inven-tion of Major Wallace, King's Royal Rifle Corps, for the use of the Egyptian expedition. Fifteen hundred are to be delivered at Woolwich at the end of this week, and the remainder in batches of 500, as they are ready. Mr. William Shannon, the only warrant or other officer reported to have been killed in the engagement of Tuesday, is spoken of as a man of superior character and ability, on

which account he was especially selected by Captain Fisher for the Inflexible when attached to the Dreadnought. He leaves a widow and On Wednesday nearly a hundred additional men and boys were taken on at the cartridge

factories and shell foundry of Woolwich Arsenal; and the whole of the departments were active. In order to back up the 1st and 2d units of the siege train if needed, the 3d and 4th units are being got into trim-a work of some magnitude, seeing that each unit com-prises 30 large guns and about 90 vehicles of various descriptions.

The Euphrates, Indian troopship, Captain C. S. Cardale, which was commissioned at Portsmouth on Wednesday, will sail from that port on Sunday morning next with further reinforcements for the Mediterranean. She is still engaged in filling up with stores.

#### THE BOMBARDMENT AT **ALEXANDRIA**

FIRE AND PILLAGE. The Standard has received the following lespatches from its correspondent:-

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY, 9.10 A.M. During the last twenty-four hours some very exciting events have come under my I landed with Ross last night. learned that the Egyptian troops evacuated the city amid great disorder while the flag of truce was flying. Immediately after the mob commenced to plunder in all directions. It would appear that the houses in the town were first plundered, and then set on fire. The English Church was first fired by one of our shells, but yesterday the mob completely destroyed the sacred edifice. In the Eastern Telegraph Office I found a clerk, who had been left behind, murdered, like so many other Christians. All the prisoners, includ-ing those captured during the riot a month ago, had been liberated. These continue the work of plunder and carnage; otherwise the city is entirely deserted. We were informed that Arabi had spread a report to the effect that the English could only fight at sea; that he would withdraw until the British troops landed; and that then there would be a great battle. On returning to our vessel we found a barge containing 40 refugees, nine of whom are English. They had delayed their departure too long, and hidden themselves in the

parge. The city is still burning. From the maintops of our vessels this morning we can see Arab men and women still looting in the streets. The Admiral had determined to land a force, but, having been told y some refugees that nine thousand Egyptian troops occupied a position outside the city, ready for attack, and as he could only land three hundred men, he considered such a step unadvisable. Instead, therefore, of sending men on shore, he ordered the city to be fired over, in order to frighten the rioters. Twenty armed Europeans soon afterwards arrived. They had barricaded their houses, and thus escaped from the general massacre. They confirmed, in every particular, all the information I have sent you. They passed through the streets this morning, the rioters appearing too busily engaged in their work of destruction to take any notice of them. They stated that, with the exception of those engaged in the pillaging of the city, the place was utterly abandoned.

The Egyptian losses during the engagement of the fleet were very severe. They had been told by a Pacha whom they met that the killed numbered over six hundred. The English and French Consulates have been burned to the ground, and the greater portion of the Grand Square is still in flames. A party of blue jackets were landed this morning at the Gabarrie battery. They spiked and destroyed 19 guns which were in position. The Monarch opened fire at another battery which was soon destroyed. The looting and burning of the city continuing to increase, the Admiral seemed to be much distressed that he could not afford a sufficient force of men to land, in consequence of the information respecting the large force of Egyptians ready to attack. Three officers have arrived in hot Three officers have arrived in hot haste from Ramleh, where the Khedive is living in the vtmost danger, and begged the protection of the English. The Admiral at once acceded to the request. Two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry are with the Khedive, ostensibly as guards of honour, but the day after the bombardment they surrounded the Palace and would have murdored his Highness, only Dervish Pacha, who re-

mains with him, interfered. It is believed that if the British forces had occupied the city this morning, the Khedive would certainly have been murdered. We expected his Highness to come on board one of our ships, if he could possibly make his way there. Another body of Marines and blue jackets have gone on shore, and spiked all the guns they could find. I accompanied them. Everywhere around us were traces of the terrific fire from the fleet to which the place had been subjected, and the thoroughly complete manner in which the work had been performed. The great question now is, as to how order is to be restored in the city, and how the streets nearest the harbour can be cleared. It is, however, impossible to do anything until the Khedive's safety has been secured. The Condor has gone round, and has taken up a position opposite Ramleh, so as to create a diversion, or, perhaps, to take his Highness on board.

HALF-PAST NINE.

Alexandria continues to burn. A dense smoke overhangs the city, and now and ther explosions occur. The Marines have opened fire on that part of the shore where the pillagers are to be seen. A Proclamation in Arabic is being prepared, calling upon the people to maintain order. The Khedive, acompanied by Dervish Pacha and some of his Ministers, as well as by his harem, arrived on board. About 500 faithful soldiers will follow him. Now that his Highness here the Proclamation will be issued through him. The soldiers will be advised to disband and return to their homes. The Khedive states that Arabi Pacha has only 4,000 troops with him, and that they are highly dis-organised. Dervish Pacha says that but for the opportune appearance on Wednesday, the day after the bombardment, of one of her Majesty's ships off Pharos, the Khedive would have been murdered. The Helicon took off to-day, to ships lying outside, about 170 Europeans belonging to different nations, who had barricaded themselves in the premises of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. hundred Marines, who were ashore all day have been ordered to march through the town, and to shoot all persons they see en-gaged in riotous proceedings. The Iris has arrived at Port Said. She lies with one broadside bearing on the town, and the other on an Egyptian corvette, which is under the command of one of Arabi's officers. There 428 British subjects at Port Said, 500 soldiers, and 200 police. No signs are yet apparent of any attempt to block the Suez

The Daily Telegraph has received the following telegrams from its correspondent with the British Fleet :-

ON BOARD THE "ACHILLES," JULY 13. Early this morning Colonel Long, the Afri can Explorer, and myself, determined to enter Alexandria, and see for ourselves what was going on within the City. At daybreak we found the English Fleet lying in two squadrons, where they had been left on the vious night. One squadron was off the Pharos Fort, and consisted of the Alexandra, the Achilles, just arrived, the Sultan, the Inflexible the Téméraire, the Neptune. The second, consisting of the Monarch, the Penelope, and the Invincible lay just outside the Harbour. From this last squadron we saw the Admiral send off the Helicon with a flag of truce, and then observed the ships moving slowly into th Outer Harbour. The Helicon having anchored. the rest of the Squadron passed her, and brought up close inside the Breakwater. Taking my boat, we sailed towards the shore. passing the Helicon, the Invincible, the Peneope, and the Monarch on our way. Scarcely had we got beyond the large ironclads when we came up with the Beacon gun-boat, and from her we learned that the town was in the hands of Arabi's party. Nevertheless, we decided to persevere, and went on to the Inner Harbour. There we met a steam launch coming up, and flying the English flag. A man on board, wearing a fez, cried out, "The town is in the hands of the Bedouins, and they have fired the European quarter." We could see the smoke ascending in a dense volume, which confirmed this report, but we determined to proceed at all hazards. In the Inner Harbour we found

I flag. We were not molested, however, and I time heard the English were coming, and dewe proceeded straight up the harbour to the Palace, and there we at once discovered that the whole of the central and European portion of the city was in flames. The wing of the palace was badly hit by shells, and injured by fire. Some of the neighbouring buildings were also burned in the Arab quarter close by. A considerable number were seriously injured, but not altogether burnt down. It was clear, however, that there had been a great deal of fire here.

The Grand Square where the dreadful riots took place on the 11th of June was all ablaze. All the European streets leading from the Square were apparently also burning. It would seem that the Bedouins entered last evening and sacked the city, and set fire to many of the houses. I estimate that the conflagration now covers an area of a mile in length. A fearful body of flame is ring from this space. A heavy smeles happen. ri ing from this space. A heavy smoke hangs everywhere, and the air is too hot even to ermit one to approach near to the scene. We saw no natives anywhere about, but were told by an Arab that they had fled away en masse towards the Canal. I found that the Egyptian soldiers had evacuated all batteries and fortresses, and were gathered together in considerable force in the neighbourhood of Mohurrun Bay, the outer part of the City suburbs. The place was a desert all round. The soldiers, in their retreat, had done nothing to check the conflagration, or put a stop to the plundering, which instantly commenced, but left the Bedouins to do exactly as they pleased. Not a soul was trying to arrest the destruction everywhere overtaking the City. Soon we reached a quarter where the danger from the flames and falling buildings was too great to allow of our proceed-We therefore had to retreat and coming through deserted streets reached the harbour again. About ten o'clock I saw the Invincible fire two shells at the outer part of the City, whether at the refreating troops or not I cannot say. Then I came round to the other side of the town, and saw the Chiltern Telegraph Ship getting under weigh, in order to re-enter the harbour. I am now going over to the New Port to see if I can land there, and get an accurate i lea how far the conflagration extends. At the present moment it is my firm opinion that the whole European quarter of the City of Alexandria is doomed to destruction.

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, 9.20 P.M. Continuing my trip of investigation, I went into the New Harbour, and landing near the Baths, found the Place des Consuls, or Grand Square, all on fire. The Hôtel Europe, which is at its corner, was already burnt down; the French Consulate was fiercely on fire, but, strangely enough, the street at the back of the Consulate, the Rue de l'Eglise Anglaise, leading to the Café Paradiso—known to every European—was not touched. Then we turned the head of our boat, and went towards Pharos once more. As we approached the point we found English blue-jackets and marines landing in great numbers. They were evidently drafted from every ship, for boats from nearly all the men-o'-war were alongside: but the parties were not landing in any particular order, as it had been long ago discovered that the city was empty of hostile troops. Going farther round we found one considerable party of Jacks and Jollys at the Palace with boats. The sailors all had their rifles and cartridge cases, and were particularly lively, bandying all sorts of jokes and making great fun of looking for the enemy, who, however, was well out of the way, but had done all the mischief he could while escaping under hi false flag of truce.

Then we pushed on, and perceived more sailors and marines on a despatch steamer getting ready to receive the Khedive, who had been in retirement at Ramleh, and was expected shortly at this spot. Here the officer command warned us not to go on alone, but we ventured to push on to the landingplace near the Post-office, where in a few minutes there also arrived a party of marines and sailors from the Invincible. These formed up into a column at the bottom of the street leading into the city, and on going along with them we saw Arabs firing one private dwelling-house and plundering others. We had here a small street fight, killing a couple of rascally Arab robbers. But the mob thickened, and the officer fell back for reinforcement, which came presently in the welcome shape of a Gatling gun from the Monarch. With this gun a second advance was made into the middle of the street, and, after a short, sharp fight, the party killed five more Arabs and partly cleared the vicinity But beyond this was a howling mass of cutthroats, and the officer, finding his force still very small, judged it better not to attempt to push his way into the centre of the quarter.

Meanwhile a large number of Europeans chiefly Greeks and Levantines, who had hidden all day and night in town from the time of the bombardment, came running down. Some French ladies were amongst them, whose sad condition was very pitiable to behold. From them we learnt that the Arabs had behaved very badly yesterday, killing all the Christians they could find. The fugitives had hidden in cellars as hest they could. They said the noise of the bombardment was most awful, but even more dreadful still were the cries of the many wounded Arabs and soldiers who ran through the streets, cursing, screaming, and vociferating vengeance. Presently there came along a very distinguished refugee, an Egyptian Bey, the successor of that prefect of police who allowed the Europeans to be killed on the 11th of June last. He made a demand upon our officer for a fire-engine, in order to put out a terrible conflagration close by He also said that the waterworks had stopped action since the Englishmen and there was now no water in the town. "Would some of us Englishmen go there and set the water supply in motion again?" We sent him on to the Harbourmaster's old office, where a lot of English marines and blue-jackets were already assembled. Then in post-haste came tearing along a posse of the Khedive's servants, to announce that the Khedive himself was coming up the road from Ramleh, attended by Dervish Pacha in a carriage. These called out that "the Effendina" was seeking shel-ter on board one of her Majesty's ships. Amongst this party was Martino Bey, the Khedive's private secretary. Just as he arrived and began to converse I saw dust, and heard the rumbling of carriage-wheels, and very quickly the Khedive, with Dervish Pacha, arrived. His Highness was put aboard of the little steamer, and conveyed round the har-bour, where, thank Heaven, this faithful and courageous Prince is at last all safe.

I found Arabi had gone to Kefr-el-Dewar, place about an hour from Alexandria. where he was reported to be entrenching his troops and had blown up the railway between himself and Alexandria. General Stone, the American Pacha, who formerly was a great friend of Arabi, escaped with the Khedive, out he had left his family at Cairo. On ques tioning Martino Bey, I learned that just be-fore the bombardment the Khedive and Dervish Pacha, who at the last moment refused to embark, both quitted Ras-el-Tin for the alace at Ramleh. There they stayed all day, the Khediye being terribly anxious and despondent. Next morning Arabi suddenly ordered a detachment of soldiers to surround the palace where the Khedive and Dervish were awaiting the issue of events, as Martino believes, with full intent to kill them Thereupon Raghib Pacha went to Arabi, and demanded sternly what this manœuvre meant. Arabi replied it meant no particular harm, but that the troops only wished to keep the Khedive. He, however, promised to order the soldiery away, but did not keep his word, and at the last moment he actually told his men to kill three Egyptian ships, flying the Egyptian the Khedive. The soldiers, however, by that

serted their posts everywhere, refusing to kill the Khedive, who at that hour was left almost unguarded. Hearing the English were coming, his Highness sent word to tell them where he was, asking how he could come off safely; whereupon the Admiral quickly arranged everything, and sent a party to the Khedive's yacht Mahroussa. It was found she could not be got in working order, accordingly another Egyptian steamship was atilised, which was employed to get him off. At the moment of my telegraphing I am eaving Alexandria for our man - of - war, Colonel Long and myself having twice penetrated the town. I may mention that we were, by good luck, ahead of everybody, and were, by good luck, ahead of everybody, and found an awful condition of things there. Alexandria is practically destroyed. The European quarter is nearly all burnt to the ground, and all the best houses in the quarter looted. Our Gatling gun was of great assistance in the street fight, quickly demolishing all resistance. Long and I got twice separated from the marines and the few sailors with us from the marines, and the few sailors with us had a narrow escape, the Arabs coming up in large force. However, we managed, as I have said, to retreat to the boat and got reinforcements, finally coming off safely. The town was at that time still in the hands of the enemy, and is so even now, in large part as there are not enough sailors and marine here to occupy all the streets at once. Pro-bably all will be right to-morrow; but the fires are spreading with terrible rapidity, and I do not know when they will stop. house fell with a monstrous crash within twenty feet of where I stood; numbers of others, not far off, were blazing and cracking There has befallen a vast destruction of pro-

perty everywhere We captured one prisoner with a great bag filled with cigars on his back. The Jack-tars took the cigars away from him, and then let him go, with sundry kicks, much frightened I find from a friend on board the Alexandra that a most gallant deed was done by a gun-ner aboard that vessel. A lighted shell came through upon the main deck, and the brave gunner picked it up and immersed the burning fuse in a bucket of water, coolly putting it out. It is described as a wonderful piece of devotion, more gallant than anything of the sort ever before chronicled. This fearless fellow wil be recommended for the Victoria Cross.

Eleven shots burst aboard the Alexandro

and twenty shots struck the ship. One man was killed and four wounded in the commander's own cabin. Another shot smashed the captain's cabin. With regard to the city, again, I learn that only after I saw and talked with an Arab yesterday, did the place begin to be pillaged. I am convinced that, if the Admiral had only had at his command as many as 1,000 or 1,200 troops here, we might have saved this magnificent emporium of commerce. As the matter stands it is destroyed. The English church is, I believe, a mass of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other English buildings. destruction of property has been simply immense. I questioned a native whom our party caught in the streets. He says the Arabs in the forts ran away in great numbers when the heavy firing from the ships first be-gan. Arabi's officers had great difficulty in keeping even a portion of the fellaheen soldiery at the guns, but some of these, and especially some of the black troops, fought well. Large numbers of these poor fellows were killed. From all sources I gather that as many as 2,000 must have perished by shots, shells, and explosions; but this must be s an estin Invincible, with three gurboats, has drawn near the inside of the inner har-bour. The fire continues, though the soldiers and sailors are still on The bulk of the fleet is lying close in shore Our telegraph ship has moved a little nearer to town, paying out cable as she came into the All is quiet except in the burning, crackling, dreadful streets. No troops at all remain in any of the forts, but evidently there may be heavy fighting before us in case any a tempt be made to advance into the country In justice to myself and you, I may be a lowed to mention that my message on the day of the bombardment was first completed, and would have first conveyed all details, but for a luckless accident to my boat. She was under sail for the te'egraph ship, when we lost our mast and split our sail, finally foundering in mid sea. nearly lost my life as well as the first chance. did lose the MS, of my message, and had to re write a curtailed account. I hope this personal detail will be forgiven under the hard circumstances of the partial disappointment.

FROM THE ADMIRALTY. TELEGRAM No. 116, FROM SIR BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR, DATED ALEXANDRIA, JULY 14TH,

7.10 A.M. Regreat distance from cable ship impedes my telegraphing rapidly. Have occupied Ras-el-Tin with Marines of squadron, and spiked guns in six batteries opposite. Alexandria still burning, but am clearing streets Khedive safe in Palace, garrisoned by 700 Marines. Please express thanks of officers and men of the squadron for the gracious and kind message from her Majesty. Conduct of officers and men beyond all praise. In reply to message from her Majesty, majority of wounded doing well, including Lieutenant Jackson of Inflexible. TELEGRAM FROM ADMIRAL SIR BEAUCHAMP

SEYMOUR, DATED JULY 14:—
"Am endeavouring to clear streets of marauders. Penelope leaves to to-day for Port Said with Rear-Admiral Hoskins. Khedive and family in Palace."

## LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.") A revival of the Regatta Ball at Cowes is announced. It is by way of a compliment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his becoming Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron but it will be given by all the members who like to join in the subscription. Mr. Ward had lent his beautiful house. Northwood, for the occasion, which is most suitable for the purpose, having a really fine suite of reception-rooms; but, since giving this permission the owner of Northwood is dead, and it becomes a question if, under these circumstances, the ball will be held there.

Telegraphic messages of a most alarming nature were received by Colonel Edmond Chaplin's relations on Saturday regarding his illness at Ems. Lady Gwendoline Chaplin started for Ems on Saturday night, accompanied by a medical man in whom the family place implicit confidence. The sudden seizure of illness was from congestion of the lungs but the telegrams have since been of a more reassuring nature. Colonel Chaplin has been staying at Ems for the last three weeks for his health, having suffered from gout and

rheumatism during the winter and spring. Last week was famed for brilliant mar riages. An incident at the March wedding is rather amusing. When Lord and Lady March drove off to catch the "special" to Newmarket, by which they were to travel as far as Cambridge, the orders for their journey were mistaken, and consequently they wen to Liverpool-street. "No special here for Newmarket " was the announcement-for alas, St. Pancras was the terminus they should have gone to! As hard as they could drive, then, to the right station, where many racing folks, en route to Newmarket, had arrived in good time; and several among them had already been at the wedding, and therefore knew what arrangements had been made for the journey to Babraham by the happy pair. With a little persuasion the were induced to delay the start of the train, on the chance of there having been some accident to cause the non-arrival thus they were able to get off by the train they intended. As they reached St. Pancras in hot haste, Lady March looked lovely.

One of the great events of the season was the marriage of the popular Vicar of Kensington, Mr. Glyn, with Lady Mary Campbell. Crowds of rich and poor were gathered there, and the way was kept by detachments of sol-

diers from the neighbouring barracks.

Lady Mary Hamilton gained a leading article in a daily paper by celebrating he marriage in rather a novel manner in the matter of bridesmaids, for there were none. Only a page in fancy dress followed the bride; but as her costume was short—another novelty-his office was a sinecure. I scarcely fancy young ladies will cordially assent to this new idea in the marriage festivities-no bridesmaids, no trained skirt; next

to favours, no cake, "no nothing."
Not so Miss Florence Long, who had a vel-Not so Miss Florence Long, who had a ver-vet train over her bridal dress and a young nephew page to bear the same, as well as a band—I rather think the right word is a bevy —of bridesmaids; and they, of course, had the jewel-gifts from the bridegroom, Mr. Fairbairn.

When Mr. Cooper married Lady Agnes Flower she was given away by Lord Kin-noull's brother, the Hon. A. Hay Drummond. The long-deferred marriage of Mr. Lionel Benson and Miss Fotheringham will take place early this autumn.

The past week has not maintained such a good average of entertainments as did the last week of June, though several excellent balls have been given, and one of remarkable merit. Marryings have been the order of the day. and cotillons the business of the night. The former can hardly be looked upon as an amusement under any circumstances; while the latter, though hitherto not taken in a serious spirit, have actually become compara-tively sprightly; and, had the season another month to run, there is no knowing what success might not reward the painstaking of

On Monday night Mrs. Cyril Flower's ball was, in the opinion of the many, the best of all the season. There has never been gathered together such a collection of lovely faces in so beautiful a house. The Prince came early and stayed late, but not late enough for the cotillon, which did not commence until after sunrise on Tuesday; for the only drawback to the pleasure of the ball was that it was so very pleasant that nobody thought of going home, and hence the rooms remained crowded long after the hour when dancing is generally The next evening there was another cotillon on a milder scale at Mrs. Pereira's little dance in Park-street. Mrs. Pitt Rivers also entertained a large number of young ladies and their chaperons, and a small company of young men.

Mrs. Burton Persse, wife of the well-known Master of the County Galway hounds ("The Blazers"), died in Dublin on Saturday, after a short illness. As the hospitable châtelaine of Moyode Castle, she was very generally known, and immensely popular among all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was the aunt of the present Lord Claremorris

and of Mrs. Albert Brassey.

Certainly the best joke of the season, and quite true. She is virtuous and even prudish, but naturally anxious to marry her daughters. He is a peer with about £10,000 a year. But on being left alone with her, he mistook the tenor of her conversation; and, springing up almost tragically, said, "O my dear Lady don't lead me on, please! I swore to my father on his death-bed that I would never have an intrigue with a married woman.

The Queen has placed a residence close to Balmoral at the disposition of Lord Kenmare uring the autumn as the st does not admit of his returning to Killarney at present.

It is quite an exceptional circumstance for the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to be present at a Cabinet Council. Yet Egyptian affairs were in so critical a state that this new departure was made on Tuesday of last week.

The climbing at Zermatt has now fairly begun. The Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, and Rimpfischorn have been ascended. On the 4th inst, the first ascent of the Matterhorn this eason was made by a gentleman from Edinburgh, who was accompanied by the guides Emile Rey and Mooser. The rocks were found in "bad condition," thickly covered with snow and ice. The party left the lower hut at 3 a.m., and did not arrive in Zermatt till 11 p.m.

The difficulties of the ascent of the Matterhorn from Zermatt are much overrated. Ropes and chains have been hung in places where the rocks are at all "trouble But although these are a considerable assistance to the climber, they are a source of great danger. Many of the ropes are in a half-rotten condition, having been exposed to the weather for several years. What is every one's business is no one's business, and unless they are renewed there is every chance of another accident still more frightful than of 1865, when Lorder. Douglas was killed.

In his interesting volume, "Essays in Theatrical Criticism," Mr. Mowbray Morris points out a curious difference between the account of Kean's acting furnished by the late George Henry Lewes, and the description contained in an article by Hazlitt in the Lon-don Magazine. Mr. Lewes says that Kean, having vigilantly and patiently rehearsed every detail, and once regulated his tones, looks, and gestures, never changed them. On the other hand, Hazlitt censures the actor for playing Othello, upon a particular occasion, with variations, and therefore necessarily worse. Mr. Morris thinks Mr. Lewes's memory was at fault; the discrepancy, however, is in truth more apparent than real. When Kean died Lewes was but sixteen; he could have seen only Kean's later performances, when his manner was quite fixed, and the time for experiments or reconsideration had for ever gone by. But Hazlitt wrote of Kean's earlier years, when, no doubt, his histrionic method was apt to vary somewhat upon occasion, and he had not added his last ouches to his stage portraits, The "variations" of 1820 had probably ceased to be variations, had been altogether dismissed, or had become merged in the personation, when the closing years of the actor's career were

Every one seems to be agreed that Mr. Rignold's Macbeth, at Drury Lane, was not a very notable performance. Every one, that is to say, except a critic in Misprinting House Square, who found it a "studied and solid performance." But the Academy is alone in suggesting Mr. Charles Warner as a better representative. "Where is Mr. Warner," it isks, "who has at least many of the qualities the part demands?" In a good muscular limb of his own, Mr. Warner has certainly one of the qualities which Macbeth, as a kilted part, may be said to demand; but even in this respect he is scarcely, perhaps, as solid as Mr. Rignold. Otherwise I should say there was little to choose between them. I happen to have seen them both in the Shakespearean drama, and I know whichever was coming my thumbs pricked terribly.

As the Ruskin Turners are about to follow the £6,000 Meissonier to Christie's, prices obtained for examples of the celebrated in the same mart of recent years may be worth recalling. "Palestine," from the old Bicknell collection, sold for £3,150; "Fishermen upon a Lee-shore" and "Boats carry-ing out Anchors and Cables to Dutch men-ofvar," both purchased by Mr. Benoni White from Lord Delamere's collection in 1856 realised £2,415, and £1,575 respectively three or four years ago; and "Ivy Bridge, Devon," was knocked down for £840. "Off Margate. a sketch, and "Squally Weather," another work of the same order, brought under two hundred guineas the pair.

The annual meeting of the Church Defence Institution on Thursday was noteworthy for the very optimistic tone of the Primate's speech, as also for that of Mr. Edward Clarke. M.P., who said that in his opinion the Church had very little to fear from the present House

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 15-16, 1882.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT. The Saturday Review, discussing the course of events in Egypt during the past week, comes to the conclusion that there must be armed intervention and very rapid intervention. "The army of Arabi must necessarily be followed up and destroyed with the greatest possible amount of speed, and it follows from this that the chief share of the work must fall on England. No other Power can put down Arabi as quickly and effectually as England can, and no Power is so much bound by its acts to put down Arabi and save Egypt from the horrors of anarchy as England is. Turkey may choose at the last moment to support us in the intervention. She, too, is now in a new position, and cannot pretend any longer to be on terms with a rebel who has laughed at her commands, and has released convicts to pillage and burn a Turkish town. She may offer herself, not as helping the infidel, but as punishing an outlaw; and, for the future of Egypt and the East, it is unquestionably desirable that England should be seen to be working with and not against the head of the Mahommedan world. But it is doubtful whether Turkey single-handed is able to do the work that has now to be done in Egypt. She could not collect, clothe, arm, pay, and transport the troops that are needed, and anything she could do could not be done in the time within which whatever is to be done must be done. There is only one Power that can do the work, and that is England, and as it happens this is the one Power that is both ready and willing to do it. There can be no illusion on this very grave point, and we are now definitely committed on an Egyptian expedition. All that remains to be seen is who are to be associated with us in the undertaking. It is highly desirable that Turkey at any rate should join us, for after we have put down the present usurpers we shall have to set up a new Government, and it will be much easier to set up a stable Government if this Government derives in part its authority from the Sultan than if it is the mere creation of foreign force. Turkey, although of no use in enabling us to get into Egypt, may be of very great use in enabling us to get out of Egypt. It must be remembered, too, that we cannot in any case avoid asking other Powers to join us if they please; and it would be a great check on the rivalries of the co-operating Powers if all were equally engaged in helping the Sultan. The Government is therefore wise in putting all the pressure it possibly can on Turkey to induce her to work with us; but it will also be wise if it clearly gives Turkey to understand that it is going on

ing in Egypt of an adequate British force.' The Spectator would suggest to the Radical party that before they raise the cry of cruelty and dishonour again, in connection with such proceedings as as the disarmament of the Alexandria forts, they should consider and clear up for themselves the principles on which they act. Most of them, we believe, repudiate the extreme non-resistance idea. They admit force to be necessary as the basis of Government, and most of them are inclined to approve the application of force even to the prevention or punishment of foreign outrages, so long as they are quite convinced that it will diminish and not increase the area of oppression. Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his friends talk as if Arabi Pacha were a sort of national hero, representing the Egyptian people as William Tell represented the people of Switzerland. His career throughout has been that of a selfish military usurper, not in the least of a national hero, and his use of the convicts for the firing and plunder of Alexandria, shows him in his true light. He is really one of those military intriguers, so common in the East, from whose elevation to power nothing could be hoped, whether for the people of Egypt, or for the interests of Europe. Those who take his side, and think that all intervention against him was cruel and oppressive might just as well insist on polite treatment for the brigands of Sicily, or the brigands of Albania. In our belief, it is for the highest interest of Egypt that she should, for a time, be the ward of Europe, and protected by from the tricks of such military schemers as Arabi, who have just as much right to regard themselves as patriotic heroes as the leaders of the Ku-Klux Clan had in the United States. There is nothing which injures true Liberalism more than the sympathy of its left wing with all the loose ruffianism of unsettled States. It is a pity, no doubt, that we had not provided a landing force to protect the town, before we opened fire on the forts. In that respect we probably deferred too literally to the authority of the Conference, which empowered us only to repel the preparations aimed at the safety of the Fleet. But if the Government be open to any charge, it is that of doing too little on our own responsibility in Egypt, not to

either with her or without her, and if it

makes all the world understand that not an

hour is being lost in the completion of

every arrangement necessary for the land-

The Economist says :- Unless the Porte is prepared to undertake the task at once, her claims and pretensions must be promptly ignored. Our interests in the Suez Canal, which it has all along been acknowledged we are bound at all hazards to maintain, are now distinctly threatened; | blood" in France, where it would be taken | classes in the district.

that of doing too much.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; and while we should prefer to move in concert with the other Powers, we must, failing their reconcertion, he prepared how. ing their co-operation, be prepared, however reluctantly, to act alone, and on our own responsibility.

The Broad Arrow says: - England has acted in spite of the deprecating hushes of assembled Europe. But her action has been short, sharp, and decisive, and she can now well afford to wait and listen with respect to the united wisdom of her neighbours, content to join in any council which shall tend to secure peace and good government on the banks of the Canal, and ready, should the time come when these joint measures shall fail, to act effectually, as she has done before, to secure her own interests in time and place convenient.

The Times says :- If the Porte is now willing to intervene, these or something like them are the terms on which its intervention would be accepted. The Porte would be invited to restore order in Egypt and to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. With this view it would be required that Arabi should be removed from the country. A specified time would be given for the accomplishment of these objects, and at the end of that time it would be stipulated that the Turkish troops should be withdrawn from Egypt. Two European Commissioners would be appointed to accompany the Turkish troops and it would be proposed that the cost of the expedition should be borne by the several European Powers.

The Standard says: - If Italy decides to send troops, France, which might otherwise prudently have hung back, will, to a certainty, do likewise. We have the prospect, therefore, of seeing a triple alliance between England, France, and Italy for a campaign in Egypt. Can anything more dangerous be imagined, or anything that is more certain to end by involving us in serious complications? If the Government wanted to expose us to fresh mortification and fresh embarrassment, they could not have devised a better method of attaining that end.

The Daily News says :- All that the policy of the last forty years has been doing to develop something like virtual independence in Egypt will be undone if Egypt is subjected to the strength of a Turkish intervention and occupation. It is impossible to say whether the jealousies which would arise out of common action, or those which would spring from the spectacle of England alone undertaking the work that has to be done, would be greater. Taere is no safe and easy way out of the

The Daily Telegraph says:-The best thing to be hoped for now is that Turkey will decline the mission about to be formally offered to her by Europe-still bent on observing diplomatic proprietiesand that the Great Powers will entrust England with the task. It will be no mere military promenade, but will require all the naval resources and the seasoned Asiatic troops we alone can command. Europe can trust us to observe with fidelity the terms of any Convention.

The Tablet says :- Force has proved a true remedy, and the grand obstacle has been overcome when the Conference has been convinced that at least one Power, in demanding that orderly rule shall be restored in Egypt, is in deadly earnest. The lines upon which alone a permanent settlement can be effected have long ago been marked out, and may be readily summed in the terms of the joint ultimatum—the exile of the leading mutineers and the restoration of Mahommed Tewfik.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT. The re-establishment in Egypt of what is called the status quo ante was put out of question as soon as the first shot was fired into Alexandria. The burning and the massacres make matters very much worse of course; but even before those events this had become clear: that whatever may be the change in our general relations with France, our relations with her in Egypt were so altered that it had become impossible for us to assent to the restoration in that country of what was known as the Dual Control. The Dual Control cannot be restored because of this plain fact: for months past the French in Egypt have been making friends with the Nationalists and military party there, while we have been for as long a period declared enemies of the military party. Long before the bombardment; Arabi and his colleagues had come to regard the French as friendly to them; while at the time of the massacre of June, and both before and since, it became clear that the anti-European hostility of the people was being directed upon the English chiefly. And now that state of things has been immeasurably emphasized by the bombardment of Alexandria on our part, and the ostentatious abstention of the French, Now if after that, and after the destruction of the forts has been followed by the expulsion of Arabi and his army, we were to re-enter upon the Control with France on something like the old footing, it is perfectly obvious what the consequences would be. There has been hostile intrigue -our officials are not likely to proclaim it at present, but they are more than sensible of it -when there was little ground for intrigue to go upon: how much more would there be after all these stirrings of "bad blood;" and with the general feeling of the French toward us embittered; and with their agents able to move about amongst the angry Egyptians whom we had chastised-pointing to the bombardment business as a proof that "Codlin's the friend, not Short?" We should like to dwell a little on this point-to ask, for instance, whether all the recent conduct of the French in this affair does not indicate an intention to profit by their friendship for the military party-when the Dual Control has been re-established. But enough has been said, perhaps, to satisfy every open mind that the Dual Control must not be re-established; and of that our Government does not need to be convinced, we fancy. But of course that conclusion (which not one man in a thousand in either country has hitherto faced) is a very serious one; and it has already led to projects for admitting Italy into the Control when order has been resettled in Egypt. The calculation is obvious, Italy is no friend of France; the hatred between the two countries is deep, and likely to be lasting; and with Italy in Egypt as a third party to the Control, French machinations might be held in check. But

that calculation can as easily be made in

Paris as in London; and when it is "seen

through" it can only create more "bad

understand it to be. a heavy blow and great humiliation. And yet the French might have no choice but to assent; and if they did so what a prospect of future troubles would a patch-up like that open to us! May it not be well, then, now that we have come to our present pass in Egypt (which we may probably have to conquer) to reconsider every design of the "patchup" description? It is believed that our Government have at last succeeded in finding grace at Berlin, where for months past we have recommended them to seek it; it is pretty certain that the more we profit by that the more we shall exasperate the illwill already generated in France; and it is a true saying that a man may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb. And, considering how infinitely more important it has now become that India and the whole East shall see that we are neither to be beaten nor hustled out of Egypt, the great question of the hour is, whether we should not push for a settlement that will put an end to all doubt on that point. Courage is necessary for that, we know; but foresight is equally necessary: courage alone may enter the field too late-St. James's

ARTILLERY NOTES ON THE BOMBARDMENT.

The first day's firing at Alexandria evi-

dently closed the action of the ships, and

the fire ceased practically because there

was nothing more to fire at. No one can

help being struck by the clear line now so

sharply defined between the capabilities of

a fleet at sea and an army on land. This

fact was brought into promineut notice

during the late war in America, when it

was found that the Southerners, better armed and better trained than the Egyptians, could never be driven away from their defences by the fire of ships alone. Ironclads do not carry men enough for any serious operations on shore. The fire of the Egyptians was quite as effective as could be expected. But their want of skill as artillerists was clearly proved by the circumstance that their smooth-bore guns made better practice than the rifled ordnance. This is easily explained. A round shot from a smooth-bore gun may strike short without being altogether wasted. It bounds along the surface of the sea usually in the same direction as that in which it was fired until its force is exhausted and it sinks. A rifled gun, on the contrary, sends its projectile with far more accuracy if well laid with careful regulation of range. But, if there is any fault in the aim, and the shell strikes short or over, its path after the first plunge becomes totally different from the original line of fire. It ricochets indeed, but in a curve, and so misses the mark altogether. Thus, in expert hands, though the effect is not so great when it does strike. There will be many opinions as to the fire of the fleet. Most experts, as we believe, have been rather agreeably surprised at its general accuracy. Bearing in mind that the deck of a ship, whether turret or broadside, is a very unstable platform, which rocks with every motion of the water, hower slight, and is always set in motion by the fire of her own guns remembering also that movement of the muzzle of the gun up and down through an angle of even one degree will make a difference of hundreds of yards in the range, it is impossible to speak critically of a fire which utterly destroyed a considerable number of shore batteries and dismounted their guns. The current report is that all the batteries facing the sea were destroyed and the guns dismounted. On all sides we hear that a very large number, estimated at two thousand, of the enemy lost their lives or were wounded, and that the moral effect produced was very great. Some of our foreign critics had opinions that the fire might have been quicker, and so on. But against this criticism we have the fact that Invincible, and other ships, had to cease anything like rapid fire because the dense volumes of smoke obscured the aim of the guns. It is worth remark that the shore guns, which were mounted Moncrieff fashion-that is, on the disappearing principle-did exactly what was expected of them. They were much more difficult to silence, because they were sunk below the level of the works except at the moment of firing. There are now in existence other systems of making guns disappear after firing besides that of Major Moncrieff, and we are not sure that the guns in question were actually mounted on his carriages. Whether they were or not, the credit of having worked out the principle in more than one form, and pushed it forward indefatigably until it was accepted in this country, is certainly due to him. The idea has always been opposed by the lovers of bricks and mortar, which are now the red tape of fortification, but it may be hoped that the experience at Alexandria will give a new impetus to the idea and a new development to the system. Considering the number of hours during which the bombardment continued the casualties on our side were not heavy. Five killed and twenty-seven wounded is a small price to pay for so much work. But the action has sufficed to show that ironclads are not impregnable even to guns which are moderate in size. Some of the hulls of the ships were pierced, but on the other hand none of them seems to have leaked seriously so far as is yet known. The Alexandra appears to have had two of her guns disabled by the fire of the enemy. These guns are said to be split, and she will have to return to Malta for new ones. It is interesting to know that the turret vessels were better able to remain in motion while working their guns than the broadside ships, but on the other hand the effect produced on the minds of those who were watching the fight was that on the whole the broadside ships made the best practice. This, again, is natural enough. The guns of vessels at anchor are likely to be steadier than if their platforms had the additional difficulty

firing .- Pall Mall Gazette. SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Abraham Smith, M.A., for many years principal of the Collegiate School, Huddersfield, and curate in charge of St. Thomas's, Bradley, committed suicide on Thursday morning drowning himself in a canal lock near Hud-He was 55 years of age,a widower and had been depressed and troubled with sleeplessness of late. He was a prominent Freemason, and greatly respected by all

of being in perpetual motion; but move-

ment has the effect of deranging the aim

of the enemy, who, if not possessed of

range-finders, can never know exactly how

far distant is the target at which he is

MENT. SCENES IN THE STREETS.

SUMMARY EXECUTIONS.

The Standard has received the following despatches from its correspondent at Alex-

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY, 9.10 A.M. During the last twenty-four hours some very exciting events have come under my I landed with Ross last night. learned that the Egyptian troops evacuated the city amid great disorder while the flag of truce was flying. Immediately after the mob commenced to plunder in all directions. It would appear that the houses in the town were first plundered, and then set on fire. The English Church was first fired by one of our shells, but yesterday the mob completely destroyed the sacred edifice. In the Eastern Telegraph Office I found a clerk, who had been left behind, murdered, like so many other Christians. All the prisoners, includ-ing those captured during the riot a month ago, had been liberated. These continue the work of plunder and carnage; otherwise the city is entirely deserted. We were informed that Arabi had spread a report to the effect that the English could only fight at sea; that he would withdraw until the British troops landed; and that then there would be a great battle. On returning to our vessel we found a barge containing 40 refugees, nine of whom are English. They had delayed their departure too long, and hidden themselves in the barge. The city is still burning.

From the maintops of our vessels this morning we can see Arab men and women still looting in the streets. The Admiral had determined to land a force, but, having been told by some refugees that nine thousand Egyptian troops occupied a position outside the city, ready for attack, and as he could only land three hundred men, he considered such a step unadvisable. Instead, therefore, of sending men on shore, he ordered the city to be fired over, in order to frighten the rioters. Twenty armed Europeans soon afterwards arrived. They had barricaded their houses, and thus escaped from the general massacre. They confirmed, in every particular, all the information I have sent you. They passed through the treets this morning, the rioters appearing too busily engaged in their work of destruction to take any notice of them. They stated that, with the exception of those engaged in the pillaging of the city, the place was utterly

abandoned. The Egyptian losses during the engagement of the fleet were very severe. They had been told by a Pacha whom they met that the killed numbered over six hundred. The English and French Consulates have been burned to the ground, and the greater portion of the Grand Square is still in flames. A party of blue jackets were landed this morning at the Gabarrie battery. They spiked and destroyed 19 guns which were in position. The Monarch opened fire at another battery, which was soon destroyed. The looting and burning of the city continuing to increase, the Admiral seemed to be much distressed that he could not afford a sufficient force of men to land, in consequence of the information respecting the large force of Egyptians ready to ack. Three officers have arrived in hot haste from Ramleh, where the Khedive is living in the utmost danger, and begged the protection of the English. The Admiral at once acceded to the request. Two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry are with the Khedive, ostensibly as guards of honour, but the day after the bombardment they surrounded the Palace and would have murdered his Highness, only Dervish Pacha, who remains with him, interfered.

It is believed that if the British forces had occupied the city this morning, the Khedive would certainly have been murdered. We expected his Highness to come on board one of our ships, if he could possibly make his Another body of Marines and blue jackets have gone on shore, and spiked all the guns they could find. I accompanied them. Everywhere around us were traces of the terrific fire from the fleet to which the place had been subjected, and the thoroughly complete manner in which the work had been performed. The great question now is, as to how order is to be restored in the city, and how the streets nearest the harbour can be cleared. It is, however, impossible to do anything until the Khedive's safety has been secured. The Condor has gone round, and has taken up a position opposite Ramleh, so as to create a diversion, or, perhaps, to take his Highness on board.

ON BOARD H.M.S. "INVINCIBLE," FRIDAY, 5.0 P.M.
The great event since I last telegraphed has been the arrival of the Khedive and Dervish Pacha at the Ras-el-Tin Palace, after having been for a time in great danger from Arabi's troops. His arrival here has caused lively satisfaction, for the way is now opened out of the dead block which before prevailed. Hitherto we were merely in the position we had at first taken up, namely, that we were forced to destroy the forts as an act of selfpreservation, but that we desired in no way to interfere with the city or with the people in general. The Khedive has been join most of the other members of the Ministry, these having remained in the town instead of retiring with Arabi; and the machinery of Government will again be set in motion. Five hundred of the Egyptian troops came in with the Khedive. Now that the Khedive and most of his Ministers are with us, something like a regular Government can be established. The Khedive again assumes authority, and although that authority may be solely due to our protection, this will be ignored, and he will issue his proclamation and orders as if propria motu. It is at his request, now, that our Marines are on shore, patrolling the streets, and trying to put a stop to the terrible chaos which has existed for the last three days. Streets before intact, have been levelled by the flames; many more Christians who have been in hiding, have escaped, and their stories are all of the same kind. They tell of murder, robbery, and conflagration commenced by the troops, carried out by the rabble; but they differ in no respect from each

All sorts of reports are current as to the number of Christians who have been killed. The estimates vary from two hundred to two thousand, but there does not appear to be any data to go upon. The fact that so large a portion of the city is in flames prevents any investigation being made, but from what I hear should hope that the number of victims will be found not to exceed five hundred. If, however, the loss of life appears to be exaggerated in some cases, it is impossible to exaggerate the destruction of property. This is complete and absolute so far as the European quarter is concerned. Every house appears to have been sacked before it was fired, and the whole population must have gone out loaded with European goods. In the course of the day I accompanied a strong body of Marines and blue jackets, who landed from the three ships in the harbour to destroy the guns at Forts Ras-el-Tin and Pharos. The forts were in a complete state of ruin. effect of the explosion of the great shells must have been terrible. The strongest walls had crumbled before them, and it is a marvel how the Egyptians fought their guns as long as they did. The Khedive's palace, lying behind it, was also badly knocked about, and several rooms are destroyed, while fragments of shell are scattered about broadcast in the court-yard. Near the entrance-gate of the fort whose magazine was first exploded we found the sentry lying dead at the gate. The first battery we entered contained two teninch rifled guns, one of which was dismounted by our fire. The ground was torn up, the walls shattered, and the whole place dis-

plete somersault, falling upon and crushing the gunners, who still lay beneath it. The piece bore Sir William Armstrong's name, and its shot had struck the Alexandra several

times before it was silenced. Several dead gunners lay in the battery, and close behind several huge pits have been dug as graves. Into these most of the dead had been thrown as they fell, and it is estimated that in these forts alone four hundred of Arabi's troops had been killed. Almost all the guns opposed to the Sultan and Inflexible had been dismounted, the practice by the gunners of these ships having been magnificent. In the course of the day a hundred guns were spiked, and the work of destroying the forts, which the Fleet had been set to perform, was, therefore, completed. After this task was done the Marines and blue jackets advanced into the town, feeling their way cautiously, and clearing the streets of marauders as they advanced. A good many natives found in the act of looting were shot, but in spite of their patrolling the town the fires increased as the evening went on, and it is to be feared that the greater portion of the town will be destroyed. Egyptian troops who came in with the Khedive were not employed in this duty, as it is considered as too severe a trial of their loyalty to the Khedive to set them to act against their countrymen. Fort Napoleon has been occupied by the Marines, and it may be said that the whole of the defences of Alexandria are now in our hands. From friendly natives the Admiral has obtained information that the main body of Arabi's army had gone to Daman-hour, a place fifteen miles away, where strong works had been erected. A considerable force, was, however, stated to be still in the outskirts of the town. At present, however, all reports concerning Arabi must be received with caution. They are of the most conflicting description, and when investigated appear to e simply products of the native imagination.

The following operations have taken place outside the harbour to-day:—The Alexandra has been cruising to and fro, watching the coast between Ramleh Palace and Fort Pharos. The Bittern, gunboat, has run close in shore, but can see no signs of people near the Palace. She has brought out three boatloads of people who have been till now in hiding in Alexandria. All the ships of the Fleet have sent every man who can be spared on shore. The Admiral has applied to the officers commanding the foreign ships of war to co-operate with him in restoring order, and putting a stop to the devastation going on. The French will probably aid, as will the American and other war-ships. Seven hundred Marines guard the Palace of Ras-el-Tin, and strong armed parties patrol the town. Several ships have moved into harbour. To-day the *Chiltern*, telegraph ship, after transferring the Malta cable to the gun-boat Cygnet, went out and picked up the Cyprus cable—which was yesterday, by order of the Admiral, left buoyed-spliced it, and paid out four miles, and has returned to her last night's position, having now both the Cyprus and Malta cables on board. She lies half a mile from the Lighthouse Battery, and in close communication with the Admiral. The Penelope, with Admiral Hoskins's flag flying, has just started out, bound for Port Said. The crews of the Fleet are just now cheering the arrival of a ship with troops outside the harbour. No fresh news from the town. The natives continue to assert that great dissatisfaction prevails among the troops. The con-flagration is still raging. Many dead still lie unburied in the forts. A few European women have been rescued and brought off by the patrolling parties, having been hidden away in cellars. The Rosetta Gate is held by a strong force of Marines, under the command of Major Phillips, of the Alexandra.

The great question is the restoration of

10.0 P.M.

order in Alexandria. Last night the troops paraded the streets. The sight was frightful. Many of the streets are blocked with ruins. The burning houses cast a lurid glare. Only plunderers are to be seen. They are busy carrying away loot. The Grand Square is burned all round, excepting one house. The next house to the British Consulate is on fire. The Marines shot several men caught in the act of plundering, but with so small a number of troops available it is impossible to put a stop effectually to the incendiarism, which continued all night. Alexandria is still burning. The following is the story of the Khedive's escape from violence. About 4 o'clock on the evening of the second day of the bombardment two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry approached, and formed a double line around the Palace. The officer commanding said they had been sent as guards by the Minister of War. The Khedive said that t was not necessary to form so close to the Palace. After considerable trouble and talking, he induced the soldiers to go to the neighbouring barracks. Yesterday, before coming away, bribery and other inducements prevailed, and the regiments finished by offering to accompany him to Alexandria. I learn that Arabi during the bombardment did not remain in the forts; his reputation, consequently is much injured. No doubt there are many deserters among his troops. They are reported as suffering from want of commissariat arrangements. The Khedive will proclaim Arabi as a mutineer, recommending he soldiers to go to their homes. It is, therefore, quite possible that the movement may collapse. At the Palace they do not agree regarding the number of troops remaining by Arabi. Some say that they number four thousand and others ten thousand. During the bombardment his field artillery remained 24 hours without water. The batteries consequently were nearly all rendered unserviceable. There is no doubt also that the troops left the city in great disorganisation.

This morning I accompanied a party of Marines, under Major Phillips, which was sent to spike the guns in Fort Napoleon. We again marched through the town, the scene of desolation being even greater than it appeared at night. Through the smoke of the burning streets we could see the dark forms of plunderers flitting to and fro. They fled, panic-stricken, on the advent of the troops. Several of them were caught red-handed, and were immediately shot. The people were warned, in the name of the Khedive, to abstain from plunder, under penalty of death. It is said that several soldiers were among the flying crowds. Two were captured who had loot upon them. Their rifles had recently been discharged. They were arrested and handed over to the Khedive. On return to their store, Messrs. Ross and Co. found a large crowd of Jews who had had no food for severa days. Mr. Ross issued out a large quantity of provisions among the poor people. The crowd included numerous half-dead children. During our march through the streets several Greeks and Italians, with their families, greeted us with cheers. Many of them had become insane, in consequence of the strain of the three days' terror to which they had been subjected. Our column was accompanied by several of these poor people As we passed through the streets, windows which had been closed for the last four days would open, disclosing the faces of Christians who had been waiting their doom but who were now happily rescued. We had the greatest difficulty in making progress owing to the several streets being blocked with the débris of ruined houses. It was not easy to drag our Gatling gun over the rubbish in the Grand Square, which was also dim with smoke. We saw about a dozen bodies of Europeans, of whom two were Frenchmen. Some four hundred and fifty men have now been sent ashore. They occupy all the gates of the city, and patrol the streets, under the sanction of the Ministers. The Americans have landed one hundred and twenty-five men walls shattered, and the whole place dismantled, The gun which was dismounted for our assistance. Their Fleet and the Greek ships have come inside the harbour.

for what an assenting Germany would also | ALEXANDRIA AFTER THE BOMBARD- | had been tilted backwards, and made a com- | The men were ordered to shoot incendiaries, and to arrest plunderers. The greater por-tion of the French Fleet has gone to sea. It is expected that the plundering will be put a complete stop to by to-morrow. The city is now entirely in our possession. Maribout Fort surrendered to day to the Achilles.

The same correspondent telegraphed on Saturday morning

The measures taken by the Admiral to restore order are completely successful. After sending off my last despatch I went on shore. It is now possible to walk through the streets without an escort. The Arabs salute humbly, and every one in the streets carries a white flag. Cafés and shops are reopening, and matters are assuming gradually a more settled appearance. The great fires are gradually dying out, and no new outbreaks have taken place during the last twenty-four hours. Confidence is becoming generally restored.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent accompanied Major Phillips's force of 700 marines and about fifty sailors, with Gatling guns, in their parade through the streets to spike guns and clear the streets. He says :--

The column was formed in military order, with advance and rear guards, and a Gatling gun in the centre. Three Egyptian cavalry soldiers belonging to the Khedive's bodyguard accompanied us. Some fighting was anticipated, and therefore the advance was made very carefully. It was a striking sight to see the soldiers with their white helmets, and the sailors with their rifles and Gatling moving cautiously up the streets with Major Phillips at their head, stopping every Arab they met who was suspected of looting. A good many carrying bundles were examined. Two Arab soldiers were seized with bags containing property that had evidently been stolen. They were made prisoners, and will be tried for pillage. A number of other Arabs were arrested, some of them having large quantities of stolen goods. Two of these desperadoes, taken in the act, were shot down in the streets as a warning to other evil-doers. Wherever the column halted a proclamation was read, or rather said, declaring that no harm would be done to any one unless caught pillaging; but, caught doing so, they would certainly be shot. Two Greeks, caught pillaging the Customs House, were soundly beaten with sticks, and then let free. One of these had been caught twice before, and was once released without punishment. He was a thorough scoundrel, and yelled tremendously when the stick was applied. The condition of the streets is really dreadful, every shop being gutted, and all that remained in the shape of goods lying scattered on the roadway. Arabs who had been seen looting evidently quite understood they had done wrong, as they ran hard as soon as they saw the English coming, and could only be stopped by a threat to fire upon them. Some ran away despite the firing.

The Times' correspondent at Alexandria, in a telegram dated early Saturday morning, gives an account of an inspection of the town which he made on Friday :-

I have just returned from the town, having landed with the second detachment of marines. The force of 200 men was under the command of Major Phillips; it was accompanied by Sir Auckland Colvin and Admiral Hoskins. We landed at Ras-el-Tin, when General Sir Frederick Goldsmid joined the party. ing through the native quarter, there was nothing unusual to observe, except the deserted state of the streets. As we passed the Governor's quarters some half-dozen soldiers turned out. The marines closed up; but the soldiers made a respectful salute, and showed the red riband tied on their arms which had adopted as a sign of allegiance to the Khedive. At the Zaptieh the same thing took place, and we then entered the low Christian quarter of Frank-street. The narrow street was on either side flanked with smouldering ruins. We had to pick our way across rubbish from which the marines picked up the most miscellaneous assortment of odds and ends. At several points we had to go in single file, at others to await to allow a wall to fall, at others to leave the street and adopt a more passable sideway. No one was to be It was a march over the ruins of what had been a city. At last we reached what had been the Square. What it was is too well known to need description; what it is is quite beyond all my powers. There in the centre, lit up by a lurid mass of smoke, stood the large equestrian statue of Mehemet Ali; behind it I could see the Palais de Justice. Of the rest, I can only say that I distinguished nothing. On either side of me was one long line of fire. At every moment a house fell that made a sound which recalled the cannonade of last Tuesday. As I walked on I tried, but failed, to distinguish one house from another. In a place which I have seen almost daily for seventeen years, I could not even find out the openings of the familiar streets leading to the markets. At last we distinguished two moving figures. We went to them, and I acted as interpreter while they told us a history which reminded one of Dante's Inferno. I have no time to enter into the descriptions of all they recounted; but the perfect calmness, the utter absence of excitement with which they told the tale of horror, the business-like accuracy with which they showed us where we were to go to find persons in distress, and the quiet manner in which, after giving us all the information we required, they left to return to their work of danger and charity as quietly as if there were nothing extraordinary in their position, was proof of a sort of heroism which won the admiration of all and compels me to give their names. They were Pére Guillaume, a Belgian Franciscan, and Frére Mivielle a French Lazariste.

At last we made our way to the other end of the square. Through the trees of the garden and the smoke we could see the English church still standing, though I think slightly injured, and perhaps looted. passed a window in a house at the back of the church we were greeted with cheers "Bravo Inglese!" and so on. At one point we found a fire recently lighted, and near it a soldier. We sent five marines after him, but he made off. Sheriff Pasha-street was apparently not burned, though thoroughly looted. The Bousestreet was looted in the ground floors; but apparently untouched, the well-known Monrrato's was open, and a few marines went and washed down the smoke by helping themselves to the little that remained of a vell-known respectable bar; but the floors above, containing the Club Mehemet Ali, and the English bankers, Carver and Co., seemed untouched. There was a silence of the dead. Passing the Bourse, where all was closed, we went to the Boulevard de Ramleh. British Consulate and the Telegraph Office were shut and apparently safe.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.—Disturbances occurred in Newry on Thursday night after the arrival of the Orangemen from Scarva, where they had been attending a sham-fight. Whilst a shopkeeper named Millar was passing through Water-street he was attacked by a crowd, and it is alleged that he then fired at to a strength of the legs. Millar has been arrested. A young man was found in an unconscious condition in Margaret-square, having been badly beaten. Several other persons are reported to have received cuts and bruises, and the town was in a disturbed state till a late hour. A report has reached Dublin that a serious faction fight took place at Doon, New Pallas, on Wednesday, owing to the Boycotting of a tradesman's family in the village. The friends of the Boycotted family were determined to counteract the action of the Boycotters, and a fight ensued, during which one of the belligerents, named Denis Fogarty, was beaten so severely as to endanger his life.

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 16-17, 1882.

THE NEXT MOVE IN EGYPT. While Sir Beauchamp Seymour was bombarding Alexandria, the note by which it was proposed to ask Turkey to interfere in Egypt was going the round of the European Cabinets and receiving finishing touches from each in succession. It has at length arrived at the highest verbal perfection, and has been presented to the Porte, with a request that, in view of the extreme gravity of the circumstances, an early answer may be given. The note invites Turkey to undertake the military occupation of Egypt in concert with the Powers. The aim of the occupation is defined as being to re-establish the previous civil, administrative, and judicial régime, to reorganise the army, and to develop popular liberties within reasonable limits. The term of occupation is fixed at six months, but an extension of time may be obtained on the demand of the Khedive, whose position as de jure and de facto ruler of Egypt is to be recognized throughout. It requires a considerable effort of the imagination to picture Turkey loyally carrying out this programme, so singularly opposed to her theory and practice of government. Should she undertake the task proposed and find herself at the end of six, or twelve, or eighteen months as far from its termination as she is to-day, the result will probably astonish no one. Yet it does not appear that the Conference has taken any effectual precautions against a deadlock of this kind. Possibly it was thought needless to provide for so remote a contingency. It appears to be very unlikely that Turkey will undertake the work in question. To a certain extent the Sultan is hoist with his own petard. He has played so long with Arabi's insurrectionary movement that he now finds great difficulty in openly opposing it. The learned expounders of the law of Islam are not yet certain that Arabi is a rebel at all. The secular advisers of the Sultan are not by any means sure that, though he were a rebel, it would be wise to declare war against him. Before the subtle doubts of these two sets of counsellors can be fairly resolved, it will have become absolutely necessary for Europe to do something. Events do not consent to wait upon Turkish procrastination, and the policy of England, at any rate, must be decided by facts. Useful as Turkish intervention honestly carried out might have been at one time, we cannot affect any great regret at the probable failure of the Conference to secure it now on the terms just described. It is open to question whether it is possible to re-establish the previous régime pure and simple, and it is certain that in no case would Turkey re-establish it, except after delays ruinous to our interests in Egypt and to those of Egypt herself. There is, perhaps, something too much of Turkish procrastination in the action of our own Government. We print this morning details of extensive preparations made for the despatch of troops from India, which the Home Government cannot make up its mind to set in motion. We have from time to time described similar preparations at home, which have all stopped short of actual embarcation. There is really no time to deal with the matter in this ex-

difficulties of re-organization.—Times. The Daily News says :- England has by her action destroyed the only real power which existed in Egypt, and is therefore bound to establish a practicable and efficient substitute. We must see the country through its troubles, and restore to it some measure of peace and prosperity. We need hardly say that we are not pleading for a policy of vengeance. The riots of the 11th of June have been followed by far worse horrors, and it is for the Government to see that the burning of Alexandria is not in its turn succeeded by the destruction of Cairo, or by similar calamities on a smaller scale. We have acted on the principle that the Alexandrian fortifications were a menace to our ships, and that to silence aud destroy them was our own affair, in which no other Power was concerned. We cannot therefore shift the responsibility of providing for the consequences of our action from our own shoulders. But when once this obligation is discharged we trust that no further attempt will be made to take the government of Egypt out of the hands of the Egyptians. The existence of a national party in Egypt, long officially denied, is now officially acknowledged. No good can come to us from interfering with it. even if we had any right to do so. The more thoroughly we perform the task, should it ultimately devolve upon us, of restoring order in the Khedive's dominions, the less reason will there be for meddling with Egyptian affairs in the future. The Canal we cannot of course afford to neglect, not so much because we have shares in it, or because three-fourths of the traffic through it is English, as because it is at least the shortest, though it may not be in all conceivable circumstances the speediest route to India. In his remarkable speech upon the purchase of shares in the Suez Canal by the late Government, Mr. Gladstone spoke in emphatic language of the almost infinite political complications which interference in Egypt might involve. Without going back upon the events-of last week, we may they retreated, and chose less dangerous prey. The house of Dr. Mackie, the Consular

ceedingly deliberate manner. The Egyp-

tian difficulty is not likely to solve itself,

and that being the case, every day's delay

adds to the irreparable loss, and to the

express a belief that these words of Mr. Gladstone will not be forgotten by himself and his colleagues. It would be a neglect of duty to leave Egypt in her present condition. But the less we have to do with her internal affairs in the future, the better it will be both for us and for

MR. BRIGHT AND THE GOVERNMENT. Mr. Bright must have been long since cured of the delusion that Free Trade was to have brought in the millenium. During the existence of the present Government he has been a consenting party to military operations in Afghanistan and South Africa. He has witnessed and has participated in the violation of the "peace at any price" principle. If that principle is now about to be violated on a more extensive scale, and Mr. Bright therefore withdraws, he illustrates not his consistency but his dread of responsibility. The very fact of membership of a Cabinet involves a modified surrender of the right of private judgment, and the one point on which men who join a Cabinet must be agreed is the assertion of the power and honour of England by all legitimate means. But if the appeal to arms is prohibited, this assertion is out of the question. Moral strength may exist apart from physical strength, but in International affairs moral influence and diplomacy are alike unavailing, unless it is understood that the abitrament of the sword is behind both. A Minister who takes office on the condition that he shall never be implicated in any military enterprise, abdicates by anticipation one of the first functions of Government. Such a man might be a statesman in Laputa or in the New Atlantis; but in England he can only be, if he possesses the gifts, a great master of irresponsible oratory. But though Mr. Bright will scarcely increase his reputation for statesmanship or consistency by retirement, the step which he has taken is none the less calculated, in the long run, to damage the Government. We are told that the immediate result of the withdrawal will be to fortify the Cabinet. This may be so far true that this resignation will signify the adoption of a vigorous policy in Egypt and in the East. But Mr. Bright, though the Liberalism of Manchester may be replaced by the Opportunist Radicalism of Birmingham, has still many personal adherents in the House of Commons and in the onstituencies. He is a great power in the country. He is quite as much an authority with the Liberals below the gangway as Mr. Chamberlain. The speeches of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Illingworth, and others are sufficiently striking symptoms of the deep discontent of the Independent Radicals. It is of these that Mr. Bright has now made himself the mouth. Nor is Mr. Bright the first Cabinet Minister who during the present Session. Many moderate Liberals and Whigs cordially sympathised with Mr. Forster; a majority, perhaps, of the thorough-going Radicals will sympathise not less cordially with Mr. Bright. If, therefore, for the moment, the position of the Government in the country is not materially weakened by the vacancy that has occurred in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, the fact must not be overlooked that the seeds of disintegration and disruption have been sown among the Ministerialists, and are certain to bear fruit. For the present the shock may be borne, may even be made light of. But the sentiment will be there, and it will gather rather than lose force by suppression. We are witnessing the beginning of the end. The Cabinet has entered upon the inclined plane which leads to discomfiture and defeat. Mr. Bright may have exemplified only once more the impracticability of the Radicalism which is the tradition of Cobden and Mill, but the process will be ultimately found to involve the overthrow of the Government. The House of Commons will not desert the Cabinet in the present crisis, but nothing can efface the estrangement of those of its supporters of whom Mr. Forster and

SCENES IN ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. Bright are respectively typical .-

Standard.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs on Saturday evening as fol-

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY EVENING. I have made a more extended examination of the whole town, and will endeavour to supply the omissions in my former account, avoiding repetition as far as possible. I landed at the Custom-house, well arming myself by way of precaution, although it proved to be quite unnecessary. I was accompanied by Mr, Gibson, Chief of the Survey Department, who kindly insisted on accompanying me for my protection. The whole of the quarter first visited I have already described. But opposite the Zaptich, or police-station, I noticed that a large shell, which from its direction certainly came from of the town forts, had gone right through the public bathhouse. At the Zaptieh Lord Charles Beresford has established his head-quarters, as chief of the police; Captain Fisher, of the Inflexible, being, as I have said, in command of all the purely combatant forces on shore. Continuing our way into the square, where much that had remained standing yesterday had since fallen, I found the church and the tribunals still intact. At the tribunals was stationed a body of English Bluejackets, under the command of Lieutenant Bradford, of the Invincible. The St. Mark's buildings, the clubs, the offices of Carver, and the American Consulate were, I perceived, in charge of a company of American Marines, who had taken as their head-quarters the club, which

was under their care. I soon afterwards found a wretched woman, the servant of M. Stagni, a timber merchant, who had been left in charge of her master's house, on the second storey of a building in Sherif Pacha-street. The building having been set fire to by soldiers carrying explosive pellets for the purpose, she let herself down from the window into a garden. Here she remained, unable to escape, surrounded by burning buildings, and continually fired at by the soldiers, who laughed at her agony, and apparently purposely avoided hitting her mortally, preferring to allow her to burn. At last she made a rush through the flames, and, though wounded by bayonet thrusts in the thigh, managed to hide behind a looted café, from which she was afterwards rescued by some Marines, and placed in charge of the Americans. The Bank of Egypt is apparently intact. The Anglo-Egyptian Bank is also safe. This bank was the centre of a very heroic resistance; and I shall be able, hereafter, to give you an account of all the events that took place, from the pen of the chief actor in them. The Bourse still stands, but the British Consulate has completely disappeared. The Hotel Abbat is safe. It was defended by a few Frenchmen, and it is a notable fact that where any one was able to keep up a sharp fire on the incendiary soldiers,

to that again is a large, well-known shop, known as Camoine's. This is burnt to the ground, and I saw near it a starving dog trying to eat some kid gloves.

This quarter of the town is now in the possession of 120 Greek sailors, directed by Captain Sachturis, but under the orders of Lord Charles Beresford. These men have done good work. They saved the Greek and Catholic churches, the European Hospital, and the Italian Consulate-all of which lie in their quarter. The Greek Consul-General, M. Rhanghabé, has been, from first to last, indefatigable in rendering assistance. The top of the two streets, Sherif Pacha and Post Oflice-street, where they both join the Rosetta road, is simply a mountain of ruins. It is quite impossible to distinguish where the road lay and to identify particular buildings. A sight of the police-station, opposite the spot, finally enabled me to ascertain where I was. Round the station lie scattered the corpses of five soldiers. The Crédit Lyonnais is uninjured. It contained £26,000 and the archives of the Caisse de la Dette. Messrs. Caprara and Monge deserve the chief honours of the defence which was here offered. The garrison, in all 28 persons, were able to keep up a biting fire on the incendiaries. On Wednesday evening they made a sortie and joined forces with the 42 in the Anglo-Egyptian Bank opposite. On Thursday morning, having brought in 35 refugees from the neighbouring houses, they placed the women and children in the centre, and the whole 105 through the ruined town, appropriated some deserted boats, and pulled off to the Helicon. We next went to the barracks at the Moharambee Gate. This is now held by the Marines, under Captain Campbell, and some Blues, under Lieutenant Barlow, both of the *Inflexible*. We went all over the barracks, which had evidently been vacated in a hurry by the natives. Every officer's chest was found to be full of loot, and I saw whole pieces of cloth and sheeting. Yestermen of the division stationed here patrolled the quarter. They caught redhanded and shot four civilians and two soldiers, took prisoners three soldiers who were going down to Fort Napoleon, and spiked six guns. At Mo-harambee Gate we met Lieutenant Anson, of the Helicon, who had just returned from destroying the line above the junction of Mel-laha. We accompanied the small party which seized the railway station. The building was untouched, and the soldiers there had the red band which is supposed to indicate loyalty to the Khedive. They were, however, ordered to leave the station, and some Marines were left as a garrison, all orders of any nature only to be carried out if counter-signed by Captain Fisher. We found here Zeky Pacha, one of the most hard-working and popular of the Egyptian high officials He was enjoying a frugal meal of stale bread and water-melon, together with the stationmaster of Kafr Zayad, who told me it that was his fist meal for three days. From his appearance I believed his statement. Returning to the Moharambee Gate, we

all escaping to Ras-el-Tin or on board. On every carriage waved a white rag of truce, and none was allowed to go either way without being searched. At this point we contrived to annex an empty carriage, drawn by one lean, wretched-looking horse, and in it we the Desconesses' Hospital, and received by the Sister Superior and Professor Schweinfurth. The Hospital contained 10 other Sisters, Doctor Kulp and his wife, 60 refugees, including the German pastor and his wife and brother, and eight servants. Professor Schweinfurth was staying, it appears, with a friend, named Friedheim, in Sherif Pacha-street. Finding that the house had been fired, they let themselves down from the second story, and were fired at by the soldiers, but happily missed. By going through some back streets they were able to avoid the soldiers, and met some guards of Zulficar Pacha, the recently appointed Governor, who took them to the hospital. But here the mob broke into the hospital, declaring that the German flag displayed was flying as a signal to the ships. Arabi seems to have circulated a report that all flags flying were intended as signals to point out to the Admiral the most crowded native quarters, so that he might fire upon them. A flag, therefore, was the reverse protection, and when the mob broke into the nospital they insisted that the flag should be hauled down. This was done, and before they could make any further demand, two shots were fired into the crowd, upon which they fled. Among this mob of about 30 were four soldiers. All day long they watched the soldiers and officers passing with cartloads of loot, making for the Caffarelli Fort, whence they took it away by night in carriages. All around them were burning buildings, and the mobs passing threatened and jeered; but the hospital stands away from the road, and all were too busy plundering to trouble themselves about burning a building where they knew they would come under fire. The hospital is now protected by 14 German Marines, who even challenged us as we drove away. Farther into the country the big Palace of Menasce seemed to be untouched by fire, though it had been looted. The next house was in flames and had been hit by a shell. Going now outside the walls, we visited the waterworks, which have been most elaborately defended by Mr. Cornish, who nobly stuck

met quantities of carriages carrying harems,

to his post, and thus kept up the supply of water. We entered the town again by the Rosettagate. This gate is held by the Marines, under Captain Allen, of the Téméraire, and some seamen, under Mr. Allonby, of the Achilles, together with two Gatlings. This is the gate through which Arabi will most probably try to enter the town, if he meditates such an enterprise. Driving down the Rosetta-road found it bearing less marks of the fire than I had expected. But the large houses of the wealthy Jew banker's were standing open. I had not time to stop, but I believe they are pillaged from cellar to garret. The Free Schools, built at an expense of £14,000, subscribed by the European community to commemorate the success of Ismail Pacha in avoiding an inundation in 1874, has one wing completely battered away. The Zizinias Theatre is still standing, while the Portuguese Consulate opposite, perhaps be-cause it was distinguished by a flag, is completely gutted. The large buildings next to he theatre are also thoroughly pillaged. Driving along this road we were met by the funeral of the wife of Daoud Pacha. She was sister of the Vicereine, Tewfik's one wife and Daoud Pacha is the man who was Minister of War when the military rose on the 7th of September. His wife has died in childbirth. The European Hospital is apparently intact. It perhaps obtained protection by flying the Turkish flag. Opposite it was a house in which a Frenchman had adopted a characteristic method of protecting his property. He had simply written on a piece of paper "Je suis député de la nation Française," and posted it on the wall. The precaution had

been ineffectual. The Italian College, the Sala Storari, and the Catholic Church seemed to be untouched but appearances are very often deceptive. The postmaster tells me that he found his house locked and apparently intact, but on entering he found it perfectly empty, though the door had not been forced. Lombard street and all one side of St. Catherine's square are a mass of rubbish. The Piazzia di Paglia and the low quarters round are tolerably safe. The sister street was destroyed in the upper part, but not much injured in the part towards Gabari. In the street Meidan every shop is open and emptied of its contents, the roadway being strewn with the paper in which the were wrapped. At Minet-el-Bassal the stores are not burnt, but generally rifled. There is now little fear of further looting on a large peans is civil, not to say humble. Fort Mara-

is little left to loot. The smallness of the number of persons left to do it, and the severity of the punishment render the game not worth the candle. But I fear that fires are still raging. The town is threaded with little streets, and in parts is rendered difficult of access by rubble and dark by the smoke. Moreover, the means of extending the conflagration are so easy that it is almost impossible to prevent it. The strong heat to which the buildings of the town have been subjected has left what remain peculiarly liable to com-bustion. In anyone of the numerous streets, to snatch a burning stake and to throw it across the road is the worfi of a moment; even if there were not sufficient evidence to show that there were combustibles specially prepared. Of course, anyone caught setting fire

o a house or looting is at once shot. Tewfik Pacha has acted with wonderful courage throughout. No one admires more than I do his resolution to stick by the people till the last and his refusal to seek personal safety on board the fleet; and no one has insisted more than I have on the paramount duty of England to protect him. But if we are bound to protect him, we have also a right to choose the method by which we will protect him. We have offered to place him on board a warship in safety in the harbour. He very nobly refuses, and we have to employ men to protect him, and thus much less in extent of the town can be guarded. This is wrong. We should simply make him a friendly prisoner, and insist upon his going on board. He could go on shore, with adequate protection, when it was necessary. I omitted to mention the arrival of Mr. Jago as Acting-Consul and of Mr. Mieville as his assistant. Unfortunately they have no consulate, archives, or subjects on shore. Dr. Bell, of the Helicon, was charged to go to the native hospital and ascertain if there were any patients and to bury any lying dead. He found that there were about thirty in-mates of the hospital on the day of the bombardment. They had since been left without food or attention of any kind. Five had died, and their bodies were buried under Dr. Bell's directions. Two others will pro-bably expire to-night. All the poor creatures were starving. They have now been provided with necessaries, their wants supplied as far as possible, and they will now receive the utmost attention.

To the list of persons in safety I have to add Allchin Gabbur, of the Bank of Egypt, and Luigi, of Shepheard's Hotel,

SUNDAY, 5.10 P.M. General Sir Frederick Goldsmid, has been named Chief of the Intelligence Department with Gibson as Head of the Survey, and Fitzgerald, of the Treasury, as his lieutenant. About 150 Bedouins, having appeared close to the Gabari-gate, with the intention of looting, and having actually stolen a donkey and other plunder, Midshipman Stracey, of the Alexandra, with 12 bluejackets, made at them and killed two. The rest escaped, leaving all their plunder. Among the incidents of the recent engagement, I may mention that Gunner Harding, of the Alexandra, seized a shell with a burning fuse, and carried it to a tub of water, in which he extinguished it. A young sailor on board the Invincible, after having his leg amputated, hopped round to his comrades, exhibiting the limb. When down it was handed over the The Alexandra yesterday blew up the guns of the Silsile forts. Lieutenant Aplin, of the Hecl 1, was accidentally killed by the explesion of his own revolver last night at Moharambee Gate. The German Guard of the Hospital, in passing through, were challenged, and, not replying, were mistaken for natives. The English thereupon fired over their heads and the Germans, supposing the gate had been seized, returned the fire. I am trying to obtain fuller information concerning this incident: but, contrary to my usual custom, I wire at once, lest any notion should get abroad that it was anything but accidental. There is no doubt that it was a pure mistake. It is necessary to state this, for the feeling of foreigners towards the English is by no means all that we could wish-I mean, against the Government, not against the people. Nor can even Englishmen, who are usually candid and liberal in their opinions, fail to

admit that we have committed an egregious

blunder in effecting a bombardment without troops to land. It was like

wilfully tying up one of your hands before attacking your adversary with the other. I do not say that all that has happened could have been foreseen; but I appeal to my own telegrams to show that ample warning was given of the necessity of landing troops to avoid atrocities which rival or surpass those of the Commune. It may, however, be said that no Government can take its information from newspaper correspondents, and this very probable reply compels me state a circumstance which I would otherwise have kept concealed, to show that it was not only newspaper correspondents who gave the advice which I ventured to give. For many months Major Tulloch has been here, collecting the necessary information for the Government as to the condition of the country. I was frequently recommended to see him, but I judged rigthly that such information as he had he was not likely to give to the public, and I, therefore, abstained from asking questions that would have shown a want of discretion I never even made his acquaintance. But about the 8th of this month I was awoke at 5 in the morning by a gentleman, who introduced himself as Major Tulloch, and who showed me a telegram from the Government, saying that the Times of the 3d had published a scheme for landing in Egypt similar to that which he had recommended, and warning him not to communicate with Press correspondents. Major Tulloch expressed annoyance that he should be suspected of communicating his ideas to the Press. He asked me whether I minded showing him what I had telegraphed and I at once took him to the office and caused the original telegram to be shown to him. After reading it, he said, "Why, that is almost the very plan I recommended weeks ago to the Government. How did you hit on the same?" I told him; and I do not mention the fact to show any wonderful prescience on my part, for similar ideas have occurred to every tyro who has looked at a plan of Alexandria with a view to military action. But I repeat it in order to show that the Government themselves received from their own trusted agent recommendations of a course of action which would failed to adopt it?

have saved all Alexandria. Why have they It is said that now we are to have troops. Can the Government show any reason which justifies armed force to-day, and which had not equal force a week ago? Truly we may say now, that "force is no remedy." Force cannot restore to Alexandria the property destroyed, the lives sacrificed, the families ruined. But force might have been preventitive; and not having been so used, it is going to be given us as a remedy! A month must pass before we can even be restored to the position in which we might have been had 10,000 troops been off our coasts on the 10th inst. Can we wonder that the abuse which Englishmen have had to endure for a month from the natives, should now overwhelm us

The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria, telegraphing on Sunday

savs :-The native population have been streaming back into the city all day through the various gates with loaded donkeys, carriages, and vehicles of all descriptions. They appear very pleased that the disorder is at an end, and that their houses are for the most part untouched. Men, women, and children carry white flags. This is regarded as a sign that they are peaceable inhabitants, and not

is completely gutted. Next | scale-at all events in the town itself, for there | bout has at length ceased to be held by Arabi's | men. It has been a puzzle for the last three On Friday the Egyptian flag was hoisted, and two of the iron-clads steamed down to it. The Egyptian flag was again lowered, and a white flag run up, but no fur-ther steps were taken, and as yesterday the fort still remained in the hands of the enemy, it was determined that, unless it was sur-rendered, it should be bombarded to-day This morning the Khedive sent some horsemen with orders to the commanding officer to surrender at once, but upon their return the Cavalry brought word that they found the garrison had withdrawn in the night.

The Minotaur has arrived, and has landed her contingent of marines and seamen. Lord Beresford has established the Palace lately occupied by Arabi as his headquarters. He is now assisted in his arduous duties by Captain Morrison. The Khedive has dismissed the Governor of the city, and has appointed Achmet Pacha in his place. Although there was last night no alarm of an attack by Arabi's army there was something like a panic in the city. Some German sailors who were protecting the German Hospital, in which here are many sick, under the care of a German Sisterhood, hurried through the town on a false alarm that the enemy were approaching. When challenged by our pickets they foolishly crouched down, and gave no answer. Our men, thinking that they were a band of marauders, fired, and the Germans, believing the same of us, replied at once. For a time there was a scene of wild confusion. The Germans ran through the town, our alarm signals were sounded all along the line, and everybody turned out thinking that the city was attacked. The only casualty of the night was that Lieutenant Aplin, of the Hector, shot himself by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

NARRATIVE OF A EUROPEAN RESIDENT.

The following, says the Alexandrian cor-respondent of the *Times*, is the account of M. Goussio, the manager of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, who remained in Alexandria with his wife through all the terrible scenes of the 11th

On the 11th there was from the early

morning great excitement and uneasiness all over the town. From 3 o'clock in the morning troops were marching down from the Rosetta Gate to Ras-el-Tin. They moved by in dead silence. At 4, a few hundred Redifs, or old soldiers of the Reserve, came down Sherif Pacha-street. At 5 came more troops. The whole night long the native population had poured, screaming with terror, into the interior. At five minutes past 7 came the first shot from the frigates. The excitement of the population and the volume of the emigration instantaneously increased. At 8 Arabi drove down the town in a carriage, accompanied by Toulba Pacha. At 9 the soldiers began parading the town, assuring themselves by search whether the Europeans were in communication with the Admiral by telephone or telegraph, or not. An officer, accompanied by several soldiers, mounted on the terraces of the houses and cut the wires of the telephones. One of the soldiers we saw carried a hatchet, covered with blood. My berbery told me that the man had just assassinated an Englishman whom he found in communication with the French telegraph clerk, who sought refuge in the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices. The bombardment continued all day. Few shells fell in the town, but many crossed over At each instant we heard above our heads startling noises and explosions like thunder as the shells whistled past. Close to the bank, and exactly behind the Maison Antoniades, on the Boulevard de Ramleh, a shell knocked down a wall and penetrated into the building. All day the population were fleeing with frightened faces. About five o'clock a curious change took place. All at once the persons who were escaping returned from the outside of the town, their faces wearing a beaming expression; people shook each other warmly by the hand, embraced and congratulated each other, and the Arab women made their peculiar guttural cry of joy. What was hap-pening? Some officers of the Marine came at this moment from the port, and an-nounced that the fire had ceased, because the Egyptian forts had sunk two iron-clads and utterly disabled five more. I naturally put down these stories to the Arab imagination. I felt certain that the forts must be silenced. I calculated on this, and had made arrangements accordingly, thinking that I should then have to hold out three or four hours, and that troops would land, and we should be saved. But now, after many hours' bombardment, not a single soldier had arrived to hold the town, and the joy of the people was a menacing sign. However, they kept on leaving the city, and this increased my hopes. On the 12th the flight of the inhabitants continued in even greater numbers.

About a thousand soldiers were brought down on the Square during the day, and ranked against the Tribunals and the end of Sherif Pacha-street, as if they expected to be attacked by an enemy landing from the Bourse side. On two separate occasions the officers of these troops tried to enter the offices of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and the Crédit-Lyonnais, which contained the funds of the caisse de la Dette Publique. They declared to Mr. Monge, of the Caisse, that they had orders to massacre all the Europeans, but that if he would give them the money they would spare him and his family. Mr. fused flatly, and strengthened his barricades. the afternoon the exodus from the town had become general. At 3 o'clock the soldiers gave the signal for pillaging. As on the 11th of June, they began by opening the doors of the stores and dividing the merchandise which they found. Soldiers, under the direction of the officers and superior officers, divided the booty in a fashion disgraceful, but at the same time having its comical side. Pieces of calico were cut up and handed round, while albums, watches, and fancy goods were carried off and frequently pulled to pieces, after having been for a few moments in the hands of men who did not understand their use. The officers frequently carried two or more guns so as to leave free hands to the soldier who were carrying off the booty. A colonel mounted on a horse had a pair of new shoes under his arm; another threw down and broke into a thousand pieces a clock which he found too heavy to carry. In fact, the property destroyed was of greater value than that which was actually carried away. As soon as a shop was empty the paper and all the débris that could be hastily collected were thrown into it, then small explosive pellets were added, and in a moment the whole was in a blaze. At 5 o'clock the Egyptian heroes, loaded with booty instead of laurels, retreated in the greatest disorder. Since 2 in the afternoon the Bowabs, or house porters, had received the mot d'ordre to desert the houses which they guarded. By 6 all the European quarter was in flames and the town presented the appearance of one huge furnace. Here and there we could see men of sinister appearance and some disbanded solders coming like silent shadows into the open shops

and going out loaded with plunder, having fed the fire with the inflammable material with which they were provided. In order to defend the bank, which the fire enclosed in a circle momentarily becoming smaller, I was bound to make rounds in the adjoining streets all night, and fire on all incendiaries and marauders. In this way the immediate neighbourhood was preserved clear. During the night many families came in and demanded shelter. In the morning of Thursday, finding that no soldiers were coming to relieve us or save the town, I determined to go to them. We set out together, some 70 persons. We put the numerous women and children into the middle of our troop, surrounded them

with Greeks and Montenegrins and then all started for the Custom-house. On our way there 35 people in the same condition as ourselves joined us. The 105 marched, without encountering opposition, through and over masses of burning ruins. We ourselves broke open the doors of the city. We seized some abandoned boats, which were fortu-nately at hand, and pulled ourselves to Admiral Seymour, who received us with kindness on board the Helicon.

MR. BRIGHT'S RESIGNATION.

The Standard says :- With reference to Mr. Bright's successor, several names are mentioned in connection with the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir C. Dilke's claims to admission within the Cabinet are universally admitted, but he cannot be spared at present from the Foreign Office, and there is no precedent for a Minister holding an Under-Secretaryship sitting in the Cabinet. In some quarters it is believed that Mr. Gladstone will desire to strengthen the Government in the House of Lords by asking Lord Derby to accept the office of Chancellor of the Duchy. Mr. Goschen's name has also been suggested, but there is no reason to believe that the barrier which prevented his accepting office in 1880 has been removed. In all probability there will be some delay in filling up the office. Mr. Bright was anxious to resign some days ago, but his desire not to weaken or embarrass the Government led him to delay the step till the last moment. Strong efforts have been made to induce him to reconsider his decision. It is not expected that Mr. Bright's retirement will at present be followed by that of any other member of the Cabinet. The report that Mr. Chamberlain had also resigned is without foundation.

The Daily News says:—No steps have yet been taken for the appointment of a successor to Mr. Bright, the exigencies of whose executive office are not of a pressing character. It is believed that in filling the post regard will be had to the adequate representation of radical opinions in the Cabinet, and that Sir Charles Dilke will probably become a member of it. We learn that it was on Friday afternoon that Mr. Bright placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister. informed that in the explanation of the circumstances that have led to his retirement from the Cabinet, which he is expected to make in the House of Commons, he will avoid any hostile criticism of the policy of the Government.

Suspension of Compulsory Retirement during Hostilities.—The Broad Arrow states that the War Office has decided that in the event of our despatching troops to Egypt it will be expedient to lay down a rule that the compulsory clauses of the Royal Warrant for the promotion of officers shall stand in abeyance during the continuance of hostilities, as regards officers of regiments which may be ordered on service. Under these conditions officers who are approaching the limit of service will be allowed to embark with their regiments, and will not be interfered with so long as hostilities last.

THE LESSON OF THE BOMBARDMENT .- The Saturday Review says :- The ease with which unarmoured gunboats well handled can tackle forts formidably armed, the effectiveness of the barbette principle on board ship and of Moncrieff batteries on land, and the satisfactory working in actual fighting trim of the numberless pieces of machinery now found and used on board ship, are perhaps the most noteworthy results of the fight, with next to them the fact that, except for the purpose of piercing armour, extraordinary size in guns is not such a very great advantage. The extreme importance, moreover, of being able and ready to follow a cannonade by an attacking or occupying party deserves to be added

A CENTURY Ago .- Those into whose hands the reprint of the Bury Post's first issue falls will recognise a very curious likeness in the general situation a hundred years ago to the present one. In the first column we find the Duke of Richmond describing the then Government as absolutely pledged to economy, while a few lines further down it is notified that the State has completed the purchase of land at Portsmouth for new fortifications. Immediately after this comes a lot of news about naval and military operations, especially in the Mediterranean, where Gibraltar was about to be relieved by a strong fleet under Lord Howe. The Government had evidently been trying to make war "on the cheap," since it is stated that the fortress "has been supplied these twelve months past by single which had the good fortune, by their lightness and quick sailing, to outswim the Spanish frigates and xebecs." This happy-go-lucky method would no longer serve, however, and the Admiralty had therefore begun to fit out a number of large transports "one of them carrying 1,100 tons." As at present, Ireland vas a prey to anarchy and terrorism, owing largely to the machinations of a party who aimed at obtaining the complete severance of that island from Great Britain. In London, the roughs were so troublesome that the Honourable Artillery Company undertook the task of hunting them down. But the metropolis nevertheless found enjoyment in cricket, then as now, for we have an account of the great match in which the Duke of Dorset's eleven beat all England by "one notch," the score being 228 against 227 .- Globe.

THE RADICALS AND THE GOVERNMENT .-- A conference, convened by members of London Working Men's Clubs and other organisations, was held on Friday evening at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. B. Lucraft, to consider the action of the Government in reference to the present crisis in Egypt. There was a large attendance, which included Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., and Mr. Passmore Edwards, M.P., and letters were read condemning the course pursued by the Government from Mr. Richard, M.P., and Mr. Burt, M.P. Mr. Auberon Herbert telegraphed, "I hope you will utterly repudiate the Alexandria massacres, otherwise Liberals become mere shams and hypocrites.' Sir Wilfrid Lawson said it was stated we could govern the Egyptians better than they could govern themselves, but the Egyptians replied that they wanted to control their own finances and to govern themselves; and because they mounted guns for the purpose of self-defence -a noble attribute in an Englishman, but a crime in the Egyptians-orders were given that their forts should be destroyed and they should be shot down. If, as was stated on the authority of two of the leading newspapers, the Egyptians offered to dismount heir guns before the bombardment, the guilt of the Government was greater than he originally supposed it to be. He appealed to the working men of London, who had arisen to condemn the Bulgarian atrocities, to rise up and condemn the greater infamy of the British atrocities that were being perpetrated in Egypt, and to tell the House of Commons. the Ministry, and Sir Charles Dilke that the workmen of the metropolis, at any rate, placed British honour far away and above British interests. Resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the bombardment, urging the withdrawal of the fleet from Egypt, and con-demning the conduct of the Ministers as inconsistent with their declarations when out of office. The meeting resolved to ask Mr. Gladstone to receive a deputation in order that the views expressed in the resolutions might be represented to him.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS .- A Parliamentary return just issued gives a list of all pensions granted during the year ended the 20th June last, and charged upon the Civil list as fol-lows: — October 31st, 1881, Dr. William Alexander Greenhill, in consideration of his services to medical literature and sanitary improvement, £50 per annum; same date,

Dr. Charles Wells, in recognition of his ser-

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down on the Square during the day, and

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 16-17, 1882.

THE NEXT MOVE IN EGYPT. While Sir Beauchamp Seymour was bombarding Alexandria, the note by which it was proposed to ask Turkey to interfere in Egypt was going the round of the European Cabinets and receiving finishing touches from each in succession. It has at length arrived at the highest verbal perfection, and has been presented to the Porte, with a request that, in view of the extreme gravity of the circumstances, an early answer may be given. The note invites Turkey to undertake the military occupation of Egypt in concert with the Powers. The aim of the occupation is defined as being to re-establish the pre-vious civil, administrative, and judicial regime, to reorganise the army, and to develop popular liberties within reasonable The term of occupation is fixed at six months, but an extension of time may be obtained on the demand of the Khedive, whose position as de jure ruler of Egypt is and de facto to be recognized throughout. It requires a considerable effort of the imagination to picture Turkey loyally carrying out this programme, so singularly opposed to her theory and practice of government. Should she undertake the task proposed and find herself at the end of six, or twelve, or eighteen months as far from its termination as she is to-day, the result will probably astonish no one. Yet it does not appear that the Conference has taken any effectual precautions against a deadlock of this kind. Possibly it was thought needless to provide for so remote a contingency. It appears to be very unlikely that Turkey will undertake the work in question. To a certain extent the Sultan is hoist with his own petard. He has played so long with Arabi's insurrectionary movement that he now finds great difficulty in openly opposing it. The learned expounders of the law of Islam are not yet certain that Arabi is a rebel at all. The secular advisers of the Sultan are not by any means sure that, though he were a rebel, it would be wise to declare war against him. Before the subtle doubts of these two sets of counsellors can be fairly resolved, it will have become absolutely necessary for Europe to do something. Events do not consent to wait upon Turkish procrastination, and the policy of England, at any rate, must be decided by facts. Useful as Turkish intervention honestly carried out might have been at one time, we cannot affect any great regret at the probable failure of the Conference to secure it now on the terms just described. It is open to question whether it is possible to re-establish the previous régime pure and simple, and it is certain that in no case would Turkey re-establish it, except after delays ruinous to our interests in Egypt and to those of Egypt herself. There is, perhaps, something too much of Turkish procrastination in the action of our own Government. We print this morning details of extensive preparations made for the despatch of troops from India, which the Home Government cannot make up its mind to set in motion. We have from time to time described similar preparations at home, which have all stopped short of actual embarcation. There is really no time to deal with the matter in this exceedingly deliberate manner. The Egyptian difficulty is not likely to solve itself. and that being the case, every day's delay

difficulties of re-organization.—Times. The Daily News says :- England has by her action destroyed the only real power which existed in Egypt, and is therefore bound to establish a practicable and efficient substitute. We must see the country through its troubles, and restore to it some measure of peace and prosperity. We need hardly say that we are not pleading for a policy of vengeance. The riots of the 11th of June have been followed by far worse horrors, and it is for the Government to see that the burning of Alexandria is not in its turn succeeded by the destruction of Cairo, or by similar calamities on a smaller scale. We have acted on the principle that the Alexandrian fortifications were a menace to our ships, and that to silence and destroy them was our own affair, in which no other Power was concerned. We cannot therefore shift the responsibility of providing for the consequences of our action from our own shoulders. But when once this obligation is discharged we trust that no further attempt will be made to take the government of Egypt out of the hands of the Egyptians. The existence of a national party in Egypt, long officially denied, is now officially acknowledged. No good can come to us from interfering with it, even if we had any right to do so. The more thoroughly we perform the task, should it ultimately devolve upon us, of restoring order in the Khedive's dominions, the less reason will there be for meddling with Egyptian affairs in the future. The Canal we cannot of course afford to neglect, not so much because we have shares in it, or because three-fourths of the traffic through it is English, as because it is at least the shortest, though it may not be in all conceivable circumstances the speediest route to India. In his remarkable speech upon the purchase of shares in the Suez Canal by the late Government, Mr. Gladstone spoke in emphatic language of the almost infinite political complications which interference in Egypt might involve. Without going back upon the events of last week, we may express a belief that these words of Mr. Gladstone will not be forgotten by himself and his colleagues. It would be a neglect of duty to leave Egypt in her present condition. But the less we have to do with her internal affairs in the future, the better it will be both for us and for

adds to the irreparable loss, and to the

MARTIAL LAW IN ALEXANDRIA. If it is on our shoulders that the work of restoring order and justice in Egypt is principally to fall, it is high time to realize the delicacy as well as the difficulty of the task. The Government will do well to keep a watchful, not to say a jealous, eye on the means by which order is re-established, and on the kind of justice which its agents are going to administer. The task of putting a stop to pillage and incendiarism was doubtless not to be accomplished without something very like Lynch Law. Severe as it is, Sir Beauchamp Seymour's proclamation, to shoot all persons caught in the act of pillageair order to which, by the by, the Khedive

only reluctantly consented - may yet have been fully justified by the exigencies of the case; and certainly it has been very amply executed. But it is one thing to shoot a man caught in the act, and quite another to shoot him upon what a hurried military tribunal is pleased to consider evidence. Onecannot help feeling a pang of misgiving as one reads the case of the Berber related in the Times. who was brought up by some Copts and Arabs on the accusation of having taken part in burning houses, and, when "ample evidence had been adduced," was was shot there and then. What security is there that in three or four such shootings on "ample evidence" in the course of a morning's patrol at least one or two of the sufferers may not be the victims of misunderstanding or of private malice? Uncomfortable stories of this kind might easily be multiplied. "Just at this moment," writes the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "the English sailors are digging a grave in the square for twelve ruffians who will be shot presently." In the case of one ruffian, "the silver jugs which he had inside his shirt were produced, and he was sentenced to death.' To shoot for mere theft looks dangerously like exceeding even Sir B. Seymour's proclamation, so one is glad to learn from a later telegram that the execution was postponed. Such tales revive unpleasant memories, and ought to make us cautious. The first red-hand executions, the suppression of visible riot and plunder once over, no time should be lost in bringing offenders before a competent tribunal. A dashing naval officer is no doubt the best man in the world to act as a special constable, but he will be none the worse for having a judge behind him. It would be a great relief to know that some cool-headed and experienced civilians—there are several on the spot-had been associated with the gallant Lord Charles Beresford in the administration of justice in Alexandria .-Pall Mall Gazette.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE GOVERNMENT. Mr. Bright must have been long since ured of the delusion that Free Trade was to have brought in the millenium. During the existence of the present Government he has been a consenting party to military operations in Afghanistan and South Africa. He has witnessed and has participated in the violation of the "peace at any price" principle. If that principle is now about to be violated on a more extensive scale, and Mr. Bright therefore withdraws, he illustrates not his consistency but his dread of responsibility. The very fact of membership of a Cabinet involves a modified surrender of the right of private judgment, and the one point on which men who join a Cabinet must be agreed is the assertion of the power and honour of England by all legitimate means. But if the appeal to arms is prohibited, this assertion is out of the question. Moral strength may exist part from physical strength, but in International affairs moral influence diplomacy are alike unavailing. it is understood that abitrament of the sword is behind both. A Minister who takes office on the condition that he shall never be implicated in any military enterprise, abdicates by anticipation one of the first functions of Government. Such a man might be a statesman in Laputa or in the New Atlantis but in England he can only be, if he possesses the gifts, a great master of irresponsible oratory. But though Mr. Bright will scarcely increase his reputation for statesmanship or consistency by retirement, the step which he has taken is none the less calculated, in the long run, to damage the Government. We are told that the immediate result of the withdrawal will be to fortify the Cabinet. This may be so far true that this resignation will signify the adoption of a vigorous policy in Egypt and in the East. But Mr. Bright, though the Liberalism of Manchester may be replaced by the Opportunist Radicalism of Birmingham, has still many personal adherents in the House of Commons and in the constituencies. He is a great power in the country. He is quite as much an authority with the Liberals below the gangway as Mr. Chamberlain. The speeches of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Illingworth, and others are sufficiently striking symptoms of the deep discontent of the Independent Radicals. It is of these that Mr. Bright has now made himself the mouth. Nor is Mr. Bright the first Cabinet Minister who has resigned during the present Session. Many moderate Liberals and Whigs cordially sympathised with Mr. Forster; a majority, perhaps, of the thorough-going Radicals will sympathise not less cordially with Mr. Bright if, therefore, for the moment, the position of the Government in the country is not materially weakened by the vacancy that has occurred in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, the fact must

not be overlooked that the seeds of disintegration and disruption have been sown among the Ministerialists, and are certain to bear fruit. For the present the shock may be borne, may even be made light of. But the sentiment will be there, and it will gather rather than lose force by suppression. We are witnessing the beginning of the end. The Cabinet has entered upon the inclined plane which leads to discomfiture and defeat. Mr. Bright may have exemplified only once more the impracticability of the Radicalism which is the tradition of Cobden and Mill, but the process will be ultimately found to involve the overthrow of the Government. The House of Commons will not desert the Cabinet in the present crisis, but nothing can efface the estrangement of those of its supporters of whom Mr. Forster and Mr. Bright are respectively typical .-Standard.

MR. O'DONNELL'S SUSPENSION .- Mr. O'Donnell, writing to the Dungarvan Commissioners, refers to the Government as the coercionists of Ireland, and the cowardly assassins of Egypt. Regarding his suspension, he says he deliberately selected the word in-famy as the most dishonouring word, in order to brand with a suitable term the most false, treacherous, tyrannical, and the most mean abuse of public trust and public authority in any Parliamentary assembly.

THE DUBLIN MURDER.—The coroner's inquiry into the murder of Kenny, at Seville-place, Dublin, was concluded on Monday, without any further light being thrown on the crime. The man Poole, last seen in Kenny's company, could not be examined, being imprisoned under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant on suspicion. An open verdict was returned, the jury adding that they had no means of knowing how the wounds were inflicted, except the suspicious circumstances. PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1882. SCENES IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs on Saturday evening as follows :-

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY EVENING. I have made a more extended examination of the whole town, and will endeavour to supply the omissions in my former account, avoiding repetition as far as possible. I landed at the Custom-house, well arming myself by way of precaution, although it proved to be quite unnecessary. I was accompanied by Mr, Gibson, Chief of the Survey Department, who kindly insisted on accompanying me for my protection. The whole of the quarter first visited I have already described. But opposite the Zaptieh, or police-station, I noticed that a large shell, which from its direction certainly came from of the forts, had gone right through the public bathforts, had gone right through the public bath-house. At the Zaptieh Lord Charles Beres-ford has established his head-quarters, as chief of the police; Captain Fisher, of the Inflexible, being, as I have said, in command of all the purely combatant forces on shore. Continuing our way into the square, where much that had remained standing yesterday had since fallen, I found the church and the tribunals still intact. At the tribunals was stationed a body of English Bluejackets, under the command of Lieutenant Bradford of the Invincible. The St. Mark's buildings the clubs, the offices of Carver, and the Ame rican Consulate were, I perceived, in charge of a company of American Marines, who had taken as their head-quarters the club, which was under their care.

I soon afterwards found a wretched woman

the servant of M. Stagni, a timber merchant who had been left in charge of her master's house, on the second storey of a building in Sherif Pacha-street. The building having been set fire to by soldiers carrying explosive pellets for the purpose, she let herself down from the window into a garden. Here she remained, unable to escape, surrounded by burning buildings, and continually fired at by the soldiers, who laughed at her agony, and apparently purposely avoided hitting her mortally, preferring to allow her to burn. last she made a rush through the flames, and though wounded by bayonet thrusts in the thigh, managed to hide behind a looted café, from which she was afterwards rescued by some Marines, and placed in charge of the Americans. The Bank of Egypt is apparently intact. The Anglo-Egyptian Bank is also safe. This bank was the centre of a very heroic resistance; and I shall be able, here after, to give you an account of all the events that took place, from the pen of the chief actor in them. The Bourse sun disapthe British Consulate has completely disapthe british consulate has consulate h peared. The Hôtel Abbat is safe. It was defended by a few Frenchmen, and it is a notable fact that where any one was able to keep up a sharp fire on the incendiary soldiers they retreated, and chose less dangerous prey. The house of Dr. Mackie, the Consular surgeon, is completely gutted. Next to that again is a large, well-known shop, known as Camoine's. This is shop, known as Camoine's. This is burnt to the ground, and I saw near a starving dog trying to eat some kid gloves

This quarter of the town is now in the pos session of 120 Greek sailors, directed by Captain Sachturis, but under the orders of Lord Charles Beresford. These men have done good work. They saved the Greek and Catholic churches, the European Hospital, and the Italian Consulate-all of which lie in their quarter. The Greek Consul-General, M. Rhanghabé, has been, from first to last, indefatigable in rendering assistance. top of the two streets, Sherif Pacha and Post Office-street, where they both join the Rosetta road, is simply a mountain of ruins. It is quite impossible to distinguish where the road lay and to identify particular buildings. A sight of the police-station, opposite the spot finally enabled me to ascertain where I was Round the station lie scattered the corpses of five soldiers. The Crédit Lyonnais is uninjured. It contained £26,000 and the archives of the Caisse de la Dette, Messrs, Caprara and Monge deserve the chief honours of the defence which was here offered. The garrison, in all 28 persons, were able to keep up a biting fire on the incendiaries. On Wednesday evening they made a sortie and joined forces with the 42 in the Anglo-Egyptian Bank opposite. On Thurs day morning, having brought in 35 refugee from the neighbouring houses, they placed the women and children in the centre, and the whole 105 marched through the ruined town, appropriated some deserted boats, and pulled to the Helicon. We next went to the barrack. at the Moharambee Gate. This is now held by the Marines, under Captain Campbell and some Blues, under Lieutenant Barlow both of the Inflexible. We went all over the barracks, which had evidently been vacated in a hurry by the natives. Every officer's chest was found to be full of loot, and I saw whole pieces of cloth and sheeting. Yester men of the division stationed here patrolled the quarter. They caught redhanded and shot four civilians and two soldiers, tool prisoners three soldiers who were going down o Fort Napoleon, and spiked six guns. At Mo harambee Gate we met Lieutenant Anson, of the Helicon, who had just returned from destroying the line above the junction of Mel-laha. We accompanied the small party which seized the railway station. The build ing was untouched, and the soldiers there had the red band which is supposed to indicate loyalty to the Khedive. They were, how-ever, ordered to leave the station, and some They were, how-Marines were left as a garrison, all orders of any nature only to be carried out if counter signed by Captain Fisher. We found here Zeky Pacha, one of the most hard-working and popular of the Egyptian high officials He was enjoying a frugal meal of stale bread and water-melon, together with the stationmaster of Kafr Zayad, who told me it that was his fist meal for three days. From his ap-pearance I believed his statement.

Returning to the Moharambee Gate. we met quantities of carriages carrying harems all escaping to Ras-el-Tin or on board. every carriage waved a white rag of truce and none was allowed to go either way withou being searched. At this point we contrived to annex an empty carriage, drawn by one lean, wretched-looking horse, and in it we drove to the Deaconesses' Hospital, and were received by the Sister Superior and Professor Schweinfurth. The Hospital contained 10 other Sisters, Doctor Kulp and his wife, 60 refugees, including the German pastor and his wife and brother, and eight servants. Professor Schweinfurth was staying, it appears with a friend, named Friedheim, in Sheri Pacha-street. Finding that the house had been fired, they let themselves down from the second story, and were fired at by the soldiers, but happily missed. By going through some back streets they were able to avoid the soldiers, and met some guards of Zulficar Pacha, the recently apointed Governor, who took them to ospital. But here the mob broke into the ospital, declaring that the German flag displayed was flying as a signal to the ships. Arabi seems to have circulated a report that all flags flying were intended as signals to point out to the Admiral the most crowded native quarters, so that he might fire upon them. A flag, therefore, was the reverse of protection, and when the mob broke into the hospital they insisted that the flag should be hauled down. This was done, and before they could make any further demand, two shots were fired into the crowd, upon which they fled. Among this mob of about 30 were four soldiers. All day long they watched the soldiers and officers passing with cartloads of loot, making for the Caffarelli Fort, whence they took it away by night in carriages. All around them were burning buildings, and the mobs passing threatened and jeered; but the hospital stands away from the road, and all were too husy plundering to trouble them-selves about burning a building where

they knew they would come under fire. The hospital is now protected by 14 German Marines, who even challenged us as we drove away. Farther into the country the big Palace of Menasce seemed to be untouched by fire, though it had been looted. The next house was in flames and had been hit by a shell. Going now outside the walls, we visited the water-works, which have been most elaborately defended by Mr. Cornish, who nobly stuck to his post, and thus kept up the supply of

We entered the town again by the Rosetta-gate. This gate is held by the Marines, under Captain Allen, of the *Téméraire*, and some seamen, under Mr. Allonby, of the Achilles, together with two Gatlings. This is the gate through which Arabi will most probably try to enter the town, if he meditates such an enterprise. Driving down the Rosetta-road I found it bearing less marks of the fire than I had expected. But the large houses of the wealthy Jew banker's were standing open. I had not time to stop, but I believe they are pillaged from cellar to garret. The Free Schools, built at an expense of £14,000, subscribed by the European community to commemorate the success of Ismail Pacha in avoiding an inundation in 1874, has one wing completely battered away. The Zizinias Theatre is still standing, while the Portuguese Consulate opposite, perhaps be-cause it was distinguished by a flag, is completely gutted. The large buildings next to the theatre are also thoroughly pillaged. Driving along this road we were met by the funeral of the wife of Daoud Pacha. She was a sister of the Vicereine, Tewfik's one wife; and Daoud Pacha is the man who was Minister of War when the military rose on the 7th of September. His wife has died in childbirth. The European Hospital is apparently intact. It perhaps obtained protection by flying the Turkish flag. Opposite it was a house in which a Frenchman had adopted a characteristic method of protecting his property. He had simply written on a piece of paper "Je suis député de la nation Française," and posted it on the wall. The precaution had

been ineffectual. The Italian College, the Sala Storari, and the Catholic Church seemed to be untouched, but appearances are very often deceptive. The postmaster tells me that he found his house locked and apparently intact, but on entering he found it perfectly empty, though the door had not been forced. street and all one side of St. Catherine's-square are a mass of rubbish. The Piazzia di Paglia and the low quarters round are tolerably safe. The sister street was destroyed in the upper part, but not much injured in the part towards Gabari. In the street Meidan every shop is open and emptied of its contents, the roadway being strewn with the paper in which the goods were wrapped. At Mine el-Bassal the stores are not burnt, but generally rifled. There is now little fear of further looting on a large scale—at all events in the town itself, for there is little left to loot. The smallness of the number of persons left to do it, and the severity of the punishment render the game not worth the candle. But I fear that fires are still raging. The town is threaded with little streets, and in parts is rendered difficult of access by rubble and dark by the smoke. Moreover, the means of extending the conflagration are so easy that it is almost impossible to prevent it. The strong heat to which the buildings of the town have been subjected has left what remain peculiarly liab c to com-bustion. In anyone of the numerous streets, to the road is the work of a moment; even if there were not sufficient evidence to show that there were combustibles specially pre-

pared. Of course, anyone caught setting fire a house or looting is at once shot Tewfik Pacha has acted with wonderful courage throughout. No one admires more than I do his resolution to stick by the people till the last and his refusal to seek personal safety on board the fleet; and no one has insisted more than I have on the paramount duty of England to protect him. But if we are bound to protect him, we have also a right to choose the method by which we will protect him. We have offered to place him n board a warship in safety in the harbour. He very nobly refuses, and we have to em-ploy men to protect him, and thus much less extent of the town can be guarded. is wrong. We should simply make him a riendly prisoner, and insist upon his going on board. He could go on shore, with adequate protection, when it was necessary. I omitted to mention the arrival of Mr. Jago as Acting-Consul and of Mr. Mieville as his asistant. Unfortunately they have no consulate, archives, or subjects on shore. Dr. Bell, of the Helicon, was charged to go to the native hospital and ascertain if there were any patients and to bury any lying dead. found that there were about thirty mates of the hospital on the day of the combardment. They had since been without food or attention of any kind. Five had died, and their bodies were buried under Dr. Bell's directions. Two others will pro-bably expire to-night. All the poor creatures were starving. They have now been provided with necessaries, their wants supplied as far as possible, and they will now receive the utmost attention.

To the list of persons in safety I have to add Allchin Gabbur, of the Bank of Egypt,

and Luigi, of Shepheard's Hotel. SUNDAY, 5.10 P.M. General Sir Frederick Goldsmid, has been named Chief of the Intelligence Department rith Gibson as Head of the Survey, and Fitzgerald, of the Treasury, as his lieutenant. About 150 Bedouins, having appeared close o the Gabari-gate, with the intention of looting, and having actually stolen a donkey and other plunder, Midshipman Stracey, of the Alexandra, with 12 bluejackets, made at hem and killed two. The rest escaped, leaving all their plunder. Among the incidents of the recent engagement, I may mention that Gunner Harding, of the Alexandra, seized a shell with a burning fuse, and carried it to a tub of water, in which he extinguished it. A young sailor on board the Invincible, after having his leg amputated, hopped round to his comrades, exhibiting the limb. When compelled to lie down it was handed over the The Alexandra yesterday blew up the guns of the Silsile forts. Lieutenant Aplin, of the Hecla, was accidentally killed by the explosion of his own revolver last night at Moarambee Gate. The German Guard of the Hospital, in passing through, were challenged, and, not replying, were mistaken for natives. The English thereupon fired over their heads, and the Germans, supposing the gate had been seized, returned the fire. I am trying to obtain fuller information concerning this incident; but, contrary to my usual custom, I wire at once, lest any notion should get abroad that it was anything but accidental. There is no doubt that it was a pure mistake. It is necessary to state this, for the feeling of oreigners towards the English is by no means all that we could wish-I mean, against the Government, not against the people.

Nor can even Englishmen, who are usually andid and liberal in their opinions, fail to admit that we have committed an egregious blunder in effecting a bombardment without troops to land. It was like wilfully tying up one of your hands before attacking your adversary with the other.
I do not say that all that has happened could have been foreseen; but I appeal to my own telegrams to show that ample warning was given of the necessity of landing troops to avoid atrocities which rival or surpass those of the Commune. It may, however, be said that no Government can take its information from newspaper correspondents, and this very probable reply compels me state a circum-stance which I would otherwise have kept concealed, to show that it was not only newspaper correspondents who gave the advice

which I ventured to give. For many months Major Tulloch has been here, collecting the necessary information for the Government as to the condition of the country. I was frequently recommended to see him, but I judged rigthly that such information as he had he was not likely to give to the public, and I, there fore, abstained from asking questions that would have shown a want of discretion. I never even made his acquaintance. But about the 8th of this month I was awoke at 5 in the morning by a gentleman, who intro-duced himself as Major Tulloch, and who showed me a telegram from the Government saying that the Times of the 3d had published a scheme for landing in Egypt similar to that which he had recommended, and warning him not to communicate with Press correspon-Major Tulloch expressed annoyance dents that he should be suspected of communicating his ideas to the Press. He asked me whether I minded showing him what I had telegraphed, and I at once took him to the office and caused the original telegram to be shown to him. After reading it, he said, "Why, that is almost the very plan I recommended weeks ago to the Government. How did you hit on the same?" I told him; and I do not mention the fact to show any wonderful prescience on my part, for similar ideas have occurred to every tyro who has looked at a plan of Alexandria with a view to military action. But I repeat it in order to show that the Government themselves received from their own trusted agent recommendations of a course of action which would have saved all Alexandria. Why have they

failed to adopt it? It is said that now we are to have troops Can the Government show any reason which justifies armed force to-day, and which had not equal force a week ago? Truly we may say now, that "force is no remedy." Force cannot restore to Alexandria the property destroyed, the lives sacrificed, the families ruined. But force might have been preventitive; and not having been so used, it is going to be given us as a remedy! A month must pass before we can even be restored to the position in which we might have been had 10,000 troops been off our coasts on the 10th Can we wonder that the abuse which Englishmen have had to endure for a month rom the natives, should now overwhelm us from foreigners?

The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria, telegraphing on Sunday

The native population have been streaming back into the city all day through the various gates with loaded donkeys, carriages, and vehicles of all descriptions. They appear very pleased that the disorder is at an end, and hat their houses are for the most part untouched. Men, women, and children carry white flags. This is regarded as a sign that they are peaceable inhabitants, and not marauders. Their attitude towards all Europeans is civil, not to say humble. Fort Marabout has at length ceased to be held by Arabi's men. It has been a puzzle for the last three days. On Friday the Egyptian flag was hoisted, and two of the iron-clads steamed down to it. The Egyptian flag was again lowered, and a white flag run up, but no further steps were taken, and as yesterday the fort still remained in the hands of the enemy, it was determined that, unless it was sur-rendered, it should be bombarded to-day. This morning the Khedive sent some horsemen with orders to the commanding officer to surrender at once, but upon their return the Cavalry brought word that they found the

had withdrawn in the night The Minotaur has arrived, and has landed her contingent of marines and seamen. Lord Beresford has established the Palace lately occupied by Arabi as his headquarters. He is now assisted in his arduous duties by Captain Morrison. The Khedive has dismissed the Governor of the city, and has appointed Achmet Pacha in his place. Although there was last night no alarm of an attack by Arabi's army there was something like a panic in the city. Some German sailors who were protecting the German Hospital, in which there are many sick, under the care of a German Sisterhood, hurried through the town on a false alarm that the enemy were approaching. When challenged by our ickets they foolishly crouched down, and gave no answer. Our men, thinking that they were a band of marauders, fired, and the Germans, believing the same of us, replied at once. For a time there was a scene of wild confusion. The Germans ran through the town, our alarm signals were sounded all along the line, and everybody turned out thinking that the city was attacked. The only casualty of the night was that Lieutenant Aplin, of the Hector, shot himself by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

NARRATIVE OF A EUROPEAN RESIDENT. The following, says the Alexandrian correspondent of the *Times*, is the account of M. Goussio, the manager of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, who remained in Alexandria with his wife through all the terrible scenes of the 11th and 12th inst.:—
On the 11th there was from the early

morning great excitement and uneasiness all over the town. From 3 o'clock in the morning troops were marching down from the Rosetta Gate to Ras-el-Tin. They moved by in dead silence. At 4, a few hundred Redifs, or old soldiers of the Reserve, came down Sherif Pacha-street. At 5 came more troops The whole night long the native population had poured, screaming with terror, into the interior. At five minutes past 7 came the first shot from the frigates. The excitement of the population and the volume of the emigra-tion instantaneously increased. At 8 Arabi drove down the town in a carriage, accom-panied by Toulba, Pacha. At 9 the soldiers began parading the town, assuring themselves by search whether the Europeans were in communication with the Admiral by telephone or telegraph, or not. An officer, accompanied by several soldiers, mounted on the terraces of the houses and cut the wires of the telephones. One of the soldiers we saw carried a hatchet, covered with blood. My berbery told me that the man had just assassinated an Englishman whom he found in communication with the Admiral. This was probably the young French telegraph clerk, who sought refuge in Eastern Telegraph Company's offices. The bombardment continued all day. Few shells fell in the town, but many crossed over it. At each instant we heard above our heads startling noises and explosions like thunder as the shells whistled past. Close to the bank, and exactly behind the Maison Antoniades, on the Boulevard de Ramleh, a shell knocked down a wall and penetrated into the building. All day the population were fleeing with frightened faces. About five o'clock a curious change took place. All at once the persons who were escaping stopped, others returned from the outside of the town, their faces wearing a beaming ex-pression; people shook each other warmly by the hand, embraced and congratulated each other, and the Arab women made their peculiar guttural cry of joy. What was hap-pening? Some officers of the Marine came at this moment from the port, and an-nounced that the fire had ceased, because the Egyptian forts had sunk two iron-clads and utterly disabled five more. I naturally put down these stories to the Arab imagination. I felt certain that the forts must be silenced. I calculated on this, and had made arrangements accordingly, thinking that I should then have to hold out three or four hours, and that troops would land, and we should be saved. But now, after many hours' bombardment, not a single soldier had arrived to hold the town, and the joy of the people was a menacing sign. However, they kept on leaving the city, and this increased my hopes. On the 12th the flight of the inhabitants con-

ranked against the Tribunals and the Sherif Pacha-street, as if they expected to be attacked by an enemy landing from the Bourse side. On two separate occasions the officers of these troops tried to enter the offices of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and the Crédit-Lyonnais, which contained the funds of the Caisse nais, which contained the funds of the Caisse de la Dette Publique. They declared to Mr. Monge, of the Caisse, that they had orders to massacre all the Europeans, but that if he would give them the money they would spare him and his family. Mr. Monge refused flatly, and strengthened his barricades. In the afternoon the exodus from the town had become general. At 3 clatest the scaldings had become general. At 3 o'clock the soldiers gave the signal for pillaging. As on the 11th of June, they began by opening the doors of the stores and dividing the merchandise which they found. Soldiers, under the direction of the officers and superior officers, divided the booty in a fashion disgraceful, but at the same time having its comical side. Pieces of calico were cut up and handed round, while albums, watches, and fancy goods were carried up and handed round, while off and frequently pulled to pieces, after having been for a few moments in the hands of men who did not understand their use. The officers frequently carried two or more guns, so as to leave free hands to the soldiers who were carrying off the booty. A colonel mounted on a horse had a pair of new shoes under his arm; another threw down and broke into a thousand pieces a clock which he found too heavy to carry. In fact, the property destroyed was of greater value than that which was actually carried away. a shop was empty the paper and all the debris that could be hastily collected were thrown into it, then small explosive pellets were added, and in a moment the whole was in a blaze. At 5 o'clock the Egyptian heroes, loaded with booty instead of laurels, retreated in the greatest disorder. Since 2 in the after-noon the Bowabs, or house porters, had received the mot d'ordre to desert the houses which they guarded. By 6 all the European quarter was in flames and the town presented the appearance of one huge furnace. Here there we could see men of sinister appearance and some disbanded solders coming like silent shadows into the open shops and going out loaded with plunder, having fed the fire with the inflammable material with which they were provided. In order to defend the bank, which the fire enclosed in a circle momentarily becoming smaller, I was bound to make rounds in the adjoining streets all night, and fire on all incendiaries and marauders. In this way the immediate neighbourhood was preserved clear. During the night many families came in and demanded shelter. In the morning of Thursday, finding that no soldiers were coming to relieve us or save the town, I determined to go to them. We set out together, some 70 persons. We put the numerous women and children into the middle of our troop, surrounded them with Greeks and Montenegrins and then all started for the Custom-house. On our way there 35 people in the same condition as ourselves joined us. The 105 marched, without encountering opposition, through and over masses of burning ruins. We ourselves broke open the doors of the city. We seized some abandoned boats, which were fortu-nately at hand, and pulled ourselves to Admiral Seymour, who received us with kindness on board the Helicon.

MR. BRIGHT'S RESIGNATION. The Standard says:—With reference to Ir. Bright's successor, several names are mentioned in connection with the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir C. Dilke's claims to admission within the Cabinet are universally admitted, but he cannot be spared at present from the Foreign Office, and there is no precedent for a Minister holding an Under-Secretaryship sitting in the Cabinet. In some quarters it is believed that Mr. Gladstone will desire to strengthen the Government in the House of Lords by asking Lord Derby to accept the office of Chancellor of the Duchy. Mr. Goschen's name has also been suggested, but there is no reason to believe that the barrier which prevented his accepting office in 1880 has been removed. In probability there will be some delay in filling up the office. Mr. Bright was anxious to resign some days ago, but his desire not o weaken or embarrass the Government led him to delay the step till the last moment. Strong efforts have been made to induce him to reconsider his decision. It is not expected that Mr. Bright's retirement will at present be followed by that of any other member of the Cabinet. The report that Mr. Chamberlain had also resigned is without foundation.

The Daily News says :- No steps have yet been taken for the appointment of a successor to Mr. Bright, the exigencies of whose executive office are not of a pressing character. It is believed that in filling the post regard will be had to the adequate representation of radical opinions in the Cabinet, and that Sir Charles Dilke will probably become a member of it. We learn that it was on Friday afternoon that Mr. Bright placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister. We are informed that in the explanation of the circumstances that have led to his retirement from the Cabinet, which he is expected to make in the House of Commons, he will avoid any hostile criticism of the policy of the Government.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROSPECT.—There is no blinking the fact that English agriculture is threatened with another calamitous autumn. Although July is popularly supposed to be fine, meteorologists assure us that its reputa-tion is quite ill-deserved, and that it usually produces more rainy days than any other month of the year except February. When, however, this normal average is not exceeded. its genial heat makes up to the earth for the excess of moisture, and the sunshine puts out the memory of the rain. It is, however, the turning point of the season; and, this year, the rain of the last few days seems to have decisively marked the July of 1882 as turning against, instead of in favour of, the agriculturist. A thoroughly warm and dry July would have befriended the much-tried farmer in nearly every department. The remains of the heavy hay crop would have been got in; the corn which is fully eared would have had time to harden: the fly could have been cleared off the hopbine. As it is, much grass lies still uncarried in the wet fields, the rust is beginning to show itself on the wheat, the black aphis multiplies in the moist, sultry air, and the outlook is altogether dreary. Saturday, too, was the feast of St. Swithin, a day which is supposed to govern, by the character of its weather, the fortunes of the agriculturist for the next forty days; and although there was no actual deluge, it was certainly not fine enough to revive the hopes of a fine harvest, fostered by the June sunshine, so cruelly dashed by the July rains .- Observer.

A Mysterious Case of Shooting .- A portion of a house at 39, Pentonville-road, Isling-ton, has for some time been occupied by a widow lady named Nicholls, whose son and daughter lived with her. The family rented a tobacconist's shop near by, but several atempts having been made to break into the business premises, the son purchased a re-volver, loaded it, and left it at his mother's residence. On Saturday a young man named Seamer, who is engaged to Miss Nicholls, visited the house, for the ostensible purpose of seeing the young lady, but scarcely had he made his the young lady, but scarcely had he hade his way into the parlour before a report of firearms was heard, accompanied by a scream. Several of the inmates ran to the room, and met Seamer, who was frantically calling for a doctor, remarking that he had shot "mother." meaning Mrs. Nicholls. The old lady was scated in her armchair, blood flowing copiously from a large wound in her temple. Medical aid was promptly summoned, but the MORNING EDITION.

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 18-19, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION. The actual circumstances now existing in Egypt set a limit to Turkish vacillation, just as they have already overcome the reluctance of France to intervene. If, therefore, the Porte declines the invitation of the Powers, or accepts it only with inadmissible conditions attached, there can be no doubt that the Conference will forthwith transfer its mandate to such of the European Powers as are willing to accept it—to England no doubt in the first instance, whose intervention in Egypt is already virtually a fait accompli, but also to France, which, to judge from the tenour of M. de Freycinet's speech, is now fully prepared to accept the mandate, and to any other Power whose co-operation, spontaneously offered, may be deemed useful and efficient. This, we repeat, is the only alternative to the prompt and unconditional acceptance by the Porte of the invitation already addressed to it. There is very little time left for choice, and the probability of a European intervention under the joint sanction of the Powers is considerably increased by the definite attitude now assumed by France. We seem, in fact, to be recurring to the diplomatic situation which existed at the time when M. Gambetta proposed an Anglo-French intervention, with this difference, however .- on which M. de Frevcinet naturally dwells with some emphasis. -that the present situation is the outcome betta's proposals were made without any direct reference to the views of other European Powers, and very possibly failed of effect on that account. There are, no doubt, some advantages in the method of proceeding by means of the concert of Europe, but they are far outweighed by its advantages. Action is rendered tardy by the necessity of paying due heed to independent views and interests, but when action is at last taken it is all the more effective and its results are both more durable and less liable to miscarriage. This was clearly proved in the case of Dulcigno and the question of the Greek frontier. Both these questions took a long time to settle and gave rise to much irritation and impatience in some quarters, but once settled they were finally disposed of, and no one now dreams of reopening them. If in the settlement of Egypt now to be undertaken some time has been lost by an appeal to the Areopagus of Europe, and by the necessity of paying due heed to its decisions, and if some deplorable results have ensued from the delay, yet no one can doubt that, the question once having been referred to Europe, it was proper to defer to its decision, or that, when the decision has once been given, it will be far more effective than any other means for securing the end in view. In the meanwhile, however, the duty of England is clear. We cannot relax our preparations, since, whatever share other Powers may be ready to take in the coming intervention, the share of England must necessarily be a large one. Mention is made by M. de Freycinet of a Convention between England and France respecting the Suez Canal which the Conference will be invited to ratify. This, if nothing else, would point to the necessity of England's being ready for action; but there is now very little chance of the restoration of tranquillity and settled government in Egypt without a further and more extended intervention. In any such intervention England would, from the nature of the case, be called upon to take the lead. She would not reject the co-operation of any other Power to which the task might be intrusted by Europe, but she is already engaged in defending her own interests in Egypt, and she cannot desist until those interests are placed out of danger. We observe that a certain amount of irritation at the policy pursued by England is still manifested in Italy, though it has found no place in the communications received from the Italian Government. We have, of course, no reason whatever for declining the assistance of Italy, should it be offered, but there is no necessity for us to solicit it or that of any other Power. We are ready and willing to undertake the task of restoring tranquillity to Egypt, should it be intrusted to us, and we are ready to accept whatever assistance may be offered. We stand towards Egypt, however, in a different category from that of other Powers. We are already engaged in the defence of our own interests there, and we only await

IRREGULAR DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

the sanction of Europe for the completion

of the task. We await it with patience

and deference; but it is obvious that we

cannot relax our preparations, and that

the difficulty of the task may increase

every day that the final decision for action

is delayed .- Times.

Sir Henry Wolff's impulse to introduce his irregular debate on Egyptian affairs on Tuesday probably came of his restless activity in the field of Eastern politics. He at all events is, to do him justice, a man who has opinions on such questions as that of Egypt, and although he is apt to be indiscreet and irregular, would probably fancy himself called upon to in-troduce the discussion even if he had no

of a few irresponsible men belonging to this, that, or the other party. One result of the adoption of the new Rules of Procedure would be to prevent the interjection of a motion such as that which Sir Henry Wolff founded on Tuesday, on Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's answer to his question. The whole proceedings, indeed, will probably be found to strengthen the hands of the Government a good deal when the autumn Session is held, and the new Rules of Procedure come under discussion. No one can wonder that statesmen anxious to see the business of the country done should seek some protection against such useless and wanton interruption as that which took place in the House of Commons yesterday. At the same time it is to be regretted that the heedless and random action of a few men should deprive a minority generally of a privilege which might under certain conditions be used with great advantage to the public safety. The privilege of moving the adjournment of the House at question time might, on rare occasions—we admit they could be but rare-become the means of enforcing public attention at some moment of emergency to an impending national danger or the possible infraction of some constitutional right, So long as all members of the House of Commons were willing to admit that the value of this privilege consisted in the appropriateness, the necessity, and the rareness of its use, there would be no occasion for any effort to abolish it altogether. It would have been used at moments of great emergency, of sudden grievance, of possible public danger, and only then. It would have been used only when propriety and a sense of responsibility to the public warranted its application. The House of Commons, however, has long seen that no such spirit of restraint governs the men who habitually make use of this privilege. The House sees that it is now used only to be abused, and what took place on Tuesday gives one more ground of justification for the rule which is framed to get rid of it. The attention of the public cannot be too urgently called to the fact that the Government are seriously obstructed at a time of the Session when every hour is precious, during the progress of legislation which, if it is to be of any advantage, ought to be brought practically to completion, and at a crisis of much gravity in foreign affairs by the reckless animal spirits the schoolboy liking for mischief, and the headlong impulse of adventure which characterise many active members of the Conservative party. The attention of the country ought also to be directed to the fact, which is in itself perhaps one of graver import still, of the European concert, while M. Gam- | that the recognised leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons can at any mement be led, or urged, or goaded, dragged into giving his support and his countenance to this work of obstruction.-Daily News. THE ENGLISH OCCUPATION OF

business sometimes at the absolute mercy

ALEXANDRIA.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria

telegraphs:-Arabi's force is said to be increasing, and every day will help to restore his prestige. The hesitation as to attacking him at once is regarded as a fatal mistake by all the authorities present, both English and foreign. is little doubt that he would have retreated to Cairo had he dared to do so; but he knew the people, and was unwilling to show himself to them immediately after his crushing defeat, and with a demoralized army. Give him time enough, and he will army. Give him time enough, and he will be able to enter Cairo, firmly believed by all to be a conqueror. I repeat what I have so often said, that the native understands no argument but that of force. " If you do not fight Arabi now, it is because you have not the force to do it." This is the only possible explanation that presents itself to an Arab's mind. Had a blow been struck immediately after the bombardment with even 1.000 men the natives, demoralized by the irresistible force of our guns, would have deserted in thousands. We are again making the fatal mistake we have made all along of creating prestige for Arabi. argument to say that we have the power, and can use it when we choose, without being in any hurry to assert it. Surprise has been expressed at the obstinate resistance made to our fire. We ourselves contributed to that resistance more than Arabi did. We taught the soldiers to believe in the power of their leader, by showing them our weakness against him. The result was the four hours' cannonade and the destruction of Alexandria. If we hesitate now to strike the final blow, the result will be the same on a larger scale-a resistance of months, and the irretrievable ruin of the whole country.

The wounded natives are stated to have

been paraded in Cairo, with a view of exciting the animosity of the population. At the same time, the Cairenes were informed that six English ships had been sunk. At the request of several residents the American Consulate has ordered a French shop, known as Cordier's, situated in the same building as the American Consulate, to be opened; and respectable residents were allowed to help themselves to such articles as they required on signing declarations showing what they had taken. The Admiral and several of his principal officers are now at the Palace with the Khedive. Accompanied by Drs. Mackie and Merrison, I drove to-day to Ramleh, where, having divided our number into parties, we examined the English quarter. No houses are burnt. Comparatively few have been pillaged, but among them are the residences of Messrs. Carver, Wilson, Sheldon. Amos, and Moss. The last I have not myself inspected. The scene in the first house baffles all description. It seemed less the effect of pillage than of senseless destruction. The mob must have been armed with axes. The front of a small piano was wrenched off, every picture but one had the glass smashed, and had then been cut to pieces; nearly every piece of arniture had one hole in it, and every drawer nad been turned out. Here the guardian of the place had started by making off with the cattle, and this was generally the case, with some few honourable exceptions. The house of Mr. Amos was equally ravaged, but in all cases books seemed to have suffered no worse fate than that of being thrown about. Mr. Wilson's house was less completely destroyed. Among the houses unattacked are those of Caillard, Boghos, Nubar, Sidney, Carver, the two Morices, Hardcastle, Scott, Dixon, and Bell. In the pillaged houses even pots of flowers and photographs were wilfully

lestroyed. Quite apart from the advisability of preserving property at a distance of less than four miles from Alexandria, it is most necessary that Ramleh should be held by our troops for strategical reasons. The slightly rising ground is the key both to our own position at Alexandria and to that of Kafrdawar. From what is now known as the waterworks hill, which was the head-quarters of Sir Ralph Abercromby's position at the battle

and harass them with his cavalry.

The fatal hesitation of the British Government in following up their success is the one topic of conversation. It would have been far better to have retired our fleet a month ago, and left the Khedive to make his own terms with Arabi, than to have adopted the course we have taken, and then paused in it. Apart from the fearful loss of life and private property, it is an open question whether, having destroyed a power which, to a very great extent, successfully maintained order without replacing that power by another, we have not incurred a liability to the aggrieved parties. I cannot verify all the massacres reported from Zaga-zig, Cairo, and the interior, but there is much reason to believe that the reports are true; and Englishmen have daily to hear the assertion, which they are unable to confute, that their Government shares largely with Arabi the odium of and responsibility for such terrible occurrences. The Minet-el-Bassal quarter is completely free from traces of either fire or pillage. I can hear of no single outrage, and have personally examined all the English houses-such as Carver's, Tod's, and Brough's. My informant with Arabi—about whom I am becoming more trustful-states that a few who had the intention of remaining to oppose an English landing were frightened by a report that we had already landed at Meks. This report was occasioned by the landing of the ten or twelve men who spiked and blew up the guns. Having sent a certain Abd-el-Houda to recover some of my horses which I had heard were between Ramleh and Kafrdawar, I hear to-day that he has been seized by Arabi.

The Daily News correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed at different hours on

Tuesday as follows:-The history of the bombardment of the forts and the burning of the town of Alexandria will be the most thrilling and exciting narrative of modern times. Every day harrowing scenes and facts are brought to light. In going my rounds I came across a family whose experience and sufferings exceed those of any other case I have yet heard of. It is a highly respectable family, well known to me, consisting of father, mother, and eight children, mostly of tender age. They were left in charge of a valuable house of a wealthy relation. After the bombardment the house was attacked and robbed, and many of the houses near being on fire, the family removed to another house at Cumeldik, in the outskirts of the town, where they thought to be safe from the mob and the fire. In this they were right, as every one had fled from there, and there was nothing worth molesting. Expecting to remain only a few hours, the family, half-clad, took refuge on the top floor of their house. Although they had plenty of money with them, they had no food. These ten creatures tasted neither food nor drink from Tuesday, the 11th, to Friday, the 14th, with the exception of an infant at the breast. Below and around them they saw the fire raging and the mob pillag-ing, and they huddled together with fear. They gradually became incapable of thinking about their own safety, and without hope were resigning themselves to a lingering death. On Friday, the 14th, a gentleman was passing the house and saw the father signal to him with a baby at the window. He immediately rendered assistance and rescued the whole family from their terrible position, but with great difficulty, owing to their extreme weakness. The gentleman succeeded in marching the family to the landing-place and getting them on board the steamer Moidart. where they are at this moment gradually recovering, thanks to the kindness of all con-

At Ramleh, an English barrister and his wife, the only English family who elected to remain there, had a severe time, and escaped only with their lives. They were frequently attacked. They resisted as long as possible, and then obtained a guard and proceeded to the caracol or soldiers' guardhouse prison. Here they were protected from Wednesday, the 12th, to Sunday, the 16th. Their only clothes they wore, and they had a small dole of Arab food. On Sunday they walked from Ramleh to the Marina, seven miles under a burning sun, and embarked with scanty clothing aboard the Tanjore, where they were gladly received, as it was feared they were

murdered. The number of such cases, the details of which will never be published, is legion. The dead, as usual, will soon be forgotten, but the living must be compensated, Nothing can repay them for the mental anguish and bodily sufferings of the past short week, but England must find the ways and means to alleviate to some extent the fearful ruin of innocent people. It is impossible to exaggerate the extent of the destruction. If the official reports do not convey full accounts, members of Parliament and others have only to visit Alexandria in the autumn instead of going to Pompeii or Rome, and they will see more ruin and desolation in one day than in Italy in a week.

n a week.

Arabi is still issuing orders and making appointments in the Khedive's name. Ministry hesitates to take the necessary steps to inform the people that Arabi is a rebel and an outlaw; but if the British fleet protects the Khedive and his Government any enemy of the country should be proclaimed. Arabi cannot do more harm than he promised to do. Mahmoud Samy Pacha has been appointed by Arabi Governor of the Suez Canal; and, parties, it is said, have gone to the dam of the sweet-water canal, between Abou Hamad and Telelkebir. Arabi hopes to make the Indian troops suffer from thirst before reaching Telelkebir, a fortified military station. The wounded Arabs from Alexandria were sent to Cairo, and the sight of the plunder from the Christians, which is being sold in the bazaars, has stimulated the Cairenes to imitate the ex-

ample of the plunderers of Alexandria. The last Englishman who left Cairo has arrived at Suez. He describes the people as wild and threatening. He thinks the European portion of the city will be burnt. The holy men and Ulemas are going about preach-ing war for Arabi. The appointment of Mahmoud Samy means mischief, as he is one of Arabi's most fanatical supporters. I heard from an excellent authority to-day that Arabi said that when the first shot was fired he must put out of the way all the principal traitors to his cause. On it being suggested that he would have other matters to attend to he replied, "There are only about 40. It would take only ten minutes." Thus the Ministers now with the Khedive are naturally anxious. It is reported to-day that Arabi is retreating on Cairo, but this requires confirmation. No doubt he is we'l informed of the movements and strength of the English forces. and knows that they are not strong enough to attack him at present. He may have gone to Cairo alone to work up the excitement there.

The correspondent of the Standard, in

a despatch dated Alexandria, Tuesday, savs :-We are still without any certain news as to the movements and intentions of the mutineers, but innumerable rumours are current in the city. At the Palace it is still maintained that fighting is going on between Arabi's men and the Bedouins, while the Arabs in the city affirm that this is not fhe case, but that all is quiet at the camp, and that the troops are well fed, obedient, and ready to support him in any action he may undertake. Another report is to the effect that Arabi is making preparations to move from his present posi-tion, but whether in advance upon Alexandria, or in retreat into the interior is not known.

The feeling of disappointment and indignation troduce the discussion even if he had no particular inclination to thwart her Majesty's Ministers. The whole proceedings only showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangement of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangement of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangement of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangement of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangement of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangement of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangement of the House leave public showed once more how the present arrangement of the Hou

could wreak further vengeance on the English, | tained in forced inactivity by orders from | sent Parliament, had done so by leading a ome. Lord Charles Beresford's and Captain Morrison's efforts to restore order in the city are meeting with success. No fresh outbreaks of fire are reported as having occurred last night, and it is hoped that incendiarism has been finally put down. The public executions have had a most salutary effect upon the rougher classes. Looting still continues to some extent, but is on the decrease. Butchers' shops are now opening, and provisions are coming in from the country. Altogether the streets have looked more lively to-day. Although the task of completely clearing away the ruins of the burnt quarter is a Herculean one, which must extend over months, much has already been done to render the streets passable. In almost all cases the débris has been cleared away from the centre of the roadways, and the passage made practicable for vehicles.

An Arab detective force is being organized for the arrest of all known bad characters. The steps which are being taken to restore order are highly approved by the high Egyptian officials, who have expressed their warmest satisfaction at the rapid changes which have been effected. Great tact has been exhibited by all our officials in avoiding anything which would hurt the feelings of the leading Egyptians, and I see no signs of jealousy at the manner in which we have necessarily taken the affairs of the city into our hands. From Aboukir Bay Captain Dowell reports that the Minotaur is moored in an advantageous position, and that he thinks that he could defeat any effort to cut the dykes of the fresh water canal at that point. Should an attempt be made, he would send inshore boats armed with machine guns, and covered by the fire from the ships. The forts at Aboukir are still flying the white flag, and at present acknowledge the authority of the Khedive. They have a few heavy rifled guns, and a number of smooth bores. Their action, should Arabi approach, is very doubtful, but Captain Dowell thinks that in the even of these forts siding with the mutineers, the fire of the ships could speedily silence them. All the respectable native population condemn in the severest terms Arabi's action in burning the city, but there can be no doubt that among the lower classes there exists a strong sympathy with his cause, although at present there is little open expression of that feeling. A reconnoitring party has just arrived from Ramleh. It was supported by a railway train, carrying Gatling guns. They saw no sign of the enemy, but near the road were many dead bodies, and they were told by natives that during the retreat of Arabi's army one of the Inflexible's shrapnel shells burst in the midst of them, just outside the Rosetta Gate, and killed upwards of two hundred.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday some discussion took place on the Public Offices' Sites Bill, which eventually passed through Committees. One or two other Bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned at five minutes past six.

Proceedings in the House of Commons on Tuesday were so exceptionally prolonged that the House was only half way through questions when at seven o'clock the sitting was suspended. Two hours and a half were appropriated to the discussion of two private Bills, one relating to Belfast Harbour and the other to Dover Harbour. In both cases the opposition proved ineffectual, and the Bills were advanced a stage. Replying to Mr. McCoan, Sir Charles Dilke said the Porte had not yet replied to the invitation to the Conference. Mr. Fawcett, in reply to a question from Mr. Summers, gave details of a scheme for an advance of the wages of London letter carriers. In reply to Sir Henry Wolff, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman stated that the Government had entirely approved the conduct of Sir Beauchamp Seymour on the 11th of June. If the hon, member desired to call in question the conduct of the Admiral. the Secretary to the Admiralty submitted that it ought to be done by direct motion and not by question, a suggestion received with loud ers from the Liberal Benches. Sir Henry Wolff, amid laughter, and cheers from the Opposition, protested that the House had had enough of the reticence, concealment, and arrogance of the Government. The House had been deceived by the information given to them by Ministers, a statement which called up the Speaker, who pointed out that it was out of order to impute deceit to the Government. Sir Henry Wolff explained that he did not mean to impute intentional deceit to the Government; only the House had been deceived by the information they had presented

—a way of treating the Speaker's ruling of which the right hon. gentleman took no notice. The hon. gentleman proceeded to read various extracts from Ministerial answers, with the bject of substantiating his charge, not that Government had deceived the House, but that the House had been deceived Government. These recitations sently led to signs of impatience on the part of hon. gentlemen opposite. Sir Henry Wolff, turning in the direction where Sir F Milbank sat, announced amid loud laughter, that if the interruption continued he would feel bound to call the attention of the Speaker to the conduct of some new baronets. He concluded by asking what position the country was in, and by moving the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone said he had listened to this speech, but entirely failed to understand either its purpose or its utility. The hon, gentleman had rambled from point to point, read an immense amount of quotations, but to what end they tended Mr. stone protested he did not know. He had occupied the time of the House as if it were a commodity of little value. He had made no direct motion, and raised no direct issue. If he understood the hon, gentleman rightly he insinuated that there had been secret counter-instructions of the Government to Sir Beauchamp Seymour, which accounted for his not carrying into effect the instructions addressed to him on the 15th May. That Mr. Gladstone, amid loud cheers, tised as a wanton and wilful assertion of dishonourable conduct on the part of the Government, "without the smallest shadow of ground," assertions which came within measureable distance of an act of calumny. Sir Beauchamp Seymourhad not landed the forces at his command because he had not deemed it necessary or expedient, and in that judg-ment he had the approval of her Majesty's Government, who made themselves respon sible for his action. Sir Stafford Northcote observed that the House was entitled, without raising at this moment the question of vote of censure, to ask the Government for full explanation of the course they had pursued and were now pursuing. Only, he admitted, that moving the adjournment of the House at question time is not the best way to obtain such information. On this Mr. Gladstone declared that there were no instructions whatever subsequent to those of the 15th May which in any measure bore upon the action of the Admiral on the 11th June. The conversation was continued by Mr. Gorst, Sir John . Hay (who declared that the force at the command of Sir Beauchamp Seymour was totally insufficient to land), and Admiral Egerton (who observed that no force the flee carried would have been able to cope with twenty thousand men). Mr. Goschen said in the absence of papers this disthat cussion on the conduct of affairs was mos nischievous. He protested against the policy of attack by insinuation and by questions which the leaders of the Opposition had not thought fit to undertake the responsibility of putting. But Mr. Goschen asked, amid loud What does that matter to the small knot of gentlemen who put them? Mr. Bal-

small body of malcontents. At 20 minutes past six Mr. MacIver and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett rose to continue the discussion. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, catching the Speaker's eye, the House, which had abandoned all hope of doing any business, humorously called out for Mr. MacIver. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett continued to speak till ten minutes to seven, when the debate on the motion for the ad-journment of the House itself stood adjourned. The order for the second reading of the Ancient Monuments Bill having been read and discharged, Mr. Biggar and Mr. Callan stopped progress with other Bills, and at a few minutes to seven the sitting was suspended. At the evening sitting the Arrears Bill was taken up, and the remaining clauses agreed to. The Committee was discussing the new clause when progress was reported.

DISCOVERY OF LORD CRAWFORD'S

BODY. An important discovery was made on Tuesday in connection with the desecration of the vault at Dun Echt, and the removal of the body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. The remains of the late Earl have been recovered, and the police are in possession of information which indicates that the whole mystery will probably be speedily solved. Two arrests in connection with the outrage were made on Tuesday. One of the men apprehended was a person named Soutar, a rateatcher, who had made a statement to another person of the same class, who, it is believed, communicated it to the police. This statement it was understood was to the effect that he had seen certain persons burying the body of the late Earl on a spot in the "Policies," not far removed from the vault from which it had been stolen, and in the midst of a thick copse. The man further stated that he was seen by the parties to be a spectator of their act, and that they threatened his life if he dared to divulge the secret. The circumstances of the interview, as related by him, were of a very extraordinary character. He states that as he was walking through the plantation near midnight he found, to his horror, a dead body lying on the ground, and simultaneously with this saw two men crawling near him. Being frightened he started to run, but his progress was ar-rested by a heap of earth, over which he fell. Before he could recover himself the two men whom he had seen were on him. He could see that their faces were blackened, and observed that they spoke with an Aberdeenshire accent. Immediately they were joined by two other men, who wore masks and spoke with an English accent. One of the first two said that if he ever "breathed a word" of what he had seen that night he would be "hunted to death," and that unless he at once took an oath to keep their secret he would then and there meet his death, the speaker at the same time presenting a pistol at his head. Soutar is believed to have complied with the demand, whereupon he was set at liberty. Three months afterwards he visited the spot where he had seen the body, and found that it had remained undisturbed. On the strength of the information thus conveyed to them the police apprehended was brought before the Sheriff, charged with complicity in the crime. It is believed that the declaration made by him contained information upon which the police were enabled to act. In consequence men were despatched to Dunecht to join the

police of the district in a search at the spot indicated. This party set to work at daylight on Tuesday and their efforts were rewarded by the discovery of the remains buried about two feet under the surface of the ground. The body was wrapped in a piece of blanket, and the embalming process had been so skilfully performed that it bore very few traces of exposure and none of violence. Messengers were at once dispatched to Aberdeen, and the Procurator-Fiscal, the Chief Constable, and Mr. Yates, the family solicitor, left for Dunecht, accompanied by medical men, to investigate the matter. They arrived in the afternoon, and attended to the removal of the remains to the mansion. The precise spot where the body was found was at a point on the farm of Dumbreek, a little to the west of the Home Farm upon which Dr. Copland resides, and it is about 600 yards to the west of the mansion. Immediately on the authorities being made ware of the discovery intelligence was dispatched to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who is at present in London, and through him to the Dowager Countess. The intelligence of the discovery has caused the most intense excitement in the district, and the results of the inquiries to which it will lead are awaited with the greatest interest. The authorities are confident that the whole mystery will now be revealed, and that they have, if not in their possession, at least under their eyes, the writer of the letters signed 'Nabod," in which the first intelligence of the desecration was conveyed. The body of the Earl, after being conveyed

to the mansion, was placed under a guard of police, and the necessary medical examination having been made, it will remain there, pending the arrival of the Earl of Craw-ford and Balcarres and the Dowager Countess. It will then be decided what steps shall be taken for replacing the body in the tomb. It is believed that it will be restored to the place from which it was so ruthlessly removed without any ceremony; but before this is done the vault will be reconsecrated. Arrangements have been made, in view of the possible restoration of the remains, for placing upon the entrance to the crypt the strong iron gate originally designed for that purpose, and thus to prevent any repetition of the outrage. Other measures of precaution will also be taken. No-thing further has transpired as to the motive that the desecrators had in view, but the impression at first formed that the outrage was committed for the purpose of pecuniary gain is not now so strong, in view of the facts that have come to the knowledge of the authorities. That the remains have been concealed ever since the outrage was committed in the spot in which they were found is certain, and the wonder is that after such a prolonged and careful search they had escaped discovery so long. The authorities, who proceeded to Dun Echt in the afternoon, returned to Aberdeen on Tuesday night. They have completed arrangements for the retention of a special staff of police in the district, and eighteen constables are stationed in the grounds surrounding the mansion. It is fully expected that important arrests will be made at once, and that the information which has been given by the man Soutar, now in custody, will incriminate several parties in the district. Notwithstanding the means adopted by the desecrators to conceal their identity, there is reason to believe that Soutar knows who they

THE MAORI CHIEFS .- On Monday a deputation from the Maori chiefs had an interview with Lord Kimberley at the Colonial Office with reference to certain grievances which they thought might be remedied by a Royal Commission. The Bishop of Nelson intro-duced the matter; and each of the three chiefs spoke cloquently about what they considered the confiscation of their lands under the Waitangi Treaty. All they desired was to live peaceably with the Europeans.—Lord Kimberley pointed out that they ought to have taken their complaints to the Governor of New Zealand, who was the representative of her Majesty; and if this had been done he would have had the views of the Governor and been four angrily retorted that this attack upon a small body of independent gentlemen came with ill grace from Mr. Goschen, who, whenever he had distinguished himself in the preable to give them an answer. All he could do now was to make an inquiry of the Gover-nor of New Zealand, who might issue a comTHE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

From the visitors' point of view, the second Tuesday at the camp was pleasant enough while daylight lasted, but shooting men expressed a very different opinion. The wind was strong, gusty, and fitful, and the sun blinked in and out from behind and between the banks of rapidly drifting clouds, to the no small discomfiture of such as, at the heat of firing, find some difficulty in finding the target at long distances. Since the year which witnessed the extension of the highest possible score in the final stage of the Queen's to 105, the Blue Riband of Wimbledon has never fallen to so low a total as 65. The triumph of Sergeant Lawrence, of Dumbarton, is there-fore considerably discounted, and last year's winner, Private Beck, of the 3d Devon, may still proudly claim for the Southerners the honour of the highest score which has yet se-cured her Majesty's prize cured her Majesty's prize.

The usual preliminary formalities were

completed in good time, and within about 10 minutes after the hour appointed the competitors were ready for the fray. The number of spectators at the 800 yards range was, for Queen's day exceedingly limited, though they increased considerably when the move was made for the longest distance.
The crowd, such as it was, gathered most densely around the firing point at the extreme left, where the silver medallist Colour-Sergeant Smith, of the 6th Surrey, led off the firing at target A with an inner, which was greeted with a cheer by the bystanders. The officer in command, however, deprecated any public demonstration as likely to affect the composure of the marksman. According to the rule adopted each man in the squad fired a single shot in turn, and at his second attempt Sergeant Smith put on a bull, but his third, an inner, was unfortunately followed by a miss, his total at 800 yards being 22 out of a possible 35. At the next range he came out with an exactly similar number, which was good shooting for a man who had never before shot at a 900 yards range. At the neighbouring target B Corporal Kydd made a good total of 25, to which he added 18 at the next range, his total being one behind that of Sergeant Smith. The best score at the lower range was that of Sergeant Pair 20, after range was that of Sergeant Bain, 29; after whom came Private Caldwell, who was the first among the 60 to fire, and totalled 28; and next to him was Corporal Barrow, with 27. Several single figures appeared amongst the totals at 800 yards, and experienced shots prophesied freely that ducks' eggs would be plentiful at the next range, as in truth they were, and still more frequent at the deciding range. The squad at target A should have made a better show than they did if deliberation could have insured bulls and inners, as they were the last to finish at each range, and helped to prolong the proceedings to a later hour than usual.

There was quite a flutter of excitement at the opening of the firing at the longest distance, and the privileged few allowed within the outer barrier had become a multitude. Totals had been rapidly made up, and it was found that the 44 of Sergeant Smith was tied by Sergeant Bateman, Captain Stewart, Sergeant Gilbert, and Corporal Kydd following with 43, a 41 and two 40's being unanimously voted in the running-or rather the shooting. Two or three 37's, among which Sergeant Lawrence, attracted but little attention. It soon became evident that Sergeant Smith would not achieve the much-coveted distinction of taking both gold and silver medals, his first shot missing the target altogether, while his second only added an R to his score, which was followed by three misses, then a magpie, and, finally, a bull's eye, too late to be of any service, and the crowd of spectators had become smaller by degrees and unflatteringly less. The scores of Sergeant Bateman, Captain Stewart, and Sergeant Gilbert had begun to attract attention, and for a time it seemed any odds that one of the three would win the Blue Ribbon. But the observant ones had noted that Lawrence was getting well on the longdistance target, his opening bull was followed by an outer, and that in turn by an inner, then a bull followed by three inners, making a total of 28 at 1,000 yards, which, added to his previous 37, made a winning total of 65. Just before he fired his last shot it was known that his principal opponents had been missing shot after shot, and his final effort was watched with intense suspense, broken for a moment by a merry laugh from an unconcerned spectator unable to realise the gravity of the situation, but who was at once sternly repressed, and a second afterwards the report was heard amidst a stillness that was broken again by the ringing cheers of Sergeant Lawrence's friends crowding round to congratulate him upon his victory. He bore his honours as unconcernedly and coolly as he had the ordeal at he targets, and made an effort to slip away quietly through the crowd, but in vain. Having been followed by the great majority of the spectators to headquarters, where he was congratulated by the officials, he received his badge, and led by the band of the Victorias playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," was escorted in triumph to the camp of the London Scottish, where he was greeted with a complete ovation. The following are the cores made by the sixty in the final stage of

the Queen's Prize :-Sgt. Lawrence, 1st Dumbarton 17 20 28 ... 65 C S A Gilbert, 3d Middlesex 21 22 19 ... 62 Sgt. Lawrence, in Dumparton
C. S. A. Gilbert, 3d Middlesex 21
Sergeant Stewart, 3d Lanark 20
Corporal B. Kydd, 2d Forfar 25 Corporal Baker, 1st Herts 16
Sergeant Bain, 6th Lanark 29
Pte. R. M. Vittie, 1st Dumfries 17 Pte. R. M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries 17 24
Corpl. Mullineux, 6th Lancashire 12 21
Captain Stewart, 3d Lanark 24 19
Corpl. Morgan, 1st Goucester 20 20
Col.-Sergt. Smith, 6th Surrey 22 22
Private Haines, 2d Wilts 23 9
Sergeant Bateman, H.A.C. 20 24
Sergeant Lawton, 2d Staffs 18 15
Private Wilson, 1st Dumbarton 20 15
Corporal Barrow, 1st Corporal 24 8 ... 52 19 ... 51 7 ... 51 Private Wilson, 1st Dumbarton 20 Corporal Barrow, 1st Cornwall 27 Private M'Kenzie, 3d Forfar 22 Private Lathbury, 5th Staffs 18 Sergeant Brown, 3d Lanark 17 Private Gibbs, 1st Gloucester 12 Sergt. Welburn, 1st West 27 Private Gibbs, 1st Gloucester . 12
Sergt. Welburn, 1st West York 22
Corporal Bird, 2d Middlesex . 15
Sergeant Phillips, 3d Wilts . 14
Corpl. Morrison, 1st Sutherland 13
Sergeant Geddes, 5th Lanark . 9
Corporal Load, 1st Notts . 9
Captain Munday, H.A.C. . 11
Corporal Sexton, 1st Norfolk . 18 Captain Munday, H.A.C. 11
Corporal Sexton, 1st Norfolk 18
Sgt.-Maj. Woodhouse, 1st H.A. 1
Private Willett, 20th Mdlsex 18
Srgt.-Maj. le Riche, Jersey Ar. 10
Sergeant Jones, 1st Pembroke 17
Bd.-Sgt. Oldcorn, 1st Westmld 23
Corporal Parry, 1st Cheshing Corporal Parry, 1st Cheshire . 15 Private Keith, 3d Cheshire . 14 Private Caldwell, 1st Renfrew. 28 Private Caldwell, 1st Renfrew. 28
Lieut. Sankey, 12th Mddlsex. 17
Corporal Holderway, 1st Hants 17
Sergt. Rogerson, 3d Cheshire 23
Private Roger, 1st Roxburgh 15
Corporal Mackay, 1st Renfrew 17
Private Baillie, 7th Middlesex 12
Private Kelman, 1st Ross 16
Sergeant Flood, 2d Somerset 10
Bugler Marlow, 3d Surrey 12
Corp. Sewell, 1st Cambridgeshire 12 Corp. Sewell, 1st Cambridgeshire. 12
Pte. Cameron, 13th Middlesex 19
Sergeant Goodyear, 5th West
York. 16
Private Grasson, 2d Lincoln 17
Sergt. Tovey, 13th Middlesex 11
Colour-Sergeant Watts, 16th 18
Middlesex 15
Pte. Crombie, 7th Middlesex 17
Pte. Boarder, 9th Middlesex 17
Pte. Warwick, 1st Berks 10
Sergeant Hargreaves, 16th Lan-

Sergeant Hargreaves, 16th Lan-cashire

Sergeant Hargreaves, 16th Lancashire 13 Retired.
Pte. Kitson, 15th Lancashire 14 15
Pte. Kitson, 15th Lancashire 14 15
Sergeant Broadbent, 1st Tower
Hamlets 22 4
Private Silver, H.A.C. 14 7
The camp was honoured on Tuesday by a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales, who arrived in an open carriage.

EVENING EDITION.

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## PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 18-19, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The actual circumstances now existing in Egypt set a limit to Turkish vacillation, just as they have already overcome the reluctance of France to intervene. If, therefore, the Porte declines the invitation of the Powers, or accepts it only with inadmissible conditions attached, there can be no doubt that the Conference will forthwith transfer its mandate to such of the European Powers as are willing to accept it—to England no doubt in the first instance, whose intervention in Egypt is already virtually a fait accompli, but also to France, which, to judge from the tenour of M. de Freycinet's speech, is now fully prepared to accept the mandate, and to any other Power whose co-operation, spontaneously offered, may be deemed useful and efficient. This, we repeat, is the only alternative to the prompt and unconditional acceptance by the Porte of the invitation already addressed to it. There is very little time left for choice, and the probability of a European intervention under the joint sanction of the Powers is considerably increased by the definite attitude now assumed by France. We seem, in fact, to be recurring to the diplomatic situation which existed at the time when M. Gambetta proposed an Anglo-French intervention, with this difference, however,-on which M. de Freycinet naturally dwells with some emphasis. -that the present situation is the outcome of the European concert, while M. Gambetta's proposals were made without any direct reference to the views of other European Powers, and very possibly failed of effect on that account. There are, no doubt, some advantages in the method of proceeding by means of the concert of Europe, but they are far outweighed by its advantages. Action is rendered tardy by the necessity of paying due heed to independent views and interests, but when action is at last taken it is all the more effective and its results are both more durable and less liable to miscarriage. This was clearly proved in the case of Dulcigno and the question of the Greek frontier. Both these questions took a long time to settle and gave rise to much irritation and impatience in some quarters. but once settled they were finally disposed of, and no one now dreams of reopening them. If in the settlement of Egypt now to be undertaken some time has been lost by an appeal to the Areopagus of Europe, and by the necessity of paying due heed to its decisions, and if some deplorable results have ensued from the delay, yet no one can doubt that, the question once having been referred to Europe, it was proper to defer to its decision, or that, when the decision has once been given, it will be far more effective than any other means for securing the end in view. In the meanwhile, however, the duty of England is clear. We cannot relax our preparations, since, whatever share other Powers may be ready to take in the coming intervention, the share of England must necessarily be a large one. Mention is made by M. de Freycinet of a Convention between England and France respecting the Suez Canal which the Conference will be invited to ratify. This, if nothing else, would point to the necessity of England's being ready for action; but there is now very little chance of the restoration of tranquillity and settled government in Egypt without a further and more extended intervention. In any such intervention England would, from the nature of the case, be called upon to take the lead. She would not reject the co-operation of any other Power to which the task might be intrusted by Europe, but she is already engaged in defending her own interests in Egypt, and she cannot desist until those interests are placed out of danger. We observe that a certain amount of irritation at the policy pursued by England is still manifested in Italy, though it has found no place in the communications received from the Italian Government. We have, of course, no reason whatever for declining the assistance of Italy, should it be offered, but there is no necessity for us to solicit it or that of any other Power. We are ready and willing to undertake the task of restoring tranquillity to Egypt, should it be intrusted to us, and we are ready to accept whatever assistance may be offered. We stand towards Egypt, however, in a different category from that of other Powers. We are already engaged in the defence of our own interests there, and we only await the sanction of Europe for the completion of the task. We await it with patience and deference; but it is obvious that we cannot relax our preparations, and that

IRREGULAR DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

the difficulty of the task may increase

every day that the final decision for action

is delayed .- Times.

Sir Henry Wolff's impulse to introduce his irregular debate on Egyptian affairs on Tuesday probably came of his restless activity in the field of Eastern politics. He at all events is, to do him justice, a man who has opinions on such questions as that of Egypt, and although he is apt to be indiscreet and irregular, would probably fancy himself called upon to introduce the discussion even if he had no particular inclination to thwart her Majesty's Ministers. The whole proceedings only showed once more how the present arrangements of the House leave public business sometimes at the absolute mercy of a few irresponsible men belonging to this, that, or the other party. One result of the adoption of the new Rules of Procedure would be to prevent the interjection of a motion such as that which Sir Henry Wolff founded on Tuesday, on Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's answer to his question. The whole proceedings, indeed, will probably be found to strengthen the hands of the Government a good deal when the autumn Ses" sion is held, and the new Rules of Procedure come under discussion. No one can wonder that statesmen anxious to see the business of the country done should seek some protection against such useless and wanton interruption as that which took place in the House of Commons yesterday. At the same time it is to be regretted that the heedless and random action of a few men should deprive a minority generally of a privilege which might under certain conditions be used with great advantage to the public safety. The privilege of moving the adjournment

of the House at question time might, on | rare occasions-we admit they could be but rare-become the means of enforcing public attention at some moment of emergency to an impending national danger or the possible infraction of some constitutional right, So long as all members of the House of Commons were willing to admit that the value of this privilege consisted in the appropriateness, the necessity, and the rareness of its use, there would be no occasion for any effort to abolish it altogether. It would have been used at moments of great emergency, of sudden grievance, of possible public danger, and only then. It would have been used only when propriety and a sense of responsibility to the public warranted its application. The House of Commons, however, has long seen that no such spirit of restraint governs the men who habitually make use of this privilege. The House sees that it is now used only to be abused, and what took place on Tuesday gives one more ground of justification for the rule which is framed to get rid of it. The attention of the public cannot be too urgently called to the fact that the Government are seriously obstructed at a time of the Session when every hour is precious, during the progress of legislation which, if it is to be of any advantage, ought to be brought practically to completion, and at a crisis of much gravity in foreign affairs by the reckless animal spirits the schoolboy liking for mischief, and the headlong impulse of adventure which characterise many active members of the Conservative party. The attention of the country ought also to be directed to the fact, which is in itself perhaps one of graver import still, that the recognised leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons can at any mement be led, or urged, or goaded, or dragged into giving his support and his countenance to this work of obstruction .-Daily News.

THE WESTERN ALLIANCE.

The return of France to the policy of copperation with England is an important, but not an unexpected, phase in the Egyptian situation. France was so isolated, and Prince Bismarck was so much interested in the safety of M. de Freycinet, that it was obviously improbable that the policy of abstention on the part of France would be persevered in for many days. If it were necessary to follow M. de Freycinet's speech in detail, a very considerable lack of precision would have to be marked in some portions of his history of the transactions since February. But we need not go into these to-day. It is more to the point to note the fact that a Convention has been concluded (subject to the ratification of the Conference) between England and France for the protection of the Suez Canal, in the form of a joint military occupation for a period of three months. This, said M. Gambetta, "shows that the English alliance is once more the stone of your policy of extremely emphatic phrases showed the unbounded importance which M. Gambetta attaches to this. "If there should be a rupture," he said, "all is lost." So far did he go, and so far should we go like-But the persistent reference of Egyptian difficulties to the European Concert, instead of reserving them, as M. Gambetta would do, for England and France alone, is no rupture. On the contrary, it is the best means of avoiding a rupture. It is highly satisfactory that France has resumed her active place by our side, for if France stood sullenly aloof there would certainly be something to pay before the business came to an end. But this, it is to be hoped, by no means signifies that the Joint Control is to be set on its legs again, or that the policy of calling all the Powers into counsel is to be in the slightest degree departed from. Everything has been sacrificed to keeping step with France, and France, ever since she invaded Tunis, has marched us steadily towards the abyss. No English statesman, not even Lord Salisbury himself, the original author of the Joint Control, will consent again to renew an experiment which has terminated so disastrously. England can hardly be expected again to consent to limit her liberty of action by the exigencies of French policy, after incurring the odium of complicity in French aggression. But to recognize this fact implies no desire on our part to sever the French alliance or to impair the reality and sincerity of the entente cordiate. So far from that being the case, it is exactly because we attach the highest possible value to the good understanding which has so long existed between the two great representatives of Western civilization that we deprecate a renewal of the precarious and unnatural co-partnership on the banks of the Nile. The relationship of England and France is not so much an alliance as a good understanding and cordial friendship springing from our close proximity, the identity of our civilization, and the similarity of our political principles. France and England, in a rough sort of way, are the most prominent representatives of the democratic idea in the Old World, and of all the social principles that flow from it and have become associated with it. They uphold the principle of liberty in face of a Continent familiar with despotism, and there would be something unnatural, if not actually fraticidal in a contest between two peoples united both in political faith and in their general conception of the ends of social organization. The maxim which for long governed the relations between Russia and Prussia-" Nearest neighbours, fastest friends"-expresses a truth equally applicable to England and France. We are too near together to be able to afford to quarrel. The esent generation can with lifficulty realize the haunting oread of a breach with France which was seldom absent from the minds of our fathers. For twenty years we have been as free from all fear of a French invasion as if it were another England that lay beyond the Channel. So entirely has the thought of a war with France

from the minds of men, that the Tunnel alarmists find it necessary to make Germans the invaders. Probably nine-tenths of the volunteers now in camp at Wimbledon have never dreamed of France as a possible foe. Here and there we find few veterans of the old school who cast an anxious eye at French shipyards and arsenals; but, as a whole, the nation is as little apprehensive of a war with France as of a war with the French habitants of Quebec. That is an enormous gain, the value of which we shall never sufficiently appreciate until we lose it. The entente cordiale has relieved English

statesmen of one of the most distracting | of their preoccupations. If it is impaired, much less destroyed, the alarmist becomes once more a power in the State; every danger to which the State is exposed assumes a darker cast, and an increase in the War Estimates of five millions per annum will not restore our old feeling of security. Whatever may come of the Control, the Anglo-French entente has become a necessity to both countries, and he is an enemy to mankind who would seek to terminate the only alliance which Mr Gladstone was wont to say has never been stained by a crime.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE ENGLISH OCCUPATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria

elegraphs :-Arabi's force is said to be increasing, and every day will help to restore his prestige. The hesitation as to attacking him at once is regarded as a fatal mistake by all the authorities present, both English and foreign.

There is little doubt that he would have retreated to Cairo had he dared to do so; but he knew the people, and was unwilling to show himself to them immediately after his crushing defeat, and with a demoralized army. Give him time enough, and he will army. Give him time enough, and he will be able to enter Cairo, firmly believed by all to be a conqueror. I repeat what I have so often said, that the native understands no argument but that of force. "If you do not fight Arabi now, it is because you have not the force to do it." This is the only possible explanation that presents itself to an Arab's mind. Had a blow been struck immediately after the bombardment with even 1,000 men, the natives, demoralized by the irresistible force of our guns, would have deserted in thousands. We are again making the fatal mistake we have made all along of creating prestige for Arabi. It is no argument to say that we have the power, and can use it when we choose, without being in any hurry to assert it. Surprise has been expressed at the obstinate resistance made to our fire. We ourselves contributed to that resistance more than Arabi did. We taught the soldiers to believe in the power of their leader, by showing them our weakness against him. The result was the four hours' cannon-ade and the destruction of Alexandria. If we hesitate now to strike the final blow, the result will be the same on a larger scale—a resistance of months, and the irretrievable

ruin of the whole country.

The wounded natives are stated to have been paraded in Cairo, with a view of excit-ing the animosity of the population. At the same time, the Cairenes were informed that six English ships had been sunk. At the request of several residents the American Consulate has ordered a French shop, known as Cordier's, situated in the same building as the American Consulate, to be opened; and respectable residents were allowed to help themselves to such articles as they required on signing declarations showing what they had taken. The Admiral and several of his principal officers are now at the Palace with the Khedive. Accompanied by Drs. Mackie and Merrison, I drove to-day to Ramleh, where, having divided our number into parties, we examined the English quarter. No houses are burnt. Comparatively few have been pillaged, but among them are the residences of Messrs. Carver, Wilson, Sheldon, Amos, and Moss. The last I have not myself inspected. The scene in the first house baffles description. It seemed less the effect of pillage than of senseless destruction. The mob must have been armed with axes. The front of a small piano was wrenched off, every picture but one had the glass smashed, and had then been cut to pieces; nearly every piece of furniture had one hole in it, and every drawer had been turned out. Here the guardian of the place had started by making off with the cattle, and this was generally the case, with some few honourable exceptions. The house of Mr. Amos was equally ravaged, but in all cases books seemed to have suffered no worse fate than that of being thrown about Mr. Wilson's house was less completely destroyed. Among the houses unattacked are those of Caillard, Boghos, Nubar, Sidney, Carver, the two Morices, Hardcastle, Scott, Dixon, and Bell. In the pillaged houses ever pots of flowers and photographs were wilfully destroyed.

Quite apart from the advisability of preserving property at a distance of less than four miles from Alexandria, it is most necessary that Ramleh should be held by our troops for strategical reasons. The slightly rising ground is the key both to our own position at Alexandria and to that of Kafrdawar. From what is now known as the waterworks hill, which was the head-quarters of Sir Ralph Abercromby's position at the battle of Alexandria, the camp of Arabi, 10 miles distant, can be clearly distinguished with a glass. Probably nothing but the fact that he believes we have occupied it has prevented him from taking a position from which he could wreak further vengeance on the English,

and harass them with his cavalry.

The fatal hesitation of the British Government in following up their success is the one topic of conversation. It would have been far better to have retired our fleet a month ago, and left the Khedive to make his own terms with Arabi, than to have adopted the course we have taken, and then paused in it. Apart from the fearful loss of life private property, it is an open ion whether, having destroyed a question power which, to a very great extent, successfully maintained order without replacing that power by another, we have not incurred a liability to the aggrieved parties. I cannot verify all the massacres reported from Zagazig, Cairo, and the interior, but there is much reason to believe that the reports are true; and Englishmen have daily to hear the asser-tion, which they are unable to confute, that their Government shares largely with Arabi the odium of and responsibility for such terrible occurrences. The Minet-el-Bassal quarter is completely free from traces of either fire or pillage. I can hear of no single outrage, and have personally examined all the English houses—such as Carver's, Tod's, and Brough's. My informant with Arabi-about whom I am becoming more trustful—states that a few who had the intention of remaining to oppose an English landing were frightened by a report that we had already landed at Meks. This report was occasioned by the landing of the ten or twelve men who spiked and blew up the guns. Having sent a certain Abd-el-Houda to recover some of my horses which I had heard were between Ramleh and Kafrdawar, I hear to-day that he has been seized by Arabi.

The Daily News correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed at different hours on

Tuesday as follows:-The history of the bombardment of the forts and the burning of the town of Alexandria will be the most thrilling and exciting narrative of modern times. Every day harrowing scenes and facts are brought to light. In going my rounds I came across a family whose experience and sufferings exceed those of any other case I have yet heard of. It is a highly respectable family, well known to me, consisting of father, mother, and eight children, mostly of tender age. They were left in charge of a valuable house of a wealthy relation. After the bombardment the house was attacked and robbed, and many of the houses near being on fire, the family removed to another house at Cumeldik, in the outskirts of the town, where they thought to be safe from the mob and the fire. In this they were right, as every one had fled from there, and there was nothing worth molesting.

Expecting to remain only a few hours, the family, half-clad, took refuge on the top floor of their house. Although they had plenty of money with them, they had no food. These ten creatures tasted neither These ten creatures tasted neither food nor drink from Tuesday, the 11th, to Friday, the 14th, with the exception of an nfant at the breast. Below and around them they saw the fire raging and the mob pillag-ing, and they huddled together with fear. They gradually became incapable of thinking about their own safety, and without hope were resigning themselves to a lingering death.
On Friday, the 14th, a gentleman was passing the house and saw the father signal to him with a baby at the window. He immediately rendered assistance and rescued the whole family from their terrible position, but with great difficulty, owing to their extreme weakness. The gentleman succeeded in marching the family to the landing-place and getting them on board the steamer Moidart, where they are at this moment gradually recovering, thanks to the kindness of all con-

At Ramleh, an English barrister and his wife, the only English family who elected to remain there, had a severe time, and escaped only with their lives. They were frequently attacked. They resisted as long as possible, and then obtained a guard and proceeded to the caracol or soldiers' guardhouse prison. Here they were protected from Wednesday, the 12th, to Sunday, the 16th. Their only clothes they wore, and they had a small dole of Arab food. On Sunday they walked from Ramleh to the Marina, seven miles under a burning sun, and embarked with scanty clothing aboard the Tanjore, where they were gladly received, as it was feared they were

murdered. The number of such cases, the details of which will never be published, is legion. The dead, as usual, will soon be forgotten, but the living must be compensated, Nothing can repay them for the mental anguish and bodily ufferings of the past short week, but England must find the ways and means to alleviate to some extent the fearful ruin of innocent people. It is impossible to exaggerate the extent of the destruction. If the official reports do not convey full accounts, members of Parliament and others have only to visit Alexindria in the autumn instead of going to Pompeii or Rome, and they will see more ruin and desolation in one day than in Italy

a week.

Arabi is still issuing orders and making apointments in the Khedive's name. Ministry hesitates to take the necessary steps to inform the people that Arabi is a rebel and an outlaw; but if the British fleet protects the Khedive and his Government any enemy of the country should be proclaimed. Arabi cannot do more harm than he promised to do. Mahmoud Samy Pacha has been appointed by Arabi Governor of the Suez Canal: and. parties, it is said, have gone to the dam of the weet-water canal, between Abou Hamad and Telelkebir. Arabi hopes to make the Indian troops suffer from thirst before reaching Telelkebir, a fortified military station. The wounded Arabs from Alexandria were sent to Cairo, and the sight of the plunder from the Christians, which is being sold in the bazaars, has stimulated the Cairenes to imitate the ex-

ample of the plunderers of Alexandria. The last Englishman who left Cairo has arrived at Suez. He describes the people as wild and threatening. He thinks the Euro-pean portion of the city will be burnt. The holy men and Ulemas are going about preaching war for Arabi. The appointment of Mah-Arabi's most fanatical supporters. I heard from an excellent authority to-day that Arabi said that when the first shot was fired he must put out of the way all the principal traitors to his cause. On it being suggested that he would have other matters to attend to he replied, "There are only about 40. It would take only ten minutes." Thus the Ministers now with the Khedive are naturally anxious. It is reported to-day that Arabi is retreating on Cairo, but this requires confirmation. No doubt he is well informed of the movements and strength of the English forces. and knows that they are not strong enough to attack him at present. He may have gone to Cairo alone to work up the excitement there.

The correspondent of the Standard, in a despatch dated Alexandria, Tuesday,

We are still without any certain news as to the movements and intentions of the mutineers, but innumerable rumours are current in the city. At the Palace it is still maintained that fighting is going on between Arabi's men and the Bedouins, while the Arabs in the city affirm that this is not the case, but that all is quiet at the camp, and that the troops are well fed, obedient, and ready to support him in any action he may undertake. Another report is to the effect that Arabi is making preparations to move from his present posiion, but whether in advance upon Alexandria, or in retreat into the interior is not known. The feeling of disappointment and indignation here is most keen at the great blunder which is being committed by allowing the favourable moment for ending the insurrection at a stroke to slip by, while the troops are de-tained in forced inactivity by orders from home. Lord Charles Beresford's and Captain Morrison's efforts to restore order in the city are meeting with success. No fresh outbreaks of fire are reported as having occurred last night, and it is hoped that incendiarism has been finally put down. The public executions have had a most salutary effect upon the rougher classes. Looting still continues to some extent, but is on the decrease. Butchers shops are now opening, and provisions are coming in from the country. Altogether the streets have looked more lively to-day. Although the task of completely clearing away the ruins of the burnt quarter is a Herculean one, which must extend over months, much has already been done to render the streets In almost all cases the débris has been cleared away from the centre of the roadways, and the passage made practicable

An Arab detective force is being organized for the arrest of all known bad characters. The steps which are being taken to restore order are highly approved by the high Egyptian officials, who have expressed their warmest satisfaction at the rapid changes which have been effected. Great tact has been exhibited by all our officials in avoiding anything which would hurt the feelings of the leading Egyptians, and I see no signs of jealousy a manner in which we have necessarily taken the affairs of the city into our hands. From Aboukir Bay Captain Dowell reports that the Minotaur is moored in an advantageous posi-tion, and that he thinks that he could defeat any effort to cut the dykes of the fresh water canal at that point. Should an attempt be made, he would send inshore boats armed with machine guns, and covered by the fire from the ships. The forts at Aboukir are still flying the white flag, and at present acknowledge the authority of the Khedive. They have a few heavy rifled guns, and a number of smooth bores. Their action, should Arabi approach, is very doubtful, but Captain Dowell thinks that in the event of these forts siding with the mutineers, the fire of the ships could speedily silence them. All the respectable native population condemn in the severest terms Arabi's action in burning the city, but there can be no doubt that among the lower classes there exists a strong sympathy with his cause although at present there is little open ex-pression of that feeling. A reconnoitring party has just arrived from Ramleh. It was supported by a railway train, carrying Gatling guns. They saw no sign of the enemy, but near the road were many dead bodies, and they were told by natives that during the retreat of Arabi's army one of the Inflexible's shrapnel shells burst in the midst of them, just outside the Rosetta Gate, and killed upwards

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday some discussion took place on the Public Offices' Sites Bill, which eventually passed through Committees. One or two other Bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned at five minutes past six.

Proceedings in the House of Commons on

Tuesday were so exceptionally prolonged that the House was only half way through ques-tions when at seven o'clock the sitting was suspended. Two hours and a half were appropriated to the discussion of two private Bills, one relating to Belfast Harbour and the other to Dover Harbour. In both cases the opposition proved ineffectual, and the Bills were advanced a stage. Replying to Mr. McCoan, Sir Charles Dilke said the Porte had not yet replied to the invitation to the Conference. Mr. Fawcett, in reply to a question from Mr. Summers, gave details of a scheme for an advance of the wages of London letter carriers. In reply to Sir Henry Wolff, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman stated that the Government had entirely approved the conduct of Sir Beauchers. conduct of Sir Beauchamp Seymour on the 11th of June. If the hon, member desired to call in question the conduct of the Admiral, the Secretary to the Admiralty submitted that it ought to be done by direct motion and not by question, a suggestion received with loud cheers from the Liberal Benches. Sir Henry Wolff, amid laughter, and cheers from the Opposition, protested that the House had had enough of the reticence, concealment, and arrogance of the Government. The House had been deceived by the information given to them by Ministers, a statement which called up the Speaker, who pointed out that it was out of order to impute deceit to the Government. Sir Henry Wolff explained that he did not mean to impute intentional deceit to the Government; only the House had been deceived by the information they had presented -a way of treating the Speaker's ruling of which the right hon. gentleman took no notice. The hon, gentleman proceeded to read various from Ministerial answers, with the object of substantiating his charge, not that the Government had deceived the House, but that the House had been deceived by the Government. These recitations presently led to signs of impatience on the part of hon. gentlemen opposite. Sir Henry Wolff, turning in the direction where Sir F. Milbank sat, announced amid loud laughter that if the interruption continued he would feel bound-to call the attention of the Speaker to the conduct of some new baronets. He concluded by asking what position the country was in, and by moving the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone said he had listened to this speech, but entirely failed to understand either its purpose or its utility. The hon, gentleman had rambled from point to point, read an immense amount of quotations, but to what end they tended Mr. Gladstone protested he did not know. He had occupied the time of the House as if it were a commodity of little value. He had made no direct motion, and raised no direct issue. If he understood the hon gentleman rightly he insinuated that there had been secret counter-instructions of the Government to Sir Beauchamp Seymour, which accounted for his not carrying into effect the instructions addressed to him on the 15th May. That Mr. Gladstone, amid loud cheers, stigmatised as a wanton and wilful assertion of dishonourable conduct on the part of the Government, "without the smallest shadow of ground," assertions which came within mea-Beauchamp Seymourhad not landed the forces at his command because he had not deemed it necessary or expedient, and in that judgment he had the approval of her Majesty' Government, who made themselves responsible for his action. Sir Stafford Northcote observed that the House was entitled, with out raising at this moment the question of a vote of censure, to ask the Government for a full explanation of the course they had pursued and were now pursuing. Only, he admitted, that moving the adjournment of the House at question time is not the best way to obtain such information. On this Mr. Gladstone declared that there were no instructions whatever subsequent to those of the 15th May which in any measure bore upon the action of the Admiral on the 11th June. The conversation was continued by Mr. Gorst, Sir John Hay (who declared that the force at the command of Sir Beauchamp Seymour was totally insufficient to land), and Admiral Egerton (who observed that no force the fleet carried would have been able to cope with twenty thousand men). Mr. Goschen said that in the absence of papers this dis-cussion on the conduct of affairs was most mischievous. He protested against the policy of attack by insinuation and by question which the leaders of the Opposition had not thought fit to undertake the responsibility of putting. But Mr. Goschen asked, amid loud cheers, What does that matter to the small knot of gentlemen who put them? Mr. Bal-four angrily retorted that this attack upon a small body of independent gentlemen came with ill grace from Mr. Goschen, who, whenever he had distinguished himself in the present Parliament, had done so by leading a small body of malcontents. At 20 minutes past six Mr. MacIver and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett rose to continue the discussion. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, catching the Speaker's eye, the House, which had abandoned all hope of doing any business, humorously called out for Mr. MacIver. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett continued to speak till ten minutes to seven, when the debate on the motion for the adournment of the House itself stood adjourned. The order for the second reading of the Ancient Monuments Bill having been read and discharged, Mr. Biggar and Mr. Callan stopped progress with other Bills, and at a

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY.

few minutes to seven the sitting was suspended. At the evening sitting the Arrears Bill was taken up, and the remaining clauses agreed to. The Committee was discussing

the new clause when progress was reported.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out esterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southampton; and her Majesty with her Royal lighness went out this morning. Earl Granville, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had an audience of the Queen yesterday. Viscountess Clifden and Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Stirling, R.A., Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., and Lady Martin arrived at the Castle yesterday. Her Majesty's dinner party in-cluded Princess Beatrice, Viscountess Clifden and Colonel Stirling, Lady Southampton, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Lord Ribblesdale, Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr, Sir Theodore and Lady Martin, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng. Her Majesty's visitors have left the Castle.

The Archduke and Archduchess Rainer of Austria dined with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi, at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Tuesday evening. There were present to meet the illustrious guests:—The Duke and Euchess of Bedford, Earl and Countess Granville, the Right Hon. Sir Andrew and Hon. Lady Buchanan, Count Edmond Batthyany, Count and Countess Francis Lutzow Baron Globig and Countess Cappy, in attendance on the Archduke and Archduchess; Mrs. O'Connell, M. Hengelmuller, Count Cassini, Baron Godel, Baron Wacken, Chevalier de Krapf, and Mr. Dumba.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll left Argyll Lodge, Kensington, on Monday evening, and proceeded by the mail train for Helensburgh, on the Clyde, where they join his Grace's

Octavia Lady Beamont has arrived at her town residence, 99, Eaton-place, from Cole-Orton Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

DISCOVERY OF LORD CRAWFORD'S BODY.

The following are fuller particulars of the the discovery of the body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Two arrests were made on Tuesday. One of the men apprehended was a person named Soutar, a rateatcher, who had made a statement to another person of the same class who it is another person of the same class, who, it is believed, communicated it to the police. This statement it was understood was to the effect that he had seen certain persons burying the body of the late Earl on a spot in the cies," not far removed from the vault from which it had been stolen, and in the midst of a thick copse. The man further stated that he was seen by the parties to be a spectator of their act, and that they threatened his life if he dared to divulge the secret. The circumstances of the interview, as related by him, were of a very extraordinary character. He states that as he was walking through the plantation near midnight he found, to his horror, a dead body lying on the ground and simultaneously with this saw the ground, and simultaneously with this saw two men crawling near him. Being frightened he started to run, but his progress was arrested by a heap of earth, over which he fell. Before he could recover himself the two men whom he had seen were on him. He could see that their faces were blackened, and observed that they spoke with an Aberdeenshire accent. Immediately they were joined by two other men, who wore masks and spoke with an English accent. One of the first two said that if he ever "breathed a word" of what he had seen that night he would be 'hunted to death," and that unless he at once took an oath to keep their secret he would then and there meet his death, the speaker at the same time presenting a pistol at his head. Soutar is believed to have complied with the demand, whereupon he was set at liberty. Three months afterwards he visited the spot where he had seen the body, and found that it had remained undisturbed.

On the strength of the information thus conveyed to them the police apprehended Soutar, and he was brought before the Sheriff, charged with complicity in the crime. It is believed that the declaration made by him contained information upon which the police were enabled to act. In consequence men were despatched to Dunecht to join the police of the district in a search at the spot indicated. This party set to work at daylight on Tuesday and their efforts were rewarded by the discovery of the remains buried about two feet under the surface of the ground. The body was wrapped in a piece of blanket, and the embalming process had been so skilfully performed that it bore very few traces of exposure and none of violence. Messengers were at once dispatched to Aberdeen, and the Procurator-Fiscal, the Chief Constable, and Mr. Yates, the family solicitor, left for Dunecht, accompanied by medical men, to investigate the matter. They arrived in the afternoon, and attended to the removal of the remains to the mansion. The precise spot where the body was found was at a point on the farm of Dumbreek, a little to the west of the Home Farm upon which Dr. Copland resides, and it is about 600 yards to the west of the mansion. Immediately on the authorities being made aware of the discovery intelligence was dispatched to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who is at present in London, and through him to the Dowager Countess. The intelligence of the discovery has caused most intense excitement in the district, and the results of the inquiries to which it will lead are awaited with the greatest interest. The authorities are confident that the whole mystery will now be revealed, and that they their eyes, the writer of the letters signed "Nabod," in which the first intelligence of the desecration was conveyed.

The body of the Earl, after being conveyed to the mansion, was placed under a guard of police, and the necessary medical examination having been made, it will remain there. pending the arrival of the Earl of ord and Balcarres and the Dowager Countess. It will then be decided wha steps shall be taken for replacing the body in the tomb. It is believed that it will be restored to the place from which it was so ruthlessly removed without any ceremony; but before this is done the vault will be reconsecrated. Arrangements have been made, in view of the possible restoration of the remains, for placing upon the entrance to the crypt the strong iron gate originally designed for that purpose, and thus to prevent any repetition of the outrage. Other measures of precaution will also be taken. No-thing further has transpired as to the motive that the desecrators had in view, but the impression at first formed that the outrage was committed for the purpose of pecuniary gain is not now so strong, in view of the facts that have come to the knowledge of the authorities. That the remains have been concealed ever since the outrage was committed in the spot in which they were found is certain, and the wonder is that after such a prolonged and careful search they had escaped discovery so long. The authorities, who proceeded to Dun Echt in the afternoon, returned to Aberdeen on Tuesday night. They have completed arrangements for the retention of a special staff of police in the district, and eig constables are stationed in the grounds surrounding the mansion. It is fully expected that important arrests will be made at once, and that the information which has been given by the man Soutar, now in custody, will in-criminate several parties in the district. Notwithstanding the means adopted by the desecrators to conceal their identity, there is reason to believe that Soutar knows who they

LORD CARNARVON AND SIR R. CROSS ON

Lord Carnarvon and Sir R!. Cross addressed a Conservative meeting in Lambeth on Tuesday night. His lordship, discussing affairs in Egypt, said:—"They had seen an English fleet bombarding Alexandria, followed by the burning of that great city, and its becoming the scene of a ghastly massacre, such as had not been seen since the memorable siege of Paris. His first criticism was that those things ought never to have come to the present pass, but the same irresolution which had been exhibited in Ireland had been shown in Egypt, where a bucket of water poured on the fire a few months ago would have extinguished a flame which now the whole water of the Mediterranean would hardly put out. We might have stopped the conflagration by a very moderate amount of action ourselves, or by inducing the Porte to act; but we had used threats, and retracted those threats, and by such weak, hesitating policy as that used in Ireland we had brought ourselves to this pass in Egypt. We had placed ships of war in front of forts before we were ready to strike, and then as arming those forts went on we had been obliged to fire on them before we had troops to land to prevent the horrible scenes of conflagration, massacre, and pillage which had occurred. The fault was with those who had miscalculated the means and the end." In conclusion, the noble Earl took credit for the forbearance of the Conservative party towards the Government, who but for that forbearance would have illustrated the story of Acteon, and have been in great danger of eing torn to pieces by their own hounds. Sir R. Cross condemned the action of the Government in regard to the two joint notes, and charged them with having caused the de-struction of Alexandria and the massacres by neglecting the warnings of the British Consul given in a communication of the 30th of May, in which he had prophesied all that had hapHead Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

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# Great-Britain.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND EGYPT. At the same time that he announced a vote of credit on Thursday the Prime Minister stated that the Government had received the information that the Sultan had agreed to join the Conference. It will be seen, as Mr. Gladstone stated, that its terms do not contain any direct reference to the despatch of Ottoman troops to Egypt. On the contrary, the Porte declares that up to the present time it has entertained a conviction that vigorous measures could be avoided, and all that it consents to do now is to join the Conference for the purpose of re-opening the whole question-"in order," crisis in Paris is at an end. We cannot as the despatch says, "to discuss and debut rejoice at this result. It is true that termine the measures necessary to secure the return of the regular and normal condition of things in Egypt." The reply of the Porte, therefore, instead of advancing matters, would, if it were allowed to have any effect, inevitably tend to retard them. We understand that the Turkish Ambassador in this country on Thursday endeavoured to convince the Government that the answer of the Porte might be taken to imply a willingness to despatch troops to Egypt, but it is difficult to reconcile any such construction with the terms of the despatch itself. Indeed, whether this representation was made by Musurus Pacha at his own instance in anticipation of any expected communications from the Government, or whether it was due to private instructions received from Constantinople, it was manifestly impossible to pay serious heed to it. The time for mere discussion, which is all that the Porte offers, is past. The consent of the Sultan to despatch troops to Egypt, even if it were ultimately given at all, would probably be given in such ambiguous terms and beset with such conditions as would render it futile and inadmissible. That the Sultan should do all in his power to gain time is natural enough, and such, no doubt, is the meaning of his tardy consent to enter the Conference; but the difficulties in which he is placed, the powerful motives which impel him to inaction, remain in full force, and are likely rather to increase than diminish. It is highly improbable, therefore, that any such definitive and immediate acceptance of the terms offered by the Conference should now be given by the Sultan as could be received by the English Government. In any case nothing that the Porte can now propose, after the very long delays whereby it has striven to baffle the Powers, and after the more than questionable acts

of the Sultan and his Ministers with respect to Arabi Pacha and his mutinous forces in Egypt, can possibly alter the determination which the English Government has felt itself compelled to come to. Notwithstanding the delusive and evasive answer of the Porte, therefore, given at the last moment and palpably designed for the mere purpose of delay, the situation remains precisely as we described it yesterday. It must now be considered that the whole matter has passed out of the hands of the Sultan. He will enter the Conference just when its work is over, only to find that the intervention of England and France is practically decided upon, and that both Powers are preparing to take the vigorous measures which the Porte itself still hopes to avoid. The announcement of the Vote of Credit will leave no doubt on this point. The preparations of the military authorities are far advanced, and will now be pushed forward with all possible speed so that as little delay as possible may occur in the despatch of an expeditionary force to Egypt. Full details on this subject will no doubt be given by the Prime Minister on Monday in introducing the Vote of Credit. In respect to the command of the expedition, no actual appointments have yet been made; but it is well understood that Sir Garnet Wolseley will be Commander-in-Chief, and we believe either Sir John Adye or Sir Edward Hamley will be second in command. In any case, it is probable that both of the latter officers will be intrusted with important and responsible posts in the expeditionary force which will shortly be despatched. The intention now clearly indicated by both the English and French Governments to intervene effectually in Egypt for the defence of their common interests and the restoration of order and good government naturally places the Conference once more somewhat in the background. As to the course likely to be taken in the circumstances now existing by the non-intervening Powers, it is somewhat difficult, and not, perhaps, very expedient, to speak with precision at the present moment. believe that the views of situation reported by our correspondent to be now taken in Berlin will be that which will prevail in the Conference itself. In view of the manifest resolution of the two Western Powers, the Conference may very well consider that it has done all that was feasible in inviting the intervention of the Porte, and that, its proposal in that sense having now become of no effect, there is nothing further for it to do. It is likely enough, therefore, that no direct delegation will be given by the Conference to the intervening Powers, and it should surprise no one if the Conference should separate, or, at least, adjourn as a preliminary to separation without taking any further resolution. As the Powers

which have no disposition to intervene

themselves, and have, moreover, their own

good reasons for desiring to stand well

content themselves with a tacit assent which is only distinguishable in form from direct approbation. The difference is not a very important one, perhaps, but the diplomatic mind delights in distinctions, the exact force of which is hardly appreciable by an unsophisticated intelligence. As our correspondent at Berlin truly says protest would be raised from no side against the joint action of the Western Powers. This after all, is the essential point. Silence gives consent in diplomacy as well as in other matters, and the concert of Europe is like the music of the spheres, of which it was said by philosophers of old that we could only become conscious of it after it had ceased to exist. The Powers know that England and France are resolved upon action; they will not impede their action, and they will acquiesce in it though they may not directly and formally sanction it. At this moment, indeed, the action of the Conference on this particular point is of less immediate concern than the position of the Ministry in France. At one time vesterday it seemed more than probable that the Government of M. de Freycinet, after having received the emphatic approval of the Assembly in respect of its Egyptian policy, would be overturned on a side issue of a purely domestic character. A fortuitous majority in the Assembly had carried a point of no vital or urgent importance against the Ministry, and M. de Freycinet seemed disposed to take the matter far more seriously than Mr. Gladstone took a similar defeat a short time ago. He placed his resignation in the hands of the President, who naturally enough was very reluctant to accept it. But a vote of confidence passed by the Chamber vesterday afternoon happily induced the French Premier to withdraw his resignation, and we may conclude that the Ministerial

one of the effects of the recent discussion on the French vote of credit has been to show a manifest rapprochement between the dominant sentiment of the Assembly and the policy of M. Gambetta. Whether, therefore, M. de Freycinet remains in office, as for obvious reasons it is to be hoped he will do, or whether he is replaced by M. Ferry or any other Minister, it is manifest that the policy of France in regard to Egypt will virtually be that which is identified with M. Gambetta. This result is remarkable in many respects, but to ourselves, at least, it is not surprising. Even at the time of M. Gambetta's overthrow we held that he represented in the main the real instincts and the permanent interests of the French people, and the result has justified our judgment. We have never professed any implicit or absolute faith in M. Gambetta as the statesman indispensable to France, but we cannot but call to mind that throughout the struggle in which he succumbed we maintained a general assent to his policy, and did justice to his political acumen, to his capacity for reading events, and for interpreting the sentiments of his countrymen. Six months have passed and M. Gambetta has seemed to suffer eclipse. But his policy is now once more the policy of France, and it is precisely for that reason that the Egyptian question is now about to be settled in accordance with the interests both of England and France.-

#### TURKISH DIPLOMACY AND ITS RESULTS.

There is something that belongs almost to the realms of comedy or of burlesque in the proceedings of the Turkish Govern-The Porte, it seems, has replied to the Identical Note of the Ambassadors, accepting the Conference with certain high-sounding reservations of sovereignty. The Porte has up to the present time pursued a dilatory policy outside the Conference. It will now, we imagine, pursue the tactics of delay inside the Conference after what may prove to be protracted negotiations as to the conditions on which it will enter it. A Vienna correspondent states that the impression in that capital is that the Sultan's present mood of acquiescence is merely another attempt to gain time. We have reason to believe that the Porte is understood to have practically refused to send troops to Egypt, and that England will, therefore, at once undertake the work of restoring the order which has been disturbed, with the co-operation, if possible, France and Italy. It is clear that we shall not have much assistance in the troublesome task before us from the sympathy or the disinterestedness of the Porte. The great work of reorganisation which has to be done in Egypt will have, however, to be done in the main by England. It ought not to be difficult when something like order has been restored in Egypt for English statesmen to make it clear that we do not enter Egypt as enemies of reform and of national rights. We must come to an understanding with the Egyptian people if we are to keep our road to India through the Suez Canal without perpetual broils and outbreaks. If there be a national party in Egypt-and even amongst high and dry diplomatists there are few found now who deny that the germ of such a party may be in existence—it will be our duty to help it in its development, rather than to set ourselves against it. We owe a great debt to Egypt for the disturbance we have involuntarily brought upon her. Our interests are perfectly compatible with hers. We owe it to her so to guide our future policy now that if we must take an active part in Egyptian affairs, not our interests alone, but likewise the interests of Egypt, shall be considered .- Daily News.

The Porte has returned a characteristic reply to the Identical Notes addressed to it by the Powers, inviting it, under certain conditions, to send troops to Egypt to quell insurrection and re-establish order. It is to the effect that Turkey is now willing to take part in the Conference, in order to discuss with the Powers the best means for restoring Egypt to its normal condition. It is hardly necessary to say that it is impossible to put back the clock in this Oriental fashion, and the reply, if it is to be accepted as meaning no more than it precisely says, could only be regarded as a fresh attempt to evade a direct and definite handling of, doubtless, a highly embarrassing question. In theory we may make what allowances we will for the difficulties of a Sovereign who is likewise Caliph; but this country cannot afford to dance attendance on the successive subterfuges by which the Sultan seeks, or seems

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vene quand même, they may very possibly content themselves with a tacit assent there was no disorder in Egypt. Then, which is content themselves with a tacit assent there was no disorder in Egypt. that it had been suppressed. Next, that the Porte would inquire into it. Finally, that it will discuss the matter. The answer to this shuffling must be that the Vote of Credit will be moved for on Monday by Mr. Gladstone, and that way must be made for those who know how to act -Standard.

The Powers expressly recognise the sovereignty of the Sultan in Egypt, and call on him to interfere to put an end to the anarchy so long existing. But not only do they insist upon the maintenance of the status quo previous to the present disturbances, but they impose upon the Sultan the condition of withdrawing his troops at the end of three months unless requested by the Khedive to allow them to remain. Whatever may have been the semblance of the acknowledgment of the sovereign rights of the Sultan, the imposition of this condition proved that the recognition was wholly unsubstantial. Turkey was asked to interpose not in order to vindicate her own supremacy, but to provide for the security of European interests, and, having accomplished this end, was to be placed under the necessity of effacing herself. The Sultan, in view of the dangers attendant on the performance of such a contemptible rôle, has decided on entering the Conference and there deciding on the best course to pursue. Hitherto the Porte has abstained from this course because it did not consider the existing circumstances justified it in doing so. Turkey has no pleasant recollections of Conferences, and it may be added that no country has more to fear from the results of their deliberations. The Porte has taken note of the acknowledgment of the sovereign rights of the Sultan, though it would doubtless have been better pleased if those rights had not been limited in their exercise as already described. A polite request will now probably be addressed to Turkey to take part in the Conference, but meanwhile it is scarcely to be expected that England will maintain a purely passive attitude. There can hardly be a doubt now that an expeditionary force will be sent from this country to the Suez Canal without further delay.—Morning Post.

### ARABI PACHA'S POSITION.

INSECURITY OF THE SUEZ CANAL The Alexandria correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Thursday evening.

M. de Lesseps called yesterday on Admiral Seymour, who is now returning the call. I understand that M. de Lesseps stated that the passage of men-of-war through the Canal constituted a breach of neutrality. M. de Lesseps is famous for his phrases, and this

The British forces now in Egypt and expected to arrive shortly amount to 3,300 900 Marines, and four 40pounder guns. These troops alone, if allowed to strike at once, would probably be sufficient to finish the whole campaign; but it would, perhaps, be prudent to await the arrival of 10,000 troops, who, landing at Ismailia, might march on Cairo and cut off all hope of retreat into the interior for Arabi. This painful delay is having an effect far more serious than I anticipated. The facts that the Orontes actually arrived here without troops and that the Marines by the Tamar came without their ammunition have excited the ridicule foreigners, and this feeling soon spread to the natives, and they have learnt utterly to despise our ability to land more than a police force.

From Arabi's camp I learn that the numbers of his force are increasing daily. His scouts have been already seen in Ramleh and on the Mahmoudieh Canal, and his influence among his followers is becoming re-established. It seems that no experience will teach us the fatal folly of hesitation between the threat and the blow. If we landed simply as a police force for Alexandria, it is difficult to see why the police should be employed to protect ruins, and yet should neglect to protect property four miles distant. In fact, if we are ultimately to retire without settling this question; if we have simply come to destroy Alexandria, rendering in return no service whatever to the country; if that is to be our policy, it is better that it should be declared at once, and hat we should henceforth abandon to others a task which they will not be slow to accept.

The Tourmaline and Carysfort arrived today, but bring no troops. They will proceed at once to Port Said. Our troops, numbering 4,000, with field guns, and Gatlings, are still holding the lines; and there appear to be no signs of further action for the present on our

Meanwhile Arabi is still encamped at Kafrdawar; and rumours are heard that he intends to attack our lines at night. He is also said to have pressed great numbers into his service, with or without arms. That he will attempt an attack on the town is not likely, I because of the unbounded dread inspired by the artillery of our ships. Ramleh is at the mercy of the Bedouins and ruffianly soldiers, who are hanging about in considerable numbers. We have no men to spare for the purpose of guarding such property as may intact; consequently pected that those houses which have hitherto

escaped will be rifled of everything.

There is a report that Arabi is cutting off the water supply of Alexandria by damaging the Mahmoudich Canal. Her Majesty's ship Supply is at Port Said, and will be brought round here at once. She can condense 360 tons of water per day. This will keep our soldiers well supplied, and the men-of-war can condense all the water necessary for their own consumption.

The Daily News' special correspondent at Alexandria refers to the necessity of taking vigorous action without further delay. He says:-

We cannot leave a native force blockading he town at fifteen or twenty miles' distance. We have destroyed the authority of the native army, such as it was, our patrols keep order in the streets, and our courts-martial deal out rigorous justice to evil-doers; but we must do more than this. We must solve the rest of the problem by force of arms. The success of our sailors must be followed by military action on land, or we shall have done more harm than good to the cause of humanity. Arabi knows that we are not strong enough to attack him, and when we are we can retire on Cairo, destroying everything on his way. Sir Archibald Alison has reconnoitered to within three miles of Arabi Pacha's positions, which were found very

Alarming accounts reach us from Port Said. That place and the Canal are considered most insecure. There are no men-of-war in the Canal, only one small gunboat, and there is nothing to prevent Arabi from stopping the steamers passing through. At Port Said there are 12,000 Europeans, including 4,000 refu-Several thousand Arabs and several hundred soldiers with field guns are six miles distant, and could arrive in an hour-and-a-

The Standard's Alexandria correspondent telegraphs :-

There are, after providing for the safety of the town and palace, five thousand men available for operations in the field, and two England and France are resolved to inter- to seek, to escape from the recognition of more regiments were expected—sufficient to an officer so energetic will soon return.

put an end to the Egyptian difficulty in twentyfour hours, were it not for orders from home Arabi Pacha is stopping the water-supply of Alexandria by cutting the sweet-water canal. In the villages Europeans, and even natives who have acted as their servants, are being murdered.

AN EGYPTIAN GIBRALTAR. The Times' correspondent at Alexandria thus describes a visit to Fort Ada and the

Pharos Fort on Thursday :-The stores of Egyptian ammunition were abundant, showing that great preparations had been going on for a long time before the bombardment. I had already been round all the forts, with the exception of these two. The destruction all round was striking, but perhaps disappointing to one who had not realized the resisting power of sand fortifications even against 80-ton guns. To-day I have for the first time realized the effect that can be produced by heavy ordnance. The Pharos Fort is known to all who have ever approached Alexandria by sea; it was the first striking sign as you approached from the east-Built on the site of the old Alexandrian Lighthouse, it was situate on an island still connected with the mainland by the old heptastadium; its appearance was supposed its regular proportions to be deceptive, for and the symmetry of its tower made it look less formidable than its reputation, for it was guarded on all four sides by heavy guns, was well sheltered, and had what were deemed inexhaustible supplies of shot, shell, ammunition, and victuals. It was the Egyptian Gibraltar; no ship could pass from the eastward without coming under its formidable guns, no land force could approach from Aboukir but it must be annihilated from the same quarter. It seems characteristic of all citizens of fortified towns to have some favourite fort or gun, and on the Sunday before the bombardment crowds of natives passed up the heptastadium to see with their own eyes the guns that were to destroy our fleet. Some of them were there with us to-It is hardly possible to describe the result. It will be remembered that, after destroying the Ras-el-Tin Forts, the big vessels moved eastward and devoted all their attention to this fort and Fort Ada. "Their eye' by that time was evidently "well in"; there were none of those signs of a near shot, but a little too high or a little too low: every shot told, and the Egyptian Gibraltar had evidently not been constructed for the Inflexible. There were, perhaps, 100 guns of all sizes; nearly every one had been hit, ripped up from its stand, and hurled on its back. One was apparently untouched, and the shot was hanging to it on the point of being lifted to the muzzle. The tower itself had disappeared—an exploded shell from the Invincible gave some idea of where it had been. I walked over the huge, desolate fort and found the one cat which seems to inhabit everything Egyptian here. There were unhasty flitting. At one corner a man had been cutting up some long-cloth with the name of a Manchester firm conspicuously printed upon

pleasant sights and everywhere the signs of it. He was sewing it up into shirts and drawers; the needle was as he had left it. By the side of another was the book he had been reading placed with leaves downwards to keep annarently been study seamen's drill. I looted the book, as also some private correspondence which another man had not had time to open. In another corner a man had evidently been taking a meal of onions, pepper, and salt; he had cut through his onion, but before he could finish it an Invincible 1,700lb. shell must have passed within a few yards of him. All along the roads were signs of precipitate flight to facilitate which the white flag was hoisted.

If anything could surpass Pharos it was Fort Ada. Here one huge shell seems to have exploded in the powder magazine, and all that remained was a pile of huge boulders, beams, dismounted guns, and general débris. too, in the barracks I picked up some books -a preliminary arithmetic, an elementary geometry, and the band-master's music book, with some manuscript music yet uncompleted. Here, too, I found more of the broad-arrow fuses, of which some explanation is awaited.

I have to-day made the round of the city wall, which, by the irony of fate, the troops are now employing themselves in strengthening. Although there is reason to suppose that Arabi will really attempt to enter Alexandria, Sir Archibald Alison is naturally anxious to take all precautions to render such a possible attack abortive. The walls could be easily defended against such artillery as Arabi could bring against them. A large breach caused by an explosion of twelve years ago is being repaired. I may mention here that all natives employed as ordinary labourers are getting two francs per day as wages, a rate which, paid as it is regularly, will greatly reconcile many to an English occupation.

Perfectly respectable inhabitants had lodged omplaints that they have been robbed and their houses pillaged by English soldiers. It s difficult to express the shame which an Englishman feels in these circumstance; it is only to be hoped that ordinary procedure may be disregarded and that in any proved case a severity may be employed which shall act as a deterrent. I wish, too, to draw attention to the very unsuitable clothing worn by our soldiers. Such clothing in July and August assures them ill-health as surely as unfiltered water. The Government should at once order from India a large supply of Khakee suits, otherwise we shall be quite unfitted to take the field.

It is reported that Arabi has taken measures to cut off our water supply; failing more precise details, I wire nothing more. The one thing certain about all Egyptian news is, that the first account is untrue

FORTIFICATIONS AT ABOUKIR. PROCLAMATION BY ADMIRAL SEYMOUR. The Daily Telegraph has received the following despatch from its Alexandria

correspondent :-The number of Arabi's army is reported by deserter this morning to be 6,000 infantry, six batteries of rifled guns, one regiment of cavalry, one battery of Gatling guns, 300 Marine Artillery, and 300 sailors. Some Bedouins are also with him, but they are not on very good terms. The deserter says Arabi is not entrenched and has no entrenching tools. He says that Arabi boasts that, as the Nile is rapidly rising, the English will be unable to do anything in the country after another fortnight, which he confidently hopes will pass before they get troops enough to attack him.

Very important information has been re ceived here respecting Arabi's movements. Major French has captured an Arab, who had in from Arabi's lines. This man states that Arabi, having erected fortifications just opposite Aboukir Bay and upon the Mahmoudieh fresh-water canal, had placed a dam in the canal below his position, close to the fortifi-cations, and cut the canal banks above the dam, so as to send water all along the front of his position. We have at once set to work to fill the reservoirs here, so as to save all the water possible; but plenty will remain in the canal for present purposes. Arabi's action shows also how ignorant he is of the most elementary matters connected with war.

To-day Colonel Healy relieves Major Armstrong of the duties of commissary-general. Major Armstrong returns to Cyprus. parture will be regretted by everybody, seeing that, in the last few days, by dint of tremendous exertions, he has succeeded in getting three weeks' rations ready for double the number of men we have here, and making it possible for a force to advance at any moment His work has been frankly acknowledged by the General, and everybody here hopes that

The Arab caught by Major French, adds that Arabi's line extends from Lake Mareotis nearly to Aboukir, and that, having got some tools at last, he is now making some works. We are in some trepidation about water, as we may not have so much as was thought. Enquiries are now being made about con-

To-day Lord Charles Beresford succeeded in establishing an Egyptian court to try malefactors. It sits to-morrow at mid-day.

Meanwhile, a new proclamation has been issued by Admiral Seymour to-day, saying that by sunset on Sunday, the 23d inst., all pillaged property and unclaimed goods may be brought to Lord Charles Beresford at the Arsenal. Anybody bringing in such things by that time will not be criminally treated; but anybody who has goods of this nature and does not bring them in will, if found out, be visited by the patrol, the property will be seized, and the pilferer will be punished. This proclamation is intended to meet the case of numerous Arabs who have hidden plunder in their houses. Some have already brought in what they had. The proclamation is issued in French, Greek, and Arabic.

To-day an Egyptian Pacha arrived from Cairo. He says all is quiet there, but some extreme men have held a meeting, and ordered a commission to go to Alexandria, to inquire into the conduct of the Khedive in not resisting the English. It is believed that the commission has not come here.

To-day English sailors and marines are employed in blowing up some of the forts and disabling the guns.

It is understood here that Dervish Pacha has gone because Turkey disapproves of stern measures in Egypt.

Many rumours are current amongst the coops as to the intentions of the Government. It is generally thought that no further advance

The Rifles have taken possession of an old fort about 400 yards in advance of the Rosetta Gate. These are the only troops without the

Every precaution is taken against surprise The drawbridges are raised at night, and patrols scour the country after dusk to about a mile from the city. All is very quiet. No Bedouins nor rebels are to be seen

The infantry have brought all the necessary intrenching tools. One man carries a shovel and the next a pick.

Three troopships are expected hourly, when the question of an advance will be settled.

EXPECTED ATTACK BY ARABI. The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Friday morning:— Last night our garrison here lay down under the impression that an attack by Arabi's forces was imminent. The chief ground for this anticipation was that the rebel leader had moved his outposts still nearer to the town. Preparations were accordingly made to prevent any surprise. At the first streak of dawn this morning everybody was well on the alert, but no trace of any further movement of the enemy was to be seen. A further reconnaissance is being made to discover whether there is any prospect of Arabi attempting to attack us. With regard to the public executions that are to be carried out here to-day or tomorrow, I am asked to point out that the vicprisoners who have been convicted of murdering Europeans under circumstances of exceptional barbarity during the bombardment They have in each case been tried with great care, and condemned to death on sufficient evidence. In all probability these murderers will be shot by Egyptian troops. Lord Charles Beresford, acting as Commandant of Police, besides disliking the employment of English troops for such a purpose, is further of opi-nion that if the work is done by the Egyptians the lesson to the natives will be all the more effective. It is quite possible these executions may continue some time. Every day brings to light fresh assassins who availed themselves of the confusion following the bombardment to commit pillage and murder.

FOREIGN VIEWS ON BRITISH POLICY.

With regard to Turkish intervention (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*), opinions are divided. Some regard it as dangerous from the difficulty of keeping it within the assigned limits and of making it end at the proper moment. Others, however, are conwinced that Turkey will evacuate Egypt at the moment indicated by the Powers. Turkey, indeed, has always evacuated positions when required to do so. She quitted Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, the confines of Montenegro, and the Greek provinces without raising any difficulty, and it may be presumed that she will do the same in this case. Some, again, maintain that, on condition of a Franco-English parallel protection of the Canal, Europe should congratulate herself at seeing the restoration of order in Egypt confided to Turkey rather than to any Christian Power. Turkey may certainly achieve this result with less bloodshed, for she not only has physical force but sovereign authority and Mussulman supremacy, whereas if France and England or Italy with them, were or had been obliged to send troops there would always have been a possibility of divergencies of opinion, if only on strategic questions, between the respective Generals. In any case the state of Egypt brooks no delay. England is ready and resolved, France is willing to follow her.

The Berlin correspondent of the same journal states:—In diplomatic circles here the reply of the Porte to the identical Note of the Powers is regarded as a mere negative evasion to gain time and play the old game over again. This result of the Conference was expected all along in Berlin. It is thought improbable that the Conference will formally sanction the intervention of the Western Powers in Egypt to do the work which Turkey has plainly no the remotest intention of accomplishing. But protest would be raised from no side against their joint action. All that Prince Bismarck wishes is to avoid the appearance of encouraging an act of hostility against his voluntary ally the Sultan. No great fears are entertained here that the intervention of France and England, based on the tacit approval of the other Powers, would tend to endanger the general peace of Europe.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, arrived at Osborne at a quarter before 2 o'clock yesterday, having crossed over from Gosport in her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, THURSDAY. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke and Colonel A. Ellis, were present at a dance given by Lord and Lady Suffield at their residence, in Upper Grosvenor-street, to-night.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Arthur Allis, Dr. Holtzmann, and suite, honoured the performance of Mr. Booth as Richelieu, at the Aldelphi Theatre, with his presence on Thursday evening. Prince Lobanoff is not expected to leave

the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, for St. Petersburg, before the middle of next

M. Tissot will not return to the French Ambassy, Albert Gate, so soon as was expected. His Excellency is slightly indisposed n Paris. He was far from well when he left London.

His Excellency Don Carlos Holquin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of Columbia, has returned from Madrid, having successfully completed the special mission to Spain with which he was accredited, and will resume his diplomatic functions at the

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords on Thursday even-

ing, Lord Granville, replying to questions by Lord Salisbury as to Ministerial staiements in the French Chamber, stated that on Monday next Mr. Gladstone would ask for a vote of credit in the House of Commons; and on the same day, with the permission of their lord-ships, he would make a statement as to the policy of Her Majesty's Government in respect of the affairs in Egypt. Lord Northbrook, answering Lord Clanwilliam, stated that in the despatch from the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces at Alexandria, which would be published in the Gazette to-day, mention was not made of the performance of indi-vidual ships. Lord Salisbury moved an address praying her Majesty to withhold her assent from the proposed Statute for the University of Oxford, framed by the University of Oxford Commissioners, concerning the nomination of examiners. In doing so he argued that the statute would take away the independence of the University, and place the examinations in Greek and Latin in the hands of examiners not appointed by it, but by the Board of Faculty, composed principally of the Professors. Lord Camperdown reminded their lordships that the existing system of appointing the examiners had been condemned by the Hebdomadal Council, the University Commissioners, and the University Committee of the Privy Council; and he maintained that as the new statute came before their lordships recommended by the two latter bodies, the House ought to sanction it by the vote to be recorded on that occasion. A discussion ensued; Lord Cranbrook supporting the views of the mover, while Lord Lansdowne, Lord Derby, and the Lord Chancellor upheld the statute. On a division the motion was rejected by 70 to 57. The result was received with loud cheering from the Ministerial benches. Lord Bury having moved an address for the report of the Committee on the Channal Tunnel scheme, Lord Morley repeated what he had more than once before stated,-that, when the report had been fully considered by her Majesty's Government, so much of it as was not reported as "confidential" would be presented to both Houses. The motion was withdrawn. Several bills having been advanced a stage, their lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven In the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE

gave notice that on Monday he will move a Vote of Credit (the amount of which will be

stated to-morrow) for strengthening her Majesty's military and naval forces in the Mediterranean. He also informed the House that the Sultan had agreed to join the Conference, but there was nothing in the despatch an-nouncing this having direct reference to the despatch of troops to Egypt. At the same time he appealed to members to refrain from putting questions in reference to Egypt, except with regard to matters of fact and actual occurrences. In response to this appeal, ques-tions, of which notice had been given, in reference to the reported convention between England and France, the contemplated landing of troops, and other matters, were not put. Several questions were put in respect to the warnings said to have been given to the Government of what would occur in Alexandria after the bombardment, in reply to which Sir Dilke said that no such re been made by the Consular agents. Childers said the War Office had no military agent at Alexandria who could make any such representations; and Mr. Gladstone said that, though he had received representations from merchants and others at Alexandria that Admiral Seymour's force was not strong enough to give protection, the squadron had since that date been reinforced in compliance with his demand. In answer to a question from Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said the Admiralty had received no information confirming the statement that the British shells had set fire to the town of Alexandria. In answer to questions from Mr. Buxton and Mr. Bourke, Sir C. Dilke said that the latest information at the Foreign Office was that M. de Freycinet had repeated his resignation. In answer to Mr. H. Fowler, Mr. Gladstone said that on Monday he would move that Government business have precedence of other business for the remainder of the Session, and he added that there would be a Saturday sitting for the Scotch Endowment Bill, the Scotch Entail Bill, and the Electric Lighting Bill. The House was subsequently engaged until a late hour on the report of the Arrears Bill, Mr. Gladstone, after much pressure from Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Healey, having previously stated that the new Land Commissioner will be Lord Monck. In the first place, three new clauses, moved by the Attorney-General for Ireland, were agreed to, one of which, enabling the Court to suspend proceedings for the recovery of rent pending the result of an application under the Act, was sharply criticised and ultimately carried on a divisi by 162 to 49. Sir G. Campbell renewed his proposal that a release from arrears should operate as a bar to other creditors, but with the modification that the bar should only be valid until August, 1884. It met with considerable support on both sides of the House, Mr. Baring, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. V. Stuart, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. M'Coan speaking in its favour, and, on the other hand, it was opposed the Attorney-General for Ireland, Marum, and Mr. Daly, and on a division was negatived by 70 to 30. On Clause 1, Mr. Gibson moved an amendment which would have made it incumbent on the Commissioners in estimating the tenant's inability to pay rent to take the value of his tenant-right into consideration; but he did not press it to a division, on receiving from the Government an assurance that they continued of opinion that the point should be left to the Commissioners. A large number of verbal amendments were made in various clauses, and the bill was then recommitted, in order to insert clauses appointing Lord Monck a fourth Land Commissioner, and to empower Boards of Guardians to borrow and the Treasury to advance money for the purpose of emigration. The first Clause was agreed to, and after some discussion of the second, progress was reported. Some other business having been dispos the House adjourned at 10 minutes to three

THE EMBEZZLEMENT OF GOVERNMENT STORES. -In consequence of the numerous and extensive frauds recently discovered in dockyard store and victualling accounts, the Admiralty have decided to submit all ship, store-house, and dockyard accounts in future to the Treasury Audit Department for periodical inspection and examination. The change will necessitate a large increase in the staff of an expensive department, but their lord-ships consider the check and speedy discovery of laches will amply recompense them for the outlay.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON GOVERNMENT Policy.—Sir Stafford Northcote has addressed the subjoined letter to Mr. A. B. Forwood, who sent to him copies of resolutions adopted at a Conservative meeting held recently in Hope Hall, Liverpool:-" 30, St. James'splace, S.W., July 15, 1852.—My dear Sir,—I have to thank you for sending me the resolutions passed at Hope Hall. I cannot at this moment enter upon the very grave ques-tions to which the events in Egypt must give rise. As regards the other resolu-tions, I cordially agree with the meeting in attributing the present state of affairs in Ireland very largely to the conduct of the Government, and in condemning the proposed Rules of Procedure in their present shape.—I remain faithfully yours, Stafford H. North-The Marquess of Salisbury has also COTE. written to Mr. Forwood acknowledging receipt of the resolutions.

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 20-21, 1882.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND EGYPT. At the same time that he announced a vote of credit on Thursday the Prime Minister stated that the Government had received the information that the Sultan had agreed to join the Conference. It will be seen, as Mr. Gladstone stated, that its terms do not contain any direct reference to the despatch of Ottoman troops to Egypt. On the contrary, the Porte declares that up to the present time it has entertained a conviction that vigorous measures could be avoided, and all that it consents to do now is to join the Conference for the purpose of re-opening the whole question-"in order, as the despatch says, "to discuss and de-termine the measures necessary to secure the return of the regular and normal condition of things in Egypt." The reply of the Porte, therefore, instead of advancing matters, would, if it were allowed to have any effect, inevitably tend to retard them. We understand that the Turkish Ambassador in this country on Thursday endeavoured to convince the Government that the answer of the Porte might be taken to imply a willingness to despatch troops to Egypt, but it is difficult to reconcile any such construction with the terms of the despatch itself. Indeed, whether this representation was made by Musurus Pacha at his own instance in anticipation of any expected communications from the Government, or whether it was due to private instructions received from Constantinople, it was manifestly impossible to pay serious heed to it. The time for mere discussion which is all that the Porte offers, is past. The consent of the Sultan to despatch troops to Egypt, even if it were ultimately given at all, would probably be given in such ambiguous terms and beset with such conditions as would render it futile and inadmissible. That the Sultan should do all in his power to gain time is natural enough, and such, no doubt, is the meaning of his tardy consent to enter the Conference: but the difficulties in which he is placed, the powerful motives which impel him to inaction, remain in full force, and are likely rather to increase than diminish. It is highly improbable, therefore, that any such definitive and immediate acceptance of the terms offered by the Conference should now be given by the Sultan as could be received by the English Government. In any case nothing that the Porte can now propose, after the very long delays whereby it has striven to baffle the Powers, and after the more than questionable acts of the Sultan and his Ministers with respect to Arabi Pacha and his mutinous forces in Egypt, can possibly alter the determination which the English Government has felt itself compelled to come to. Notwithstanding the delusive and evasive answer of the Porte, therefore, given at the last moment and palpably designed for the mere purpose of delay, the situation remains precisely as we described it yesterday. It must now be considered that the whole matter has passed out of the hands of the Sultan. He will enter the Conference just when its work is over, only to find that the intervention of England and France is practically decided upon, and that both Powers are preparing to take the vigorous measures which the Porte itself still hopes to avoid. The announcement of the Vote of Credit will leave no doubt on this point. The preparations of the military authorities are far advanced, and will now be pushed forward with all possible speed so that as little delay as possible may occur in the despatch of an expeditionary force to Egypt. Full details on this subject will no doubt be given by the Prime Minister on Monday in introducing the Vote of Credit. In respect to the command of the expedition, no actual appointments have yet been made; but it is well understood that Sir Garnet Wolseley will be Commander-in-Chief, and we believe either Sir John Adye or Sir Edward Hamley will be second in command. In any case, it is probable that both of the latter officers will be intrusted with important and responsible posts in the expeditionary force which will shortly be despatched. intention now clearly indicated by both the English and French Governments to intervene effectually in Egypt for the defence of their common interests and the restoration of order and good government naturally places the Conference once more somewhat in the background. As to the course likely to be taken in the circumstances now existing by the non-intervening Powers, it is somewhat difficult, and not. perhaps, very expedient, to speak with precision at the present moment. believe that the views of the reported by our correspondent to be now taken in Berlin will be that which will prevail in the Conference itself. In view of the manifest resolution of the two Western Powers, the Conference may very well consider that it has done all that was feasible in inviting the intervention of the Porte, and that, its proposal in that sense having now become no effect, there is nothing further for it to do. It is likely enough, therefore, that no direct delegation will be given by the Conference to the intervening Powers, and it should surprise no one if the Conference should separate, or, at least, adjourn as a preliminary to separation without taking any further resolution. As the Powers which have no disposition to intervene themselves, and have, moreover, their own good reasons for desiring to stand well with the Porte, are now fully satisfied that England and France are resolved to intervene quand même, they may very possibly content themselves with a tacit assent which is only distinguishable in form from direct approbation. The difference is not a very important one, perhaps, but the diplomatic mind delights in distinctions, the exact force of which is hardly appreciable by an unsophisticated intelligence. As our correspondent at Berlin truly says protest would be raised from no side against the joint action of the Western Powers. This, after all, is the essential point. Silence gives consent in diplomacy as well as in other matters, and the concert of Europe is like the music of the spheres, of which it was said by philosophers of old that we could only become conscious of it after it had ceased to exist. The Powers know that England and France are re-

solved upon action; they will not impede

their action, and they will acquiesce in it

though they may not directly and formally

sanction it. At this moment, indeed, the

action of the Conference on this particular

point is of less immediate concern than the

position of the Ministry in France. At one

cinet, after having received the emphatic approval of the Assembly in respect of Egyptian policy, would be overturned on a side issue of a purely domestic character. A fortuitous ma-jority in the Assembly had carried a point of no vital or urgent importance against the Ministry, and M. de Freycinet seemed disposed to take the matter far more seriously than Mr. Gladstone took a similar defeat a short time ago. He placed his resignation in the hands of the President, who naturally enough was very reluctant to accept it. But a vote of confidence passed by the Chamber yesterday afternoon happily induced the French Premier to withdraw his resignation, and we may conclude that the Ministerial crisis in Paris is at an end. We cannot but rejoice at this result. It is true that one of the effects of the recent discussion on the French vote of credit has been to show a manifest rapprochement between the dominant sentiment of the Assembly and the policy of M. Gambetta. Whether, therefore, M. de Freycinet remains in office, as for obvious reasons it is to be hoped he will do, or whether he replaced by M. Ferry or any other Minister, it is manifest that the policy of France in regard to Egypt will virtually be that which is identified with M. Gambetta. This result is remarkable in many respects, but to ourselves, at least, it is not surprising. Even at the time of M. Gambetta's overthrow we held that he represented in the main ,the real instincts and the permanent interests of the French people, and the result has justified our judgment. We have never professed any implicit or absolute faith in M. Gambetta as the statesman indispensable to France, but we cannot but call to mind that throughout the struggle in which he succumbed we maintained a general assent to his policy, and did justice to his political acumen, to his capacity for reading events, and for interpreting the sentiments of his countrymen. Six months have passed and M. Gambetta has seemed to suffer eclipse. But his policy is now once more the policy of France, and it is precisely for that reason that the Egyptian question is now about to be settled in accordance with the interests both of England and France .-

#### TURKISH DIPLOMACY AND ITS RESULTS.

There is something that belongs almost o the realms of comedy or of burlesque in the proceedings of the Turkish Government. The Porte, it seems, has replied to the Identical Note of the Ambassadors, accepting the Conference with certain high-sounding reservations of sovereignty. The Porte has up to the present time pursued a dilatory policy outside the Conference. It will now, we imagine, pursue the tactics of delay inside the Conference after what may prove to be protracted negotiations as to the conditions on which it will enter it. A Vienna correspondent states that the impression in that capital is that the Sultan's present mood of acquiescence is merely another attempt to gain time. We have reason to believe that the Porte is understood to have practically refused to send troops to Egypt. and that England will, therefore, at once undertake the work of restoring the order which has been disturbed, with the co-operation, if possible, of France and Italy. It is clear that shall not have much assistance in the troublesome task before us from the sympathy or the disinterestedness of Porte. The great work of reorganisation which has to be done in Egypt will have, however, to be done in the main by England. It ought not to be difficult when something like order has been restored in Egypt for English statesmen to make it clear that we do not enter Egypt as enemies of reform and of national rights. We must come to an understanding with the Egyptian people if we are to keep our road to India through the Suez Canal without perpetual broils and outbreaks. If there be a national party in Egypt—and even amongst high and dry diplomatists there are few found now who deny that the germ of such a party may be in existence-it will be our duty to help it in its development, rather than to set ourselves against it. We owe a great debt to Egypt for the disturbance we have involuntarily brought upon her. Our interests are perfectly compatible with hers. We owe it to her so to guide our future policy now that if we must take an active part in Egyptian affairs, not our interests alone, but likewise the interests of Egypt, shall be considered.—Daily News.

The Porte has returned a characteristic reply to the Identical Notes addressed to it by the Powers, inviting it, under certain conditions, to send troops to Egypt to quell insurrection and re-establish order. It is to the effect that Turkey is now willing to take part in the Conference, in order to discuss with the Powers the best means for restoring Egypt to its normal condition It is hardly necessary to say that it is impossible to put back the clock in this Oriental fashion, and the reply, if it is to be accepted as meaning no more than it precisely says, could only be regarded as a fresh attempt to evade a direct and definite handling of, doubtless, a highly embarrassing question. In theory we may make what allowances we will for the difficulties of a Sovereign who is likewise Caliph; but this country cannot afford to dance attendance on the successive subterfuges by which the Sultan seeks, or seems to seek, to escape from the recognition of flagrant facts. First, we were told that there was no disorder in Egypt. Then, that it had been suppressed. Next, that the Porte would inquire into it. Finally that it will discuss the matter. The answer to this shuffling must be that the Vote of Credit will be moved for on Monday by Mr. Gladstone, and that way must be made for those who know how to act. -Standard.

The Powers expressly recognise the overeignty of the Sultan in Egypt, and call on him to interfere to put an end to the anarchy so long existing. But not only do they insist upon the maintenance of the status quo previous to the present disturbances, but they impose upon the Sultan the condition of withdrawing his troops at the end of three months unless requested by the Khedive to allow them to remain. Whatever may have been the semblance of the acknowledgment of the sovereign rights of the Sultan, the imposition of this condition proved that the recognition was wholly unsubstantial. Turkey was asked to interpose not in order to vindicate

accomplished this end, was to be placed under the necessity of effacing herself. The Sultan, in view of the dangers attendant on the performance of such a contemptible rôle, has decided on entering the Conference and there deciding on the best course to pursue. Hitherto the Porte has abstained from this course because it did not consider the existing circumstances justified it in doing so. Turkey has no pleasant recollections of Conferences, and it may be added that no country has more to fear from the results of their deliberations. The Porte has taken note of the acknowledgment of the sovereign rights of the Sultan, though it would doubtless have been better pleased if those rights had not been limited in their exercise as already described. A polite request will now probably be addressed to Turkey to take part in the Conference, but meanwhile it is scarcely to be expected that England will maintain a purely passive attitude. There can hardly be a doubt now that an expeditionary force will be sent from this country to the Suez Canal without further delay .- Morning Post.

#### ARABI PACHA'S POSITION.

INSECURITY OF THE SUEZ CANAL The Alexandria correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Thursday evening,

says:—
M. de Lesseps called yesterday on Admiral M. de Lesseps caned yesteruay on Admirat Seymour, who is now returning the call. I understand that M. de Lesseps stated that the passage of men-of-war through the Canal constituted a breach of neutrality. M. de Lesseps is famous for his phrases, and this

probably will rank with his best. The British forces now in Egypt and expected to arrive shortly amount to 3,300 Infantry and 900 Marines, and four 40-pounder guns. These troops alone, if allowed to strike at once, would probably be sufficient to finish the whole campaign; but it would, perhaps, be prudent to await the arrival of 10,000 troops, who, landing at Ismailia, might march on Cairo and cut off all hope of retreat into the interior for Arabi. This painful delay is having an effect far more serious than The facts that the Orontes anticipated. actually arrived here without troops and that the Marines by the *Tamar* came without their ammunition have excited the ridicule of foreigners, and this feeling soon spread to the natives, and they have learnt utterly to despise

our ability to land more than a police force.
From Arabi's camp I learn that the numbers of his force are increasing daily. His scouts have been already seen in Ramleh and on the Mahmoudich Canal, and his influence among his followers is becoming re-established. It seems that no experience will teach us the fatal folly of hesitation between the threat and the blow. If we landed simply as a police force for Alexandria, it is difficult to see why the police should be employed to protect and yet should neglect to protect property four miles distant. In fact, if we are ultimately to retire without settling this question; if we have simply come to destroy Alexandria, rendering in return no service whatever to the country; if that is to be our policy, it is better that it should be declared once, and that we should henceforth abandon to others a task which they will not be slow to accept.

The Tourmaline and Carysfort arrived to-lay, but bring no troops. They will proceed day, but bring no troops. They will proceed at once to Port Said. Our troops, numbering 4,000, with field guns, and Gatlings, are still holding the lines; and there appear to be no signs of further action for the present on our

part.
Meanwhile Arabi is still encamped at Kafrdawar; and rumours are heard that he intends to attack our lines at night. He is also said o have pressed great numbers into his service, with or without arms. That he will attempt an attack on the town is not likely, I think, because of the unbounded dread in-spired by the artillery of our ships. Ramleh s at the mercy of the Bedouins and ruffianly soldiers, who are hanging about in considerable numbers. We have no men to spare for the purpose of guarding such property as may still be intact; consequently it is fully ex-pected that those houses which have hitherto scaped will be rifled of everything.

There is a report that Arabi is cutting off

the water supply of Alexandria by damaging the Mahmoudieh Canal. Her Majesty's ship Supply is at Port Said, and will be brought round here at once. She can condense 360 tons of water per day. This will keep our soldiers well supplied, and the men-of-war soldiers well can condense all the water necessary for their own consumption.

The Daily News' special correspondent at Alexandria refers to the necessity of taking vigorous action without further delay. He says :-

We cannot leave a native force blockading the town at fifteen or twenty miles' distance. We have destroyed the authority of the native army, such as it was, our patrols keep order in the streets, and our courts-martia deal out rigorous justice to evil-doers; but we must do more than this. We must solve the rest of the problem by force of arms. The success of our sailors must be followed by military action on land, or we shall have done more harm than good to the cause of humanity. Arabi knows that we are not strong enough to attack him, and when we are he can retire on Cairo, destroying every thing on his way. Sir Archibald Alison has reconnoitered to within three miles of Arabi Pacha's positions, which were found very

strong.

Alarming accounts reach us from Port Said That place and the Canal are considered most insecure. There are no men-of-war in the Canal, only one small gunboat, and there is nothing to prevent Arabi from stopping the steamers passing through. At Port Said there are 12,000 Europeans, including 4,000 refugees. Several thousand Arabs and several hundred soldiers with field guns are six miles distant, and could arrive in an hour-and-a

The Standard's Alexandria correspondent telegraphs :-

There are, after providing for the safety of the town and palace, five thousand mer available for operations in the field, and two more regiments were expected—sufficient to put an end to the Egyptian difficulty in twentyfour hours, were it not for orders from home, Arabi Pacha is stopping the water-suppl of Alexandria by cutting the sweet-water canal. In the villages Europeans, and even natives who have acted as their servants, are being murdered.

AN EGYPTIAN GIBRALTAR. The Times' correspondent at Alexandria thus describes a visit to Fort Ada and the Pharos Fort on Thursday :-

The stores of Egyptian ammunition were abundant, showing that great preparations had been going on for a long time before the bombardment. I had already been round all the forts, with the exception of these two The destruction all round was striking, but perhaps disappointing to one who had not realized the resisting power of sand fortifications even against 80-ton guns. To-day I have for the first time realized the effect that can be produced by heavy ordnance. The Pharos Fort is known to all who have ever approached Alexandria by sea; it was the first striking sign as you approached from the east-Built on the site of the old Alexan ward. drian Lighthouse, it was situate on an island still connected with the mainland by the old heptastadium; its appearance was suppose

time yesterday it seemed more than pro-bable that the Government of M. de Frey-cinet, after having received the emphatic guarded on all four sides by heavy guns, wa well sheltered, and had what were inexhaustible supplies of shot, shell, am-munition, and victuals. It was the Egyptian Gibraltar; no ship could pass from the eastward without coming under its formidable guns, no land force could approach from Aboukir but it must be annihilated from the same quarter. It seems characteristic of all citizens of fortified towns to have some favourite fort or gun, and on the Sunday be fore the bombardment crowds of natives passed up the heptastadium to see with their own eyes the guns that were to destroy our fleet. Some of them were there with us to-It is hardly possible to describe the result. It will be remembered that, after destroying the Ras-el-Tin Forts, the big vessels moved eastward and devoted all their attention to this fort and Fort Ada. "Their eye by that time was evidently "well in"; there were none of those signs of a near shot, but a little too high or a little too low: every sho told, and the Egyptian Gibraltar had evidently not been constructed for the Inflexible There were, perhaps, 100 guns of all sizes; nearly every one had been hit, ripped up from its stand, and hurled on its back. One was apparently untouched, and the shot was hanging to it on the point of lifted to the muzzle. The itself had disappeared—an exploded shell from the Invincible gave some idea of where it had I walked over the huge, desolate fort and found the one cat which seems to inhabit everything Egyptian here. There were unbleasant sights and everywhere the signs of hasty flitting. At one corner a man had been cutting up some long-cloth with the name of a Manchester firm conspicuously printed upon it. He was sewing it up into shirts and drawers; the needle was as he had left it. By the side of another was the book he had been reading placed with leaves downwards to keep his place; he had apparently been studying seamen's drill. I looted the book, as also some private correspondence which another man had not had time to open. In another corner a man had evidently been taking a meal of onions, pepper, and salt; he had cut through his onion, but before he could finish it an Invincible 1,700lb. shell must have passed within a few yards of him. All along the roads were signs of precipitate flight to faci-litate which the white flag was hoisted. If anything could surpass Pharos it was Fort Ada. Here one huge shell seems to have exploded in the powder magazine, and all that

remained was a pile of huge boulders, beams, dismounted guns, and general débris. Here, too, in the barracks I picked up some books -a preliminary arithmetic, an elementary geometry, and the band-master's music book, with some manuscript music yet uncompleted. Here, too, I found more of the broad-arrow fuses, of which some explanation is awaited. I have to-day made the round of the city wall, which, by the irony of fate, the troops are now employing themselves in strengthen-ing. Although there is reason to suppose that Arabi will really attempt to enter Alex-andria, Sir Archibald Alison is naturally

anxious to take all precautions to render such a possible attack abortive. The walls could be easily defended against such artillery as Arabi could bring against them. A large breach caused by an explosion of twelve years ago is being repaired. I may mention here that all natives employed as ordinary labourers are getting two francs per day as wages, a rate which, paid as it is regularly, will greatly reconcile many to an English occupation.

Perfectly respectable inhabitants had lodged

complaints that they have been robbed and their houses pillaged by English soldiers. It s difficult to express the shame which an Englishman feels in these circumstance: it is only to be hoped that ordinary procedure may be disregarded and that in any proved case a severity may be employed which shall act as a deterrent. I wish, too, to draw attention to the very unsuitable clothing worn by our soldiers. Such clothing in July and August assures them ill-health as surely as unfiltered water. The Government should at once order from India a large supply of Khakee suits otherwise we shall be quite unfitted to take

It is reported that Arabi has taken measures to cut off our water supply; failing more precise details, I wire nothing more. The one thing certain about all Egyptian news is that the first account is untrue

FORTIFICATIONS AT ABOUKIR. PROCLAMATION BY ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

The Daily Telegraph has received the following despatch from its Alexandria correspondent :-

The number of Arabi's army is reported by a deserter this morning to be 6,000 infantry, six batteries of rifled guns, one regiment of cavalry, one battery of Gatling guns, 300 Marine Artillery, and 300 sailors. Some Bedouins are also with him, but they are not on very good terms. The deserter says Arabi is not entrenched and has no entrenching tools. He says that Arabi boasts that, as the Nile is rapidly rising, the English will be unable to do anything in the country after another fortnight, which he confidently hopes will pass before they get troops enough to attack him.

Very important information has been received here respecting Arabi's movements. Major French has captured an Arab, who had just come in from Arabi's lines. This man states that Arabi, having erected fortifications just opposite Aboukir Bay and upon the Mah-moudieh fresh-water canal, had placed a dam in the canal below his position, close to the fortifi-cations, and cut the canal banks above the dam, so as to send water all along the front of his position. We have at once set to work to fill the reservoirs here, so as to save all the water possible; but plenty will remain in the canal for present purposes. Arabi's action shows also how ignorant he is of the most elementary matters connected with war.

To-day Colonel Healy relieves Major Armstrong of the duties of commissary-general Major Armstrong returns to Cyprus. His de-parture will be regretted by everybody, seeing that, in the last few days, by dint of tremen dous exertions, he has succeeded in getting three weeks' rations ready for double the number of men we have here, and making it possible for a force to advance at any moment. His work has been frankly acknowledged by the General, and everybody here hopes that an officer so energetic will soon return.

The Arab caught by Major French, adds that Arabi's line extends from Lake Mareotis nearly to Aboukir, and that, having got some tools at last, he is now making some works. We are in some trepidation about water, as we may not have so much as was thought Enquiries are now being made about con-

To-day Lord Charles Beresford succeeded in establishing an Egyptian court to try malefactors. It sits to-morrow at mid-day.

Meanwhile, a new proclamation has been issued by Admiral Seymour to-day, saying that by sunset on Sunday, the 23d inst., all

pillaged property and unclaimed goods may be brought to Lord Charles Beresford at the Arsenal. Anybody bringing in such things by that time will not be criminally treated; but anybody who has goods of this nature and does not bring them in will, if found out, be visited by the patrol, the property will be seized, and the pilferer will be punished. This intended to meet the case of numerous Arabs who have hidden plunder in heir houses. Some have already brought in what they had. The proclamation is issued in French, Greek, and Arabic.

To-day an Egyptian Pacha arrived from Cairo. He says all is quiet there, but some extreme men have held a meeting, and ordered a commission to go to Alexandria, to inquire

ission has not come here.
To-day English sailors and marines are emloyed in blowing up some of the forts and lisabling the guns.

has gone because Turkey disapproves of stern Many rumours are current amongst the troops as to the intentions of the Government. It is generally thought that no further advance will be made.

It is understood here that Dervish Pacha

The Rifles have taken possession of an old ort about 400 yards in advance of the Rosetta Gate. These are the only troops without the city walls.

Every precaution is taken against surprise.

The drawbridges are raised at night, and patrols scour the country after dusk to about a mile from the city. All is very quiet. No Bedouins nor rebels are to be seen. The infantry have brought all the necessary

intrenching tools. One man carries a shovel and the next a pick. Three troopships are expected hourly, when the question of an advance will be settled.

FOREIGN VIEWS ON BRITISH POLICY. With regard to Turkish intervention (says the Paris correspondent of the Times), opinions are divided. Some regard it as dangerous from the difficulty of keeping it within the assigned limits and of making it end at the proper moment. Others, however, are convinced that Turkey will evacuate Egypt at the moment indicated by the Powers. Turkey, indeed, has always evacuated positions when required to do so. She quitted Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, the confines of Montenegro, and the Greek provinces without raising any difficulty, and it may be presumed that she will do the same in this case. again, maintain that, on condition of a Franco-English parallel protection of the Canal should congratulate herself at seeing the restoration of order in Egypt confided to Turkey rather than to any Christian Power Turkey may certainly achieve this result with less bloodshed, for she not only has physical force but sovereign authority and Mussulman supremacy, whereas if France and England or Italy with them, were or had been obliged to send troops there would always have been a possibility of divergencies of opinion, if only on strategic questions, between the respective Generals. In any case the state of Egypt brooks no delay. England is ready and resolved, France is willing to follow her.

The Berlin correspondent of the same journal states:—In diplomatic circles here the reply of the Porte to the identical Note of the Powers is regarded as a mere negative evasion to gain time and play the old game over again. This result of the Conference was expected all along in Berlin. It is thought improbable that the Conference will formally sanction the intervention of the Western Powers in Egypt to do the work which Turkey has plainly not the remotest intention of accomplishing. But protest would be raised from no side against their joint action. All that Prince Bismarck wishes is to avoid the appearance of encouraging an act of hostility against his voluntary ally the Sultan. No great fears are entertained here that the intervention of France and England, based on the tacit approval of the other Powers, would tend to endanger the

general peace of Europe.

#### BRITISH ACTION IN EGYPT. Our London contemporaries have received

copy of an important despatch from Earl Granville to Lord Dufferin, dated July 11th. Lord Granville begins by summarising the history of the relations of Egypt to the Suzerain Power, and the rise and progress of the European control, observing that "when her Majesty's present advisers acceded to office they inherited the principle of joint action with France in Egyptian affairs. absolutely necessary, nor indeed opportune, to inquire whether the system introduced by that action was one which would, under all circumstances, have been the best and most convenient. It was undoubtedly working well for the material prosperity of the country, and promised to do so for the future. Her Majesty's Government accepted it as a fact, and gave it their unreserved support." Continuing the relation of events since that time, Lord Granville mentions that in October last, when the Sultan decided to send a mission to Egypt, he (Lord Granville) told Musurus Pacha that her Majesty's Government were desirous of acting in cordial co-operation with France. "Whatever rumours or impressions might exist, they had no desire to take any steps towards an English occupation or annexation of the country, still less should they wish to see it occupied or annexed by any other Power. They were anxious to maintain the status quo, and to uphold the Sultan's rights, but they should object to any attempt to extend those ights or to use them for the purpose of diminishing the autonomy of Egypt, and interfer-ing in its internal administration." Lord Granville then recapitulates the beginning of the military disorders, the attainment of power by Arabi, the steps which led to the Identic Circular of February last, the alleged conspiracy o murder Arabi and its results, the sending of the English and French ironclads to Alexandria, and the presentation of the Note on May 25 by the English and French Agents in Cairo. With regard to the latter, Lord Gran-ville remarks that its terms had not previously been submitted by the agents to their respective Governments, but that under the circumstances our Government approved Sir E. Malet's action. After describing the negotiations for the Conference, the warlike prepara-tions of Arabi, and Dervish Pacha's mission, Lord Granville goes on to deal with the riot and massacre of June 11th at Alexandria, and says:—"Her Majesty's Government have re-frained from making any formal demands, but they have announced their intention to require full reparation and satisfaction for the outrages committed on the Queen's officers and upon British subjects. Your Excellency was instructed to join with your French colleague in proposing at the outset of the Conference the signature by all the Powers of a self-denying protocol, upon the terms of which the several Governments were already agreed. This step was in the first instance suggested by the French Government, and was in accordance with numerous precedents. You were then to join with the Marquis de Noailles in proposing that a request should be addressed to the Sultan to send an adequate Turkish force to Egypt, to be employed in the restoration of order on certain conditions in which the French Government had already concurred. Some objections, however, having been raised by other Governments to the stringency of these conditions, her Majesty's Government willingly agreed that you should concert with the other plenipotentiaries upon them, always providing that they were made sufficient to procure satisfactory engagements on the part of the Porte to secure the due limitation of the object for which the troops were to be em-Your Excellency was also instructed that if the Sultan should decline to accede to the request it would be necessary to invite the Conference to concert other and effective means for the re-establishment of legality and security in Egypt. Her Majesty's Government have been glad to learn that your Excellency's efforts, aided by the support of your French colleague, and the good will of the other plenipotentiaries, have now resulted in ar agreement on the draft of the invitation to send a force for the restoration of order which it is proposed to send to the Porte. Her Majesty's Government have expressed their concurrence in the terms of the draft, and they have little doubt it will be accepted by other Powers. They trust that the Sultan will be well advised enough to comply readily with a request which is addressed to him in his own interest, no less than of Europe in general."

Lord Granville then goes on to point out that the resumption of hostile preparations at Alexandria had rendered it necessary for the British admiral to resort to measures of selfdefence, and records the notice given to the authorities of the bombardment, the intervenauthorities of the bombardment, the intervention of the foreign consuls-general, and the approval of the Government of the course taken by Admiral Seymour. Lord Granville says:—"Her Majesty's Government look upon the action thus taken as no more than a matter of simple and legitimate self-defence. The military authorities at Alexandria had persisted in preparations of a threatening persisted in preparations of a threatening character in defiance of the orders of the Sultan, of the wish of the Khedive, and in contravention of their own explicit assurances. Her Majesty's Government telt that they had no right to expose the fleet by a course of ex-pensive neglect to the increased danger which those preparations involved, and they feel assured that the justice of their view will be recognised by other Powers. The record of events in Egypt during the last few months show that the whole administrative power has fallen into the hands of certain military chiefs devoid of political experience or knowledge, who, with the support of the soldiery, have set at naught the constituted authori-ties and insisted on compliance with their demands. Such a condition of affairs cannot fail to be disastrous to the welfare of any civilised country. There seemed to be a moment when a firm assertion of authority by the Khedive, with the countenance of the Sovereign Power, backed by evidence of the support of England and France, might suffice to bring the movement within bounds. The attempt was made and unhappily failed. "Her Majesty's Government now see no alternative but a resource to force to put an end to a state of affairs which has become intolerable. In their opinion it would be most convenient, and most in accordance with the general principles of in-ternational laws and usage that the force to be so employed should be that of the Sove-reign. If this method of procedure should prove impracticable in consequence of unwil-lingness on the part of the Sultan, it will become necessary to devise other measures. Her Majesty's Government continue to hold the views expressed in their circular of the 11th February, that any intervention in Egypt should represent the united action and authority of Europe. They have, in fact, no interests or objects in regard to Egypt which are inconsistent with those of Europe are inconsistent with those of Europe in general, nor any interests which are inconsistent with those of the Egyptian people. Their desire is that the navigation of the Suez Canal should be maintained open and uncertained that Europe navigation of the Suez Canal should be maintained open and unrestricted; that Egypt should be well and quietly governed, free from predominating influence on the part of any single Power; that international engagements shall be observed, and that those British commercial and industrial interests which have been so largely developed. interests which have been so largely developed in Egypt shall receive due protection, and in Egypt shall receive due protection, and shall not be exposed to outrage—a principle which is not applicable only in Egypt, but is essential for our national interests in all parts of the world. "The policy pursued by them has been consistent. They have loyally acted up to their engagements with France. They have been anxious also that the other Powers should be informed and consulted on all matters materially affecting the position of the country. The action to which their Admiral has been compelled to resort has not altered their views in this respect. altered their views in this respect.

THE LATEST WAR PREPARATIONS. There is reason to believe, the Daily Teleraph says, that the bulk of the expedition to Egypt will start in a fortnight, though considerable movements may be expected before that time. The force will probably consist of 20,000 men, of all services, presumably British, as it does not appear to be settled whether Indian troops will be employed. The transport of the force will be naturally a matter of some difficulty, which will regulate to a great extent the ultimate despatch of it. and the embarkation may not be completed for three weeks. The Nile would appear to be at its ordinary maximum height about the 7th of next month, but, should no extraordinary floods occur, this will offer no insurmountable obstacles to the passage of an army. There is, however, the possibility that dykes may be cut, in which case a vast expanse of country would be inundated to such a degree that the country may be rendered impassable. It is, nevertheless, believed that a contingency can be effectually met. The point, or points, of debarkation cannot, as a matter of course, at present be disclosed; nor is it in fact decided whether the force will be concentrated or divided. These questions are now occupying the serious attention of the military authorities in conjunction with Sir Garnet Wolseley, who will assume com-

mand of the expedition.

All day on Friday telegraphic communication was going on between the War Office and Admiralty and the various garrison and seaport towns, and a general movement of the British forces in the direction of Egypt may be expected to take place within the next few days. The first troops to go out will leave Queenstown in the Indian troopship Euphrates. which will convey three or four battalions of infantry to strengthen the garrisons of Malta. Gibraltar, and Cyprus, so as to leave the troops at present stationed there at liberty to

proceed to Egypt for active service. Instructions have been sent to the Royal Marine divisions at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, for the following force to be in readiness to embark on Wednesday next for ervice in Egypt: The Royal Marine Artillery (one company), consisting of one major, one captain, one lieutenant, five sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and ninety-six gunners; Royal Marine Light Infantry (four companies), consisting of one lieutenant-colonel, one major, four captains, eight lieutenants, twenty sergeants, twenty corporals, eight drummers, and 384 privates.

Orders have been received at Aldershot for the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Campbell, to leave the camp and march o the Farnborough station of the South-Western Railway, and proceed from there by two special trains to Portsmouth Dockyard, o embark on board the troopship Euphrates for conveyance to Malta.

At a special parade of the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, at Chelsea Barracks, on Friday, about 300 men were selected from the ranks to fill up the 2d Battalion of the regiment, which is one of the battalions told off for service in the East. The men appear to be in high spirits, and are anxious to active service, their regiment not having been

engaged since the Crimean war.
The order for the British troops to move writes a Woolwich correspondent on Friday), with the view to the armed occupation of Egypt, has at length become a reality. A fleet of steam transports arrived at Woolwich during the night to take out troops and war stores. Gangs of additional labourers were taken on this morning to assist in loading the vessels, and the scene is one of the busiest and most animated description. On arriving at Woolwich, the steamers naturally made for the Royal Arsenal; but were sent on to the Dockyard, instructions being issued to keep Dockyard, instructions being issued to keep the Arsenal Pier clear, the supposition being that a large troopship or other vessel is expected to arrive there. Attention is being centred to-day at the Woolwich Dockyard, on making arrangements for the fittings and despatch of 600 war horses to be sent out in the steamer Leopard. During the last two days, special trains of horses from various parts of the country have been arriving at Woolwich to make up 860 horses for 1,200 Royal Artillerymen, and 354 horses for 364 Horse Artillerymen, under orders for the Egyptian expedition. In addition to these 900 Royal Engineers are to take out 202 horses, and

## PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 24-25, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

tones characteristic of the Chief Secretary,

Mr. Chamberlain was asked by Sir H. Vern

# Great-Britain.

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ENGLAND AND EGYPT. The Spectator considers that the Government will hardly have much difficulty on Monday in justifying the request for a vote of credit for the cost of our operations in Egypt; and when they are about it, we hope they may not ask for too little for an undertaking that cannot but be an expensive one. What they may find some little difficulty in justifying will be the long delay in asking for it, and the apparent tardiness of the whole policy, especially as regards the appeal to the Sultan to do what the Sultan has shown in the most conspicuous way his steady disinclination to do; nay, in decorating Arabi for his revolt against the Khedive, his almost insolent determination not to do. We do not doubt that the Government have had their reasons-probably very weighty reasonsboth for the delay itself, and for that special pressure on the Porte which accounts for the delay. Still, we are bound to say that the loss of time spent in negotiating with the Porte to do what it has probably never intended to do, and in humouring Germany and Austria in their wish to be respectful to the Porte, has been a very serious loss, and that only the very great advantage of strengthening an international authority superior to the selfish whims of individual nations, could possibly counterbalance it. We trust that now that, at least, the Porte has shown how utterly indisposed it is for prompt action, the minutes will not be wasted, and that England and France will at once supersede the Porte in re-establishing in Egypt the order which the Porte neither wishes to reestablish at the cost of its popularity with the Mahometans, nor cares to have the responsibility of upsetting at the cost of its European possessions and of its position as a European Power. An immediate blow must be struck, if the influence of Europe in Egypt is to be asserted without more effusion of blood. The Government will find it a comparatively easy matter to show the moderation and disinterestedness of their own policy, but may find it, perhaps, less easy to show that that moderation has not been so very moderate, and that disinterestedness so very disinterested, that the critical moment for preventing an outbreak in Egypt was lost, before their moderation and disinterestedness could

find the right field for their display.

The Saturday Review remarks that at

last uncertainty is ended, and England has announced her intention of intervening in Egypt. The first task of the English expedition is perhaps fortunately made quite clear for all who have to direct it. Arabi must be driven from his present position, and driven very quickly, for he has intercepted the supply of fresh water on which Alexandria depends. There is no danger of an absolute want of water being felt in Alexandria for some days. Tanks have been filled: the Alexandria end of the canal contains a store which is considerable, although it cannot be replenished; and the condensing machines will give water to the troops. But very great efforts are being made by the English authorities in Alexandria to induce the native population to return to its homes, and it is obvious that this population cannot be allowed to come back, and then perish from thirst, or stray back into the country, because the invaders leave them without water in the city to which they have invited them to return. But, on the other hand, if Arabi is merely driven from his position, and his retreat is not cut off, he may burn and pillage Cairo as he has burnt and pillaged Alexandria. To prevent this Arabi must either be attacked in front, or there must be a force landed which from Ismailia or some other convenient point. will cut Arabi off from Cairo. This cannot be done too soon; it is thought by some that it should have been done already. At any rate delay will necessarily increase Arabi's political influence. There is also an immediate necessity for securing the lives and property of the large European population which is in great danger at Port Said. Those who have to direct the Egyptian expedition have many perplexities to deal with; and, above all, they have to consider that even a slight blunder would have effects which it is very painful to contemplate. The Government has been indisputably right in one thing. It treats an Egyptian expedition as the very serious matter which it really is. It provides abundance of troops, and of the best troops that are at its disposal. It makes elaborate preparations for a difficult campaign in a bad season. It now only remains for it to ask for enough money, and to breathe that energy into every military department which can only be imparted by the knowledge that those at the head of affairs are thoroughly in earnest. With this, for the present, it is apparently necessary to be satisfied

## EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

The Economist says :- As to the ultimate effect of the present crisis upon the trade and finances of Egypt, it is impossible to speak with any confidence, for everything is as yet in so unsettled a state, that no one can predict what turn events may take. That very grave apprehensions are entertained as to the future is sufficiently evident from the heavy fall that has taken place in Egyptian securities, and it certainly cannot be said that the fall is altogether unwarranted. The Stock Exchange, however, is always apt to overrate the importance of impending events. Its hopes and its fears are ever alike exaggerated, and its movements are much more frequently the result of mere impulse than of cool reasoning. Nothing is more probable, therefore, than that it has now taken a somewhat too pessimist view of the situation. But at the same time there is. we think, in some other quarters, a disposition unduly to minimise the importance of the present disturbance. That a British protectorate would quickly develop the resources of Egypt and greatly improve the condition of its people is true. But we have no right to force material prosperity upon a people at the point of the sword; and if we act upon this principle with regard to Egypt, it may be some time yet before affairs there become so settled as to allow business to assume its old proportions. And as to the

ever will be reinstated in their old position. Our attempt to govern Egypt through the Treasury has failed. It imposed upon us liability without effective control, and responsibility without real power. The moment it was seriously challenged it broke down, and there is little to encourage us to renew it. Indeed, to link our national interests to the claims of the bondholders is the sure way to imperil them. The two things are utterly distinct and apart, and only danger and confusion can arise from any attempt to identify them. What we ought to do, is to establish as quickly as possible a stable and decent native Government in Egypt, and then to leave the bondholders to arrange their own affairs with that Government as best they can, and without any other State help than the moral support which we are willing to extend to all our subjects. be no objection to the re-establishment of a system of financial control. But it ought to be a control with which our Government, as a Government, will have nothing to do; and it ought also to be a control which keeps in view this fact, that the administrative expenditure must always be the first charge upon the revenues of a country, and that it is only after such expenditure has been properly provided for that the claims of the national creditors can be met.

#### ARABI'S POSITION.

ADVANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST ENGLAND.

The Daily Telegraph, in a second edition on Saturday, published the following telegram dated Alexandria, 9.30 a.m.:—

General Sir Archibald Alison is just moving out two regiments of infantry and one squadron of mounted men in the direction of Arabi's

entrenchments. This movement was fully expected, and will probably lead to an engagement with Arabi's force.

The subjoined despatch, dated Alexandria, Saturday, 7.15 a.m., appeared in

the second edition of the Daily News:—

The following further information has been received from your correspondent at Port Said:—"German, Italian, and French refugees continue to arrive from the Interior. Barges and gunboats have been sent to Ismailia to receive them. The disturbances have driven every European out of Cairo. Many Christians have been killed there. One large party of refugees had to take the train to Kasr Elnil on account of the threatening attitude of the savage mob at the terminal station. At various stations along the line trains were assailed by the natives, and the travellers molested. The country is in an utter state of anarchy, and trains arrive with great difficulty at Ismailia, where the excited populace cannot find European Christians to fall on and murder. The Copts, the fanatical inhabitants of Tantah, appear to be foremost in these atrocities. A great deal is heard about gunboats to patrol the Suez Canal, but there is not a single gunboat engaged in this

there is not a single gunboat engaged in this service, which exists only on paper.

"A meeting of the Consuls was held yesterday at the house of the Austrian Consul, who stated that he had proof that Arabi has proclaimed holy war, and his emissaries preaching everywhere extermination of the Christians. The Austrian proposed that each Consul should ask to have 25 men landed from a ship of his nationality, to be stationed at the Consulates. At first all refused to make the demand, because they thought the number insufficient, and they did not think the request would be granted. Ultimately the Consuls agreed to call on the admirals and captains of the men-of-war in the harbour, and ask what steps they proposed to take for the security of the Europeans in the

event of an outbreak.

"At Fort Guemil, six miles from Port Said, fresh earthworks have been thrown up and fortified, and soldiers are coming in. Mr. M'Culloch, the English clerk of the Egyptian telegraph, has been dismissed. The Governor, compelled by the Colonel, has seized the money at the Custom-house, and the colonel attempted to get money from the Lighthouse Department from Joyce Bey, who resisted, and sent his money to an English man-of-war.

"The Sarthe, French transport, has arrived to take refugees."

The Times publishes the following telegrams:—

grams :-ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY. From the tower of an Englishman's house at Ramleh you can make out the encampment of Arabi, and there, by orders of Arabi self, 36 defenceless Europeans have been massacred in cold blood. We ask England whether questions of Liberalism and Conservatism, of Jingoism and of peace at any price, whether any party question shall stand in the way, not of vengeance, but of protection from a recurrence of these crimes. Whatever opinions may be held as to the policy which as led to this state of things, we may surely at least, agree that the atrocities now occur ring shall not continue so long as we hold the power that can prevent them. We ask Europe now to suspend for a moment the jealousies which impede action. The men who are being massacred daily are of all nationalities and English form but a small proportion. It is no question of nationality; it is a struggle of the forces of humanity and civilisation

The very peculiar position of affairs in Alexandria perhaps necessitate measuress which are, however, viewed with some distrust by old residents. We are not at war with Egypt, the Khedive, or the people. We hold Alexandria almost as a department of the Egyptian Government. We have, therefore, to consult appearances and make our occupation as little appearant as possible. With this object a Governor of Alexandria has been named. Achmet Pacha Rifaat is not, perhaps, an excellent choice, but he is accepted faute de mieux, and his duties will probably be mainly nominal. With the same idea an attempt is being made to organise a native police. The Mustaphezzin have acquired an unenviable reputation, and many grumble at their being employed to keep order, but they will be under English command, and, in the circumstances, it was perhaps difficult to refuse the services of those who proclaim their allegiance to the Khedive.

against a desperate band of assassins.

A very praiseworthy feat was performed by Lieut. Piggott, of the Monarch, who at considerable risk succeeded in mounting the lighthosue and lighting it. Unfortunately, it was the reverse of the facilis descensus, for having got up he has been unable to return. It is hoped that to-morrow he and the sailor

who accompanies him may be relieved.

Paris, Surday.

M. de Freycinet's Cabinet has communicated with the English Government with the view of ascertaining its disposition with respect to the association of Italian troops with those of France and England in the expedition to Egypt. It is believed that England will readily acquiesce in the invitation to a third Power to take part in the enterprise.

The following message appears in the Daily Telegraph:—

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

There is with Arabi a certain Swiss named Ninet, and it is notorious that he has done more than any other individual to bring about the disastrous state of affairs which exists in Egypt. I am informed, on good authority, that when caught he will be dealt with sumarily. A few days before the bombardment he was turned out of the French Consulate, under whose protection he was, as

sume its old proportions. And as to the bondholders, we are not sure that they a spy.

I saw to-day four Egyptian officers of high

rank in Alexandria in undress. They all took part in the defence; and a person who has had 20 years' experience of Egypt told me that in the same train in which he came from Cairo there were two German artillery officers who took part in the defence and are at present in the city.

To-day a body of troops went to the Arab quarter, near Pompey's Pillar, and brought in 48 prisoners and a large quantity of loot. I drove through there yesterday, and found a large mob, who behaved in a most threatening manner, spitting and shaking their bludgeons, and as I turned the corner they fired a revolver. I understand that a raid will be made on the villages near here.

#### ALARM AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Daily News correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Friday night :--

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY.

The position of Alexandria in respect of the water supply has become alarming. Since yesterday there is a sensible fall in the Mahmoudieh Canal, not of 6in., as reported, but of fully 2in., which proves that the canal has been dammed, as under other conditions, with the present limited consumption, there should be an increase. From the pumping stations the daily supply has been cut down one-half, and at the present rate of consumption and diminution there is one only water enough in the Canal to last ten days. The persons who went out to Berg Osman to reconnoitre were driven off by Egyptian cavalry and mounted Bedouins. Unless more troops arrive soon to enable General Alison to attack and defeat Arabi and drive him beyond the pumping-stations before the Mahmoudieh is emptied the consequences will be terrible. The merchant steamers are busy filling up, and those with surface condensing engines will be able to condense from 1,000 to 1,500 gallons per day. Some large men-of-war, told off to do nothing else, condense 5,000 gallons per day. This will supply the population afloat, but will not provide for those ashore, except the coops. Something must be done.

A native tribunal has been formed for judge

A native tribunal has been formed for judging the prisoners. This will relieve the English officers from the task of presiding over the trials and passing sentences, but great care must be shown in the selection of native judges, who for the present are chosen amongst military men believed to be loyal. Until Arabi is crushed it will be very difficult to say who

is to be depended upon.

Complaints were lodged to-day with General Alison, by respectable Greeks and Italians, that British soldiers, instead of defending their houses, have themselves entered and robbed them, and, under the pretence of searching Europeans for arms, have stolen from them watches and money. The President of the International Tribunal has complained to-day of the International Courts and offices being forcibly occupied as the headquarters of the Royal Marines.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same journal says:—The feeling of jealousy tinged with animosity which prevails here with respect to England's action in Egypt is not subsiding, but, on the contrary, appears to be increasing daily. The exclusive action of England is what is so repugnant to the Russian mind. A joint occupation of the country by the European Powers, Russia included, would not be objected to, and an Anglo-French occupation would be better, it is considered, than one by England alone. Even the Golos, the only Russian newspaper that has stedfastly supported the line of action taken by the British Government, is veering round on the other tack, whether through conviction or the force of circumstances it is difficult to say.

## THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. LATEST ARRANGEMENTS.

The Standard understands that if any scheme in the character of a joint occupation of Egypt is sanctioned by the Conference, Italy will take part in the operations.

Arabi Pacha's two proclamations, one de-

Arabi Pacha's two proclamations, one declaring that the Khedive has joined the enemy, and that Egypt is under martial law, under which those who disobey his orders will be punished; and the other asserting that "war irreconcilable" exists between Egyptians and the English, will, it is said, give the final impulse to the fanatic cry against the English. The following is the British force intended to take part in the expedition to Egypt:—

ARMY CORPS.—DIVISIONAL STAFF.
FIRST DIVISION.
First Brigade.—First Brigade Staff, 2nd

Battalion Grenadier Guards, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion Scots Guards.

Second Brigade.—Second Brigade Staff,

Second Brigade. — Second Brigade Staff, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish, 1st Battalion West Kent, 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers. Divisional Troops. — Two squadrons 19th

Hussars, 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, A Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, D Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, 24th Company Royal Engineers, Veterinary Department, Commissariat and Transport, 11th Company, Half-Bearer Company, two field hospitals, Postal Department.

Second Division.

Third Brigade.—Third Brigade Staff, 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, 2d Battalion Highland Light Infantry, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders,\* 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders.\* Fourth Brigade.—Fourth Brigade Staff, 1st

Battalion Sussex,\* 1st Battalion Berkshire,\*
1st Battalion South Staffordshire,\* 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry.
Divisional Troops.—Two squadrons 19th
Hussars, 3d Battalion King's Royal Rifle

Divisional Troops.—Iwo squadrons 19th Hussars, 3d Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps,\* 1 Battery 2d Brigade Royal Artillery, N Battery 2d Brigade Royal Artillery, 26th Company Royal Engineers, Veterinary Department, Commissariat and Transport 12th Company, Half-Bearer Company, two field hospitals, Postal Department.

Cavalry Brigade.—Staff, three squadrons Household Cavalry, 4th Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, N Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, Commissariat and Transport 15th Company, Half-Bearer Company, Postal Department.

Department.

Corps Artillery.—Regimental Staff, G Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, J Battery 3d Brigade Royal Artillery, Ammunition Reserve, F Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery.

Siege Train.—Regimental Staff, 4th Battery London Division Royal Artillery,\* 5th Battery Scottish Division, Royal Artillery,\* 6th Battery Scottish Division, Royal Artillery.\* Ordnance Store Department.

Ordnance Store Department.
Corps Engineers.—Pontoon Troop, Telegraph Troop, 2d and 4th Sections, Field Party, 8th Company Royal Engineers, Railway Staff, 17th Company Royal Engineers.
Military Police Foot, Military Police, Troop

Military Police Foot, Military Police, Troop Veterinary Department, Chaplains' Department, Commissariat and Transport Staff, Commissariat and Transport, 10th Company; Medical Department; Commissariat and Transport, 2d Company, Base C and T; Commissariat and Transport, 17th Company; Commissariat and Transport, 8th Company; Commissariat and Transport, 7th Company; Half-bearer Company; four field hospitals Postal Department, headquarters; reserves

for base, Egyptian Remount Depot.

The Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.M.G., Sir Archibald Alison, K.C.B., and
Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C.,
will each command a brigade in the expedition to Egypt. Colonel the Hon. C. J.
Dormer, C.B., will act as Assistant Adjutant-

The whole of the above force is at present stationed at home, except the portions marked,\* which are now in the Mediterranean garrisons.

The following list shows the strength of the different corps:—

			Offi. Men Horses			
17 . 1 110 1 10						
Household Cavalry (3 sq	uadro	18)			452	
4th Dragoon Guards					574	
7th ,, ,,				34		526
17th Hussars Royal Horse Artillery- N Battery A Briga				31	574	526
Royal Horse Artillery-	-					
N Battery A Briga	de			7	175	177
G Battery B Briga	de			7	175	177
Royal Artillery-						
N Battery 2d Briga	de			7	194	152
O Battery 2d Briga	de			7	194	152
C Battery 3d Briga	de			7	194	126
I Battery 3d Briga	de	•		7	194	126
A Battery 1st Briga	de	•		7	194	152
D Battery 1st Briga	do		•	7	194	152
Poval Facinasas	uc			•	134	102
Royal Engineers-						
A Troop, R.E. Tra C Troop, R.D. Tra	un			6	194	60
V 1roop, R.D. Tra	ain	n'n		6		
No. 24 (Field) Con	npany,	R.E.		5	195	36
No. 26 (Field) Con Railway Staff, R.E	pany,	H.E.		9	195	36
Ranway Stan, R.E				1	79	
rieid Park, R.P.				1	33	
2d Batn. Grenadier Gu	ards			29		
2d Batn. Coldstream C	uards			29		
1st Batn. Scots Guards	•			29	-767	
2d Batn. 18th Foot .				30	762	
42d Foot				30		
50th Foot				30		
53d root				30		
74th Foot				30		
84th Foot				30		
8/th root				30	762	39
Commissariat and Tr	anspo	ort St	aff			
No. 18 Company			-	2	87	63
No 11 Company				2		
No. 12 Company No. 15 Company No. 15 Company No. 17 Company Station Staff	•	000	:		99	
No. 15 Company				2	98	
No. 17 Company				2	100	
Station Staff				- 2	106	
Dialon Statt .				4		
			100	64	388	72
Eight Field Hospitals Two Bearer Companie	s .			22		26

Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir John Adye, and the Head Quarter Staff expect to leave London in about ten days. They will go viā Marseilles to Malta, where they will join the transports on their way to Egypt.

Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Wolseley is to beld the ropk of General, whilst in converged.

transports on their way to Egypt.

Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Wolseley is to hold the rank of General whilst in command of the Expeditionary force in Egypt, and will enjoy the allowances and privileges of the higher rank.

It has been definitely decided that Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., shall command the Indian Contingent ordered on service to Egypt.

service to Egypt.

The following officers of Royal Marines have been appointed to the force about to embark for service in Egypt:—Royal Marine Artillery, Major H. Everitt, Captain J. B. Leefe, and Lieutenants Λ. Oxford and W. D. Marshall; Royal Marine Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Graham (in command), Major J. W. Scott, Captains F. M. Eden, R. P. Coffin, J. C. Wardell, W. H. M'Cheane, and A. St. L. Burrows (acting adjutant), Lieutenants E. L. M'Causland, R. J. Parkinson, H. C. Money, H. W. Colvin, W. H. Palmer, H. G. Cotterell, C. H. Kennedy, and E. V. Leeke. The officers and men from Chatham are to embark on board the steamship Dacca at Gravesend for conveyance to Port Said on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 9.30. The artillery and Gosport and Plymouth contingents are to embark at Portsmouth on the following morning. The Dacca will call at Malta and Alexandria.

Captain G. A. E. Gore, Royal Marines, will embark in the *Dacca* on the 27th inst. for passage to join her Majesty's ship *Northumberland*.

Lieutenant E. D. Ormond, R.M.L.I., has

rejoined head-quarters from her Majesty's ship *Temeraire* for transfer to the Indian Staff Corps.

About 10,000 men of the Army Reserve will be called out. These are men who have done six years with the colours and are in the prime of life. They will be taken from the

men who went into the Reserve since January 1, 1881.

Before calling out the Reserves, it is necessary that there should first be a proclamation. This, it is expected, will be issued on Wednesday next. Six days will be given to the Reserve men before they will be required to report themselves at their several depots, and

it is expected that in this time they will be able to arrange their home affairs. It is thought that the first troops will be able to leave England in about ten days.

The 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards and 19th Hussars being short of about twenty subalterns, the War Office has decided to fill the vacancies, on the regiments embarking for Egypt, by volunteers from other cavalry regiments, and with this view a list has been pre-

Egypt, by volunteers from other cavalry regiments, and with this view a list has been prepared at the Horse Guards of officers who are desirous of proceeding on service. The applications are so numerous that a selection will have to be made by the military authorities.

The 1st Surrey and the 2d Sussex, which have been warned to start for Gibraltar and

The 1st Surrey and the 2d Sussex, which have been warned to start for Gibraltar and Malta respectively with 800 men, will be replaced in Ireland by the 1st Lincoln and the 1st Devon Regiments.

The 3d Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment.

The 3d Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, now stationed at Bury St. Edmund's, have volunteered in a body, both officers and men, for foreign service.

The commanding officers of several militia

The commanding officers of several militia regiments about to assemble for training have been warned that the period for training will be extended from twenty-eight to fifty-six days, in view of the present crisis in Egypt. The Army and Navy Gazette adds that every infantry battalion proceeding on service to Egypt is take out forty-six draught animals, two water carts, and ten two-wheeled carts. Two hundred pack animals will accompany the hospital companies.

The Malda and Bancoora sailed on Friday

The Malda and Bancoora sailed on Friday from Bombay for Aden, with the Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment (65th) for Egypt, one company of the Madras Sappers, and 218 men of the Seaforth Highlanders. They will pick up the 1st Battalion of the latter regiment at Aden.

The strength of the regiments at Malta which

The strength of the regiments at Malta which have been ordered or are on their way to Egypt are as follows:—The 1st South Staffordshire has 899 men; the 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, 818; the 1st Gordon Highlanders, 845. At Gibraltar the 1st Cameron Highlanders has 727 men, the 1st Berkshire has 865, and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infan-

try 852.

Cyprus will be the rendezvous of the expeditionary force for Egypt, and it is expected that the troops from England and Malta and Gibraltar will land there. They will be encamped on the high ground. During operations in Egypt there will be a dépôt at

The sea transport to carry the army corps proceeding from England has been arranged, and the embarkation of the whole of the force, with horses, stores, and supplies, will

be completed within a fortnight.

The Admiralty Commissioners sent out a circular on Friday, inviting tenders for steamships as transports on monthly pay for two months certain. Two classes of vessels are asked for—one for stores merely, and the other for carrying troops. Of the latter class the impression is that from 15 to 20 steamers will at least be needed. A large number of vessels were offered, and amongst those accepted and ordered for survey were the following:— Holland, 2,462 tons; France, 3,238 tons—both belonging to the National Line Steamship Company; Calabria, 2,031 tons, Telegraph Construction Company, formerly owned by the Cunard Company; City of London, 3,400 tons; Viking and the Tower Hill and Ludyate Hill, each 4,300 tons register.

Hill and Ludyate Hill, each 4,300 tons register. The wants of the force in regard to hospitals have been fully attended to. Besides the movable field and base hospitals, floating hospitals will be provided, and more permanent hospitals will be formed at Cyprus and Gozo, capable of holding 600 sick. Fast steamers have been told off to carry the sick to the permanent hospitals. A floating storeship and magazine has been detailed to provide all the current requirements of the

Large supplies of food and forage accompany the force to render it as far as possible independent of local supplies.

It is stated to-day in Glasgow that the Go-

It is stated to-day in Glasgow that the Government have chartered from Messrs. Allan, of the Allan line, their splendid new steamers the Canadian and Grecian for transport service to the East. Each vessel could, if necessary, carry a regiment. The two steamers are at present in Glasgow harbour.

Upwards of 200 men belonging to the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteer Rifles have younteered for service in Egypt. They are

Upwards of 200 men belonging to the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteer Rifles have volunteered for service in Egypt. They are all either connected with the postal or telegraph service of the country.

An additional force of 800 marines, sta-

An additional force of our marines, stationed at Walmer, has been ordered to prepare for embarkation for service in Egypt on Wednesday next. A company of Royal Engineers and a detachment of the Transport and Commissariat Corps at Shorneliffe have also been placed under orders for service in Egypt.

The steam transport No. 1, the Number

The steam transport No. 1, the Nyanza, chartered by the Government to convey troops and stores to Egypt, which arrived at Chatham on Friday, shipped the horse boats and floats on Saturday at the dockyard, and took her departure for Egypt in the course of the day.

of the day.

Major-General Higginson, C.B., accompanied by Colonel the Hon. Paul MKenna, made an official inspection of the 13th Battalion of the Grenadier Guards at Chelsea Barracks on Saturday morning. The battalion, which is nearly 800 strong, looked in splendid condition. After inspecting the men and the barracks, Major-General Higginson expressed himself as satisfied with what he saw, and said that should the battalion be required for active service in the East, he was sure they would gain fresh honours for their celebrated regiment.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by the principal members of the staff, will, according to present arrangements, leave England early this week for Egypt

this week for Egypt.

The Government establishments at Woolwich were on Saturday busice than they had
been since the order for war preparations was
given. A special train arrived from Aldershot with military carts, while others left
hourly during the day with ammunition, etc.
for the regiments going out from the various
military stations. At the T Pier, Royal Arsenal, the workmen were busily engaged in
loading the Osprey, which was taking in hospital stores and about 200 tons of military carts,
with which she was to sail direct for

Alexandria.

The troopship Euphrates, with the Munster Fusiliers and the Devonshire Regiment on board, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon. Rain fell heavily at the time, but, notwithstanding, a large number of persons assembled at the jetty. Just before the vessel sailed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who was accompanied by the Princess, and his brother, Prince Gustave, made a final inspection of the troops, and in bidding good-bye to the officers in the saloon expressed his best wishes for their success and safe return. When the Euphrates got clear of the dockyard the soldiers, who lined the upper deck forward, and clustered thickly in the shrouds, gave hea ty cheers, the enthusiasm being taken up by those on shore. The bands of the regiments on board played as the Euphrates steamed out of the harbour. The Port-Admiral's band, stationed on the deck of the

Wellington, also played. 4 .
On Saturday the 100 marines, who only a week since returned from the detachment of Marines of the Plymouth division in Ireland, were paraded at the barracks at Stonehouse in their Mediterranean costumes. The men welcome the possibility of active service. Owing to the fact that the contingent furnished a few days since, and again tingent, with other marines for the Thalia, which is being urgently prepared at Devonport for Egypt, the strength of this valuable corps has been greatly reduced locally. There are 50,000 men, inclusive of reserves, ready to undertake duty of various descriptions. The Field Battery of Artillery at Plymouth has been inspected, and at the first intimation is prepared to embark. Lieut.-Colonel Graham, lymouth Division, who has been selected for he command of this battalion of 550, served in the Baltic Expeditions of 1854-5 including the destruction of the telegraph stations on June 29, and the shelling of a large body of troops on July 1, for which services he received

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY. At the instance of Lord Brabourne another little Irish tournament took place at this sitting. The debate at one time threatened to last for a considerable time, but in the end their lordships were not detained for a particularly long period, and the sitting was brought to a satisfactory termination at 7.40 p.m. The discussion initiated by Lord Brabourne had reference principally to the appointment of sub-commissioners under the Irish Land Act of 1881, his lordship severely condemning the injudicious character of the nominations. Making special reference to the cases of some eight sub-commissioners in various six or parts of Ireland, the noble earl pointed out that they were principally men selected from among the small farming or trading communities in the country; that they had no knowledge of the subjects with which they were as sub-commissioners called upon to deal; that their decisions had in many cases been unjust and indefensible; and that, in the majority of cases, the appointments were conferred upon men who were strong political partisans, and who had taken part in the anti-landlord agita tion in their own districts. These contentions Lord Brabourne said he could support by a mass of evidence which he had collected on the subject, and in the course of his re-marks he observed that, had he known the course the Government intended to pursue, he would have declined the honour of a peerage at the hands of the Prime Minister. The noble lord remarked that no confidence was felt in the administration of the Land Act, that the concessions which had been made to agitation would not in the least degree satisfy the seditious agitators in Ireland. Lord Carlingford, in reply, said that Lord Brabourne had informed the House that he was not an Irish landlord, and his speech showed that he knew very little of Irish po-litics. Although not one of the Irish landlords, the noble lord had shown great interest in their concerns, but they had usually displayed a considerable aptitude for taking care of themselves. The speech came twelve months too late; it should have been delivered on the second reading of the Land Act. He proceeded to defend the appointments of the sub-commissioners, which, he said, had been made with great care, and contended that a a rule it would be found that only over-rented tenants had appealed to the Land Court. The Duke of Abercorn, continuing the discussion said the Lord Privy Seal had evaded the alle gation that the sub-commissioners had been appointed mainly owing to their partisanship; while the Marquis of Waterford observed that the Land Court had a strong political complexion, though he was glad Lord Monck had been appointed on the Land Commission.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

When the House met at two o'clock there were no indications that any important subject was exciting the interest of members. Even the questions on Egyptian affairs were less attractive than usual, in view of the proposal of a vote of credit by Mr. Gladstone on Monday, and the sitting turned out to be comparatively uneventful. The usual batch of Irish queries having been answered in the courteous

The subject then dropped. The second reading of the Arrears Bill having been fixed for Thursday next, and several other measures

if the works in connection with the Channel Tunnel had been stopped. The President of the Board of Trade replied that it was not until the 8th July, after a suit to obtain the discontinuance of the works had been begun, that the representatives of the Board had been able to visit the works. It was then found that false representations had been made as to what was necessary to protect life and secure ventilation, and that, in spite of the promises which had been given, the work of boring had been carried forward a distance of 600 yards below low-water mark. These acts Mr. Chamberlain, amidst cheers, These acts Mr. Chamberlain, amidst cheers, denounced as constituting a flagrant breach of faith. Egyptian matters then came forward for consideration. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who appeared dissatisfied with an answer given by Mr. Childers as to the forces being got ready for Egypt, was politely recommended by the Secretary for War to wait till Monday, when he would "hear all about it." Sir Charles Dilke informed the members that the Govern-Dilke informed the members that the Government intended to lay some important papers before the House, in addition to those to be distributed to-day. The papers, which related to a variety of subjects connected with Egyptian affairs, would in all probability be solved by Mondey Persient to Sin H. D. ready by Monday. Replying to Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said he would do all he could to get Sir Beauchamp Seymour's report ready for circulation in time for the debate on Monday. In answer to Mr. Bourke, Sir C. Dilke stated that the Foreign Office had no news from Alexandria, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman intimated that the Admiralty was in a similar position. Mr., Gladstone, however, read to the House a telegram received from Egypt, with reference to the proclamations of Arabi. This message stated that Arabi had called on all the Egyptians to assist in expelling their "irreconcilable enemies, the English." At this the Home Rule members cheered. The telegram also stated that Arabi accused the Khedive of treason, and charged the English with killing Egyptian troops, and shooting unarmed Egyptians in the streets of Alexandria, an intimation which caused renewed cheering from the Parnellites. Having finished reading the Mr. W. H. Smith, that no information had been received as to the reported closing or damaging of the mouth of the Suez Canal. Sir Stafford Northcote expressed some anxiety to know what course the Government intended to pursue at to-day's sitting, and Mr. Childers replied that, when the Government business was got through, the Govern-ment would move the adjournment of the House. This announcement caused a protest from one or two private members. The House then went into committee on the Arrears Bill, resuming the consideration of Mr. Trevelvan's new clause which proposes to empower Poorlaw guardians to borrow money from the State for emigration purposes. Mr. T. P. O'Connor spoke of the proposal of the Government as one which would encourage emigration only under the most favourable circumstances, and in the absence of Mr. Parnell on account of the death of his sister, expressed his intention to divide the House. Mr. Arnold also op-posed the clause, but it was supported by Colonel Nolan, Mr. Ewart, Mr. H. Henry, and Mr. Whitbread. Mr. Justin M'Carthy and Mr. Sexton condemned the proposal, the latter admitting that emigration was a remedy for the present congested state of Ireland, but contending that it ought not to be applied until all other remedies had failed. Mr. Trevelyan, in defending the clause, said the Government earnestly desired to raise the standard of comfort among the Irish people who could not properly exist in their native country. On behalf of the Opposition, Mr. W. H. Smith heartily approved of the clause, but Mr. O'Donnell, who followed, accused the Government of treachery in introducing it into the bill. Several Irish members continued the discussion, and, on proceeding to a division, the clause was approved by 355 votes to 20-a remarkably unanimous expression of opinion on this vexed subject. At five minutes to seven the sitting was suspended. On resuming at nine o'clock, Mr. T. P. O'Connor proposed, as an amendment to Mr. Trevelyan's new clause, that guardians should

only have the power of borrowing money for the purposes of emigration during one year.
The Chief Secretary, however, objected to
the restriction of his emigration scheme in this manner, and the amendment was drawn. The new clause was then added to the bill, and another new clause, providing for the spreading of repayment charges over the electoral divisions, was also adopted. A clause providing that sums granted by boards of guardians for facilitating emigration should not exceed £5 for each person, brought up Mr. Healy, who vigorously protested against the supposition that a person could be carried across the Atlantic and placed in a comfortable home for that sum. Some conversation ensued but the Government declined to go eyond the limit of £5, which they considered amply sufficient to meet the circum-stances of the case. In the result, an amend-ment moved by Mr. Healy was rejected by 230 to 58. A clause giving the Lord-Lieutenant authority to make rules with respect to emigration was agreed to; and a clause providing for exemption in respect to arrears of rent extinguished, was, on the motion of Mr. Gregory, added to the measure. The bill, as amended, was then reported to the House. At about half-past eleven Mr. Gladstone rose, amid cheers from his sup-porters, to move the third reading of the bill, The Premier contented himself with a brief speech, but took occasion to point out that the true light in which the measure should be regarded was that of its being a means of enabling a large and needy portion of the Irish tenantry to obtain the benefits of the Land Act. Sir Herbert Maxwell, in a pointed and vigorous speech, moved that the bill be read a third time that day two months. Commenting upon the tainted origin of the mea-sure, the hon. baronet caused some amusement by thus altering a familiar couplet :-"You may twist, you may alter the Act as you will. The taint of the Land League will hang round it

patiently listened to by the House, and was loudly cheered when he remarked that no Ministry, however powerful, could deviate from a principle to a certain extent and imarine that such deviation would extend no further. Sir Richard Cross, after congratulating Sir Herbert Maxwell on his effective speech, remarked that the Premier had made two important admissions—one that the bill contained provisions which needed all the discussion they had received, and the other that the principle of the bill must not be applied to any other measures. The latter admission, he observed, showed that the Prime Minister was convinced of the dangerous character of the bill. Colonel Makins next endea-voured to address the House, but met with such a stormy reception that he soon gave place to Mr. Justin M'Carthy, who appealed to the Government, if their measure should be mutilated in "another place," to stick man-fully to their guns. This measure, said the speaker, amid the approving cheers of his supporter, was the minimum of justice which the Irish members would accept. At half-past twelve the House divided on Sir H. Maxwell's amendment, which was rejected by 285 to 177, being a majority of 108. The announcement of the figures was received with loud cheers from the Ministerialists. The bill was then read a third time without a division. On the proposal to consider the Partnerships Bill in committee several members on the Conservative benches alluded to the mysterious absence of the law officers of the Crown whenever this bill was down for the consideration of the House, and a motion to report progress was moved. Mr. Cham-berlain thought that Mr. Monk, who had

Lord Elcho followed in a speech which was

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 23-24, 1882.

THE POWERS AND EGYPT. No candid student of the despatches will refuse to recognise the extraordinary difficulties against which Lord Granville had to contend in the divergent tendencies and secret thwartings that embarrassed and often paralyzed the European Concert. Assuming that it was expedient to work upon the basis of the European Concertwhich the leaders of the Opposition will probably not contest-Lord Granville had to struggle with conflicting interests and impulses not wholly or even centred upon Egyptian politics. The Continental Powers. watching one another with jealous eyes. have not been able to act with directness and thoroughness. The lead has thus fallen into the hands of England, and the other Powers have either acquiesced in her active policy or are preparing to follow her and share the responsibility with her. The strategical position of Arabi is formidable enough and the necessity for immediate action is enforced by his operations on the fresh-water canals, the effect of which is beginning to be severely felt in Alexandria. He is at the head of some 8,000 men, occupying ground where the defensive may be maintained probably against a superiority of numbers. If it be deemed wise to attack him with the troops under Sir Archibald Alison's command the relief to Alexandria would be incalculable. But the mistake of undervaluing the enemy, too often made in our "little wars, must not be repeated in Egypt. When Arabi is attacked it must be with the certainty of instant and complete success, even though this should involve some further delay. The issue of the Khedive's proclamation degrading Arabi and denouncing him as a rebel and the general orders to the Egyptian officers admonishing them not to adhere to the cause of mutiny will strengthen our position morally in Egypt; but our chief reliance must be upon our predominance in military force. Besides the troops to be despatched from this country, as announced, our Correspondent telegraphs that the organization of the Indian contingent is completed and some regiments are already on their way to Aden. To-day, no doubt, Parliament will be frankly told what military measures are contemplated for the suppression of the rebellion in Egypt. It is necessary to bear in mind that an inadequate force may involve the country in danger as well as discredit, and that the situation of Alexandria and of the Suez Canal supply the most urgent reasons for the other Powers may be willing to cooperate is still uncertain. The hesitations and vacillations of Turkey continue and are not likely to be brought to an end in time for the achievement of any valuable result. Italy may be invited to take part in the expedition, but in her present fractious mood, of which our Roman Correspondent in his letter on "Anglo-phobia in Italy" gives a remarkable account, it is not easy to predict her course. France is committed to an engagement which may be supposed to be absolutely binding, though our Paris correspondent mentions a rumour that M. de Freycinet in his communications with the Senatorial Committee on the naval credits gave it a conditional character. If French or Italian intervention were in any degree dependent on a condition so doubtful as that of a European mandate, it would be necessary for us to resolve upon acting independently. It appears to be certain that the Conference will not issue any such mandate. The Governments of Germany and Austria will neither approve nor disapprove the proposed intervention on the part of England and France, and the latter Powers be left to act on their own responsibility, and within limits fixed by themselves. The task imposed by the force of events upon Her Majesty's Government is one the imperative and urgent character of which Mr. Gladstone will doubtless present for the consideration of Parliament to-day in a manner be-

national interests at stake.—Times. Finding or deeming it impossible to avoid the subject of Egypt altogether, the leader of the Opposition took refuge at the meeting of Kentish Conservatives held on Saturday in the most harmless of platitudes, tempered by the mildest of jests. Sir Stafford Northcote's criticisms on the past will be regarded as irrelevant even by those who do not dispute the justice of some of them. The House of Commons, reflecting in this respect the general opinion of the country, will recognize that the interest of the moment lies in the future and not in the past. The task of restoring order in Egypt may become impossible if it is much further delayed, and the duty of performing that task belongs in an especial manner to England. The assistance of France, or even of Italy, will not, if offered in a practicable form, be refused. But our responsibility is greater than theirs, and we must not shrink from acting up to it. Our special correspondent at Alexandria, in a telegram which we publish this morning, describes from a military point of view the position of Arabi and his army. It is such that, while Arabi could not himself make a serious attack upon Alexandria, it would be equally out of the question for Sir Archibald Alison to attack him, an enterprise for which a force of twelve or fifteen thousand men would be required. The Government, which on such an occasion deserves and will receive the support of the great bulk not only of the Liberal party, but of the country, without distinction of party, has shown itselffully sensible of its obligations. It is of no use for present purposes to go back to the state of things which existed before the bombardment. Our opinion was frankly expressed while there was hope of criticism proving useful. What we are now engaged in, and what it is to be hoped we are about to carry out with decisive promptitude, is a measure, not of vengeance but of resto-

ration. It is quite right that reparation

fitting the gravity of the occasion. It is

one which must be performed with deci-

sion, swiftness, and unflinching vigour,

whether others are willing to share the

responsibility with us or not. Parliament

is under an obligation in these circum-

stances to show not only public spirit and

courage—these, we are sure, will not be

wanting-but also unity of purpose, and a

generous contempt for party gain and loss

in the presence of the national and inter-

should be exacted sooner or later for the outrages perpetrated on the 11th of June. But the more pressing duty of the moment is to make anarchy cease out of Egypt, to give some permanence to her institutions, and to set up a strong and stable authority which will be acknowledged throughout the country. The sooner that is done the better both for England and for Egypt .-Daily News.

### ANARCHY IN EGYPT.

CAPTAIN HUTTON'S ENCOUNTER.

TRIAL OF PRISONERS. The Alexandria correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Sunday night :-Yesterday, hearing that the General was ending out a reconnoissance party to Ramleh, followed on a horse which the Khedive kindly placed at my disposal. Passing the Ramleh Palace, I saw English troops on the Waterworks-hill, and, imagining that they would continue along the Aboukir peninsula, went forward some few miles beyond Ramleh. I found a windmill still working and, pleased to find any signs of life, I made for it. Going further on, I went up a considerable eminence, from which I was able to make out the lines of Arabi at Kafrdawar. Judging partly from what I then saw and partly from subsequent information, Arabi would seem to be posted on the Mahmoudieh Canal, about four miles nearer Alexandria than Kafrdawar. This position would be about eight miles from Millaha Junction by railway and about 10 miles as the crow flies from the sea coast. At Ramleh, still believing that English troops were following me, I went on. At the village of Mandara some women began screaming "Soldiers, Soldiers!"
At first I thought this was due to my own martial appearance, but subsequently discovered at about 300 yards distance four soldiers ascending a hill taking observations through a glass in the direction of Ramleh. As I was alone and without even a revolver, deemed it advisable to effect a retreat, which, but for the apathy of the horse rather than the rider, might be considered as pre-cipitate. On reaching Ramleh I discovered that the small party had returned and I was pleased to meet Major Ardagh and an escort with whom I returned. On reaching headquarters I found that Colonel Ashburnham had reported from the Waterworks-hill that the enemy was on their left front, while Captain Archer, from the railway-bridge, reported the enemy about 2,000 yards ahead. At the same time Captain Hutton had made a plucky little expedition towards Millaha, the object being to destroy the line at a few yards above the junction. This party consisted of 20 mounted infantry and ten sappers, accompanied by Mr. Wright and some civilians connected with the railway. A covering party of six mounted infantry was sent forward to cover the operations. They were attacked by about 100 of Arabi's troops, who approached within 200 yards, fired wildly, and on the fire being returned retired with two men killed. The line was taken up

at the place indicated. To-day there assembled at the office of the Governor the Court instituted for the trial of prisoners. It consists of General Osman Bey Nejib as President, and the following four Colonels-Ahmed Hamdi Bey, Nassim Bey Hussein Bey, Husni Abdul Nahman Effendi Nasr, and Fagtain Dichri Effendi Chowkry. Lord Charles Beresford and Major Craigie, of the Marines, appeared to prosecute, but did not form part of the Court. Mr. Beaman acted as interpreter. The first prisoner tried was a certain Mahomed Soudanese, accused of having used a knife against Christians, of having incited to their murder, and of having stolen some carriages and 33 horses. The prisoner denied all the charges. The third charge was proved conclusively by five witnesses. Only one of the witnesses would, however, give evidence as to the more serious charges, and Lord Charles, after pointing out the serious nature of the discrepancies in his evidence in a trial for life and death, ordered this witness under arrest, and had him taken to prison, pending communication with his Consulate—the Ita-The prisoner was sentenced by the Court to six years' penal servitude. loyal manner in which the English authorities acted in this matter made a favourable im-

pression on the authorities. The next prisoner was a certain Said Sou dani, a very villainous-looking wretch, accused of firing on a marine. Before commencing this case Lord Charles Beresford addressed the Court, pointing out the absolute necessity of treating the firing on troops by natives as a capital offence. He had given orders to his men not to fire, but if, in these circumstances, the men were fired upon, it was necessary that they should be protected by the Court. Were this not so, he could not prevent the soldiers protecting themselves; and the very things he wished to avoid would occur. In the case in question the marine, William Macbeth, proved that he had been fired upon, and that he arrested the prisoner. The Court asked why he had not shot the man and saved them the trouble. The reply of the witness that his orders were not to do so made a good impression. The prisoner was condemned to be shot. The above cases will, I think, show the humane means which have been adopted with such complete success.

## STRENGTH OF ARABI'S POSITION.

The Standard's correspondent at Alexandria reports that Arabi has now an exceedingly strong position, which can only be attacked from Aboukir, in which direction he is detaching a large body of

The place is being watched by the Minotaur. A capture which is regarded as of the very highest importance was made on Sunday on the arrival of a steamer from Constantinople. Ragheb Bey, the second officer, was arrested, and on him were found documents which showed that for months he had been acting as an agent between Arabi and a Committee in Constantinople. He has made a full confession, and given a complete list of the persons with whom Arabi was connected. After great pressure, the Khedive has at length issued a proclamation declaring Arabi to be a

The Daily News' correspondent at Alexandria says that Egypt is drifting into a fearful state of anarchy:-

Atrocities equal to any that took place in Bulgaria are being committed with impunity. The military situation remains unchanged. Arabi could not attempt a serious attack on Alexandria with his small army, and it would be as difficult for us to attack him in his present position. He can only be reduced a strong European force of 12,000 or

15,000 men. Information from the Daily News' correspondent at Port Said states that German, Italian, and French refugees continue to arrive from the interior:-

The disturbances have driven every Euroean out of Cairo. Many Christians had been killed there. The country is in a state of utter anarchy. There is not a single gunboat engaged in patrolling the Suez Canal. service exists only on paper. The Governor of Port Said is a partisan of the Khedive, but is powerless, the real Governor being the colonel of the troops, a devoted friend of Arabi. On Sunday the Agincourt and Beacon received orders to proceed to Port Said. The

latter will probably be stationed at Ismailia. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says the skirmishing expedition sent beyond Ramleh on Saturday to blow up the narrow neck of land over which the railway runs between Lakes Aboukir and I Mareotis was completely successful :-Arabi's troops watched the proceedings, and exchanged shots with our skirmishers, but did not attempt to interfere. Arabi had his headquarters some three or four miles further inland, his position being strongly entrend ed. Arabi does not seem to fear us much. After the expedition just referred to, he sent a reconneitring party as far as the Alexandria waterworks. He announced his intention of blowing them down and they retired his blowing them down, and then retired, his followers doing a little looting on their return journey. The army is forbidden to obey Arabi, and civilians are not to pay taxes a his order. Arabi had just levied a war tax equal in amount to half a million sterling. His army seems to have been greatly increased in numbers, the latest estimates placing the total at from 12,000 to 30,000. It s admitted, however, that these are not all armed. In Alexandria the water supply is

#### THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

rapidly falling, although the Canal has been

dammed up against the sea.

It is understood that the Duke of Connaught will hold an important command in the forthcoming expedition to Egypt. He will be accompanied by Major Ronald Lane,

Rifle Brigade, as his aide-de-camp.

Her Majesty has signified her approval of he selection of Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, K.C.B., to fill the post of chief of the

staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B. G.C.M.G., will proceed to the East in the command of a brigade. Should an occasion arise for the employment of a flying column composed of light troops, the command of it will be entrusted to him. His previous experience in independent command, where prompt and vigorous action was necessary, peculiarly fits him for the species of work o be done. His brigade-major will be Major Hitchcock, 53d Foot, and his two aides-decamp will be Captain Frederick Slade, R.A., and Lieutenant Stuart Wortley.
Commissary-General Morris, C.B., now

serving in Ireland, has received orders to start for London and assume at once the duties of Commissary-General for the army of Egypt. He will be relieved in Dublin by De-Commissary-General Long, now at puty Comn Aldershot.

Deputy Surgeon-General Hanbury will go out in charge of the Medical Department. Brigade Surgeon Elkin has already embarked to augment the staff at Alexandria, where loctors are much required.

All the staff officers who are to proceed on special service have received the usual official

The medical authorities at Woolwich are ising every exertion to fit out eight field hospitals and two bearer companies. An extra medical staff will be sent to Cyprus and o Gozo, where base hospitals will be estab-

A large number of pony cobs have been already bought for pack service, as they are considered better adapted to it than mules, and it is probable that still-more will be purchased by the War Department.

The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says the probability is that the Porte will refuse to send troops to Egypt. The dominant party at the Palace is strongly op-posed to the step. It is positively asserted in Constantinople that Arabi Pacha has sent a species of ultimatum to the Porte declaring that he is acting to save Islam from the infidels, and to prevent Egypt falling into the hands of unbelievers. He requests the Sultan not to send troops to act with the infidels, and gives formal notice that if his Majesty does so he will fight them as well as the English.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by the principal members of the staff, will, according o present arrangements, leave England early

this week for Egypt. wich were on Saturday busier than they had been since the order for war preparations was given. A special train arrived from Aldermilitary carts, while others left hourly during the day with ammunition, etc. for the regiments going out from the various military stations. At the T Pier, Royal Arsenal, the workmen were busily engaged in loading the Osprey, which was taking in hospital stores and about 200 tons of military carts, with which she was to sail direct for

Alexandria. The troopship Euphrates, with the Munster Fusiliers and the Devonshire Regiment on board, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon. Rain fell heavily at the time, but notwithstanding, a large number of persons assembled at the jetty. Just before the vessel sailed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who was accompanied by the Princess, and his brother, Prince Gustave, made a final inspection of the troops, and in bidding good-bye to the officers in the saloon expressed his best wishes for their success and safe return. When the Euphrates got clear of the dockyard the soldiers, who lined the upper deck forward, and clustered thickly in the shrouds. gave hearty cheers, the enthusiasm being taken up by those on shore. The bands of the regiments on board played as the Euphrates steamed out of the harbour. The Port-Admiral's band, stationed on the deck of the

Wellington, also played. On Saturday the 100 marines, who only veek since returned from the detachment of Marines of the Plymouth division in Ireland, were paraded at the barracks at Stonehouse in their Mediterranean costumes. The men welcome the possibility of active service. Owing to the fact that the contingent furnished a few days since, and again this contingent, with other marines for the Thalia which is being urgently prepared at Devonport for Egypt, the strength of this valuable corps has been greatly reduced locally. There are 50,000 men, inclusive of reserves, ready to undertake duty of various descriptions. The Field Battery of Artillery at Plymouth has been inspected, and at the first intimation is prepared to embark. Lieut.-Colonel Graham, lymouth Division, who has been selected for the command of this battalion of 550, served in the Baltic Expeditions of 1854-5 including the destruction of the telegraph stations on June 29, and the shelling of a large body of troops on July 1, for which services he received the medal.

The Times publishes a letter from Arabi to Mr. Gladstone, which was received after the bombardment, and in which he threatens in the event of hostilities being commenced by England, to suppress the Control, confiscate the property of Europeans, destroy the Canals, and cut all communications. He also states that existing treaties, contracts, and engagements will be considered at an end; and that he will appeal to the zeal of Mahomedans to preach a holy war in Syria, Arabia, and India. According to the Daily News the Khedive has vainly asked the Ministry for a credit to send a vessel to Dulcigno for 2,000 Alba-

guard, and to fetch troops from Smyrna.

The Rome correspondent of the same jour nal says the Porte has issued a circular to the Powers begging them to invite England to suspend hostilities pending the negotiations in progress. The circular states that Arabi cannot be regarded as a rebel since he protests his devotion to the Sultan, and that the Khedive, whose authority he disregards, is surrounded with foreign troops and deprived of the free exercise of such authority.

nians, whom he wished to engage as his body

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, SATURDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out resterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Mary Pitt.

Highnesses Margaret of Prussia, youngest daughters of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, attended by Mlle. de Perpigna and Mlle. Bujard, arrived at Osborne yesterday on a

visit to the Queen.
Colonel the Hear C. Lindsay, C.B.; met the Princesses at Southampton in H.M.Y. Alberta (Captain Thomson), and attended them to Osborne.

The Queen and the Princess walked out

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole.

Captain Thomson, of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, had the honour of dining with the Queen yesterday.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, and the members of the Royal Household, attended Divine service at Osborne this

The Rev. George Connor, M.A., Vicar of Newport, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to her Majesty, officiated.

Malborough House, Saturday.
The Prince of Wales, attended by Col. A.
Ellis, was present at the marriage of Colonel Owen Williams and Miss Sinclair at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, to-day.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud went

House this afternoon.

The Hon. Mrs. E. Coke and Colonel A.
Ellis were in attendance on their Royal Highnesses.

The Archduke and Archduchess Rainier of Austria, travelling incognito as Count and Countess Schenkirchen, attended by Countess Cappy and Baron Globig, have left Claridge's hotel on a tour of the south coast wateringplaces

The Nizam of Hyderabad is, with his two brothers, on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. It is said that his grace intends to visit India on a sporting expedition

in the autumn.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING. The chief event of Saturday was the presentation of prizes as usual by some member of the Royal Family, and upon this occasion the task had been undertaken by the Duchess of Albany. During the earlier hours of the day gusts of wind and rain spread over the vast expanse of the Common and its sur-roundings. Shortly after three o'clock, however, the weather began to improve, and the prospect of a fine afternoon and evening speedily had the effect of bringing down a large company. The programme of the day included one of the most exciting contests of the meeting, viz., that of the Household Cavalry for possession of the Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield. The only other was the conclusion of the contest for the challenge cup and other prizes given by Messrs. Mappin Brothers. This is a most important and intricate competition, including leaping obstacles, and then firing at ranges of 400 and 500 yards, without stopping, time also being a prominent object. The Challenge Cup is of enormous size, and of the value of £150, with four goblets, to be given to the men of the winning team, with £30 in money, added by the National Rifle Association. It is open to three sections, of four men each, from any battalion of volunteers, but no battalion to take more than one prize. The first prize is the cup and goblets and £10; second, £10; and third and fourth, £5 cach. There were seventeen battalions which had entered sections, the first four being the following :-

## Deduction

Time. Score. Overtime. Total 12th Midsex. (Civil Service). . 2d Midsex. (Sth., . 5m. 10s. 143 5m. 29s. 146 B section) . 5m. 0s. 130 (Customs) . . 5m. 2s. 134

An unfortunate occurrence took place which no doubt prevented the 2d Middlesex B. Section becoming, as they have been the last two years, again the winners of the Cup. Captain Bird, in one of his shots, on loading, found he had a bent cartridge, and on getting it into his rifle found it had got fixed. With some trouble he extracted it. He tried it another way, and it became fixed again, and the time occupied in getting it out and substituting another lost his section ten points deduction in time. The next highest score to the winning teams was made by the 1st Herts, which

scored 126 in 4min, 43sec. The Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield is pen to a section of four mounted men, on bond fide troop horses, from each regiment of Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line, one of each section to be a sergeant, but not more than two to be non-commissioned officers The Shield is not to be taken out of the United Kingdom, but to be held by the officers of the egiment to which the winning section is attached. In addition, £50 in money is given by the National Rifle Association, and a cup, value £21. The first prize is the Challenge Shield Cup and £25, the second £15, and the third £10. The conditions for shooting are 500 and 600 yards aggregate, with bona fide Government Martini-Henry carbines, either slung to the saddle, carried on the back, or in any other manner adapted to the service. The following was the result: 1st prize, 11th Hussars:-Points, 103; time, 9min. 30sec. 2d prize, 4th Hussars; Points, 78; time, 8min 6sec. Only these two prizes were awarded, as there were but four squads entered. The next in rotation were 4th Dragoon Guards, 43 points; time, 9min. 12sec.; 2d Dragoon Guards, 41 points; time, 11min. 15secs.;-15 points deducted for being over the ten minutes allowed. The 1st Life Guards were, however, disqualified in consequence of one norse running away and refusing the jump.

CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION AT CHARLTON.

A great Conservative demonstration tool place on Saturday in the park of Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson at Charlton. Access was given to the grounds, and a number of amusements provided, such as music-hall singers, ventriloquists, bands of music, nigger comedians, and tents for refreshments, the result being a congregation of 10,000 to 15,000 people to form an audience for the political part of the day's proceedings, which was, of course, the prime object of the gathering. The great attraction was the presence of Sir Stafford Northcote, who was supported by a goodly gathering of members of Parliament and of Conservative politicians, both of the borough of Greenwich and of West Kent. Substantial hustings were erected. Sir S. M. Wilson, the host, presided, and invited the assembly to give "the Leader of the Opposition" as hearty a welcome as he had ever received in Great Britain.

Earl Stanhope moved the first resolution, which was as follows:-" That this meeting of the Conservatives of West Kent and the orough of Greenwich condemns the policy of her Majesty's Ministers, and hereby records its opinion that they have by their mismanagement of Home affairs reduced Ireland to a condition of anarchy, and by their vacillation and tardy recognition of the preponderance of British interests in the East, have imperilled hose interests, and are mainly responsible for he present state of affairs in Egypt, which may involve this country in a disastrous and costly war." He stated that the Government were about to engage in a war which was quite unnecessary. They were told by Lord Granville that they had inherited a dual alliance with France. That was true as re-

Her Majesty's granddaughters, their Royal garded the financial administration of Egypt, stringent Coercion Act that has ever been lighnesses the Princesses Sophie and but it certainly was not true as regarded the passed in this country. Let us trust they will internal affairs of the country. It was altogether unfair to say that an arrangement which was only for the administration of the finances of Egypt ought not to control the policy of this country with regard to the Suez Canal. We ought not to have barked before being able to bite, and though the bombardment was all very well we ought to have had troops ready to land. If it had been taken in time the whole difficulty might have been crushed with 2,000 men; now it would require 20,000, and would cost at least 2d. in the pound income-tax before we were out of it.

ir W. Hart Dyke, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said so long as the Government would show that they were at last alive to the fact that there were English interests in the Suez Canal to be preserved, and to swallow all the rubbish and nonsense they used to talk when in Opposition about Jingoism, as they had done that very afternoon in asking for a large vote of credit, they ought not to be embarrassed or impeded. (Hear, hear.) They need not trouble their consciences with regard to that expenditure, for in the matter of economy, as in every other matter, they had broken every pledge they had ever given in They had increased their home estimates to a point never before reached by this country in a time of peace; and, therefore, if this struggle was to take place in Egypt they had a right to require that our brave troops should be well supported, and

the Parliament now sitting at Westminster.

should not be stinted in supplies. o Lady Holland's garden party at Holland Sir Stafford Northcote, who was then called upon to support the resolution, was received with loud and long continued cheering. When this had subsided he said, in the course of his remarks: Never has there been a Parliament which has done so very little work in the three Sessions of its existence as

> But I do not know that that is altogether the fault of the Parliament itself; it is the fault, I think, of those who should have managed the Parliament. Some of you think it is the fault of the Parliament itself. Well, I will give you just whatever you like. But to my thinking it has been a good deal due to the management of the leaders, because they have so arranged their business that they have contrived at the greatest possible expenditure of time and labour to produce the very smallest possible results. Upon the whole they remind me of rething to work whole, they remind me of nothing so much as the hard labour to which prisoners are sometimes set in gaol when they are turning a crank, or going over a treadwheel with a great deal of effort, and producing nothing at all at the end. You have heard a great deal of waste of time in the House of Commons. Well the Ministers came forward and said they would have no more of that waste of time; they would curtail our privileges, and take care to bring us into very excellent order; but who had been the means of wasting time all through this session? Why, it is the Ministers themselves who, night after night, and week after week, have persisted, from the beginning of the Session, in pressing upon us the discussion of rules which they might as easily as possible, with a little knowledge of mankind, and a little orderly common sense, have got through in a reasonable form in the course of two or three sittings. And then, when we were in the middle of all this worl nothing must serve but they must turn aside from the most important functions in order to have a little quarrel with the House of Lords upon a subject on which the House of Lords were perfectly in the right, and on which they were perfectly unable to touch the House of Lords. It really seemed as if they tried to find excuses for wasting time. First one, then another, then a third of their colleagues have left the Cabinet, to say nothing of a man of great ability who was also one of the Ministry, though not in that sacred body. (A What about your own Cabinet?) The Duke of Argyll left because he could not

tolerate their administration of Ireland. Then

you saw Mr. Forster, the Minister principally charged with the administration of Ireland leaving them because he could not tolerate roceedings which he thought at once discreditable in themselves and dangerous to the peace of the country. And when, finally, or when at last-I will not say it is final, for if they go no much longer we may have further resignations—you see Mr. Bright tear himself from his old associates because he cannot make up his mind to go with them in the results of their foreign policy you have plenty of evidence of the mismanagement which this Government has continued to introduce into the business of the country. You have had your attention specially directed to two important matters—the condition of Ireland and the condition of your affairs in Egypt—and I will speak shortly on both. I took upon myself in the beginning of this session, discussion on the address in answer to the Queen's speech, to say that I was very much afraid, from all I saw and heard, that the Government were likely to fall into a system of drifting in the affairs of Egypt. Mr. Gladstone got up and rebuked me, and the only answer he would give was this. He said, "You talk about the dangers of drifting, and Lord Salisbury in the other House talks of the danger of our going into war or armed intervention. I think I may fairly balance one apprehension against the other." Thereupon he got a cheer, as he always does, and thought that entirely settled the matter. Now, curiously enough both Lord Salisbury's and my own prophecy have been thoroughly verified. It was exactly because of the Government policy of drifting and never liking to face any decided conclusion that the difficulty which then was comparatively small has now become so large that the Government themselves are obliged to come forward and say that they are forced into that which we saw they would be forced intothat is, into armed intervention. Well, the curtain rises in this way, and after naturally looking round us and rubbing our eyes we are told that they are following in the foot-steps of Lord Beaconsfield. Well, there are some old lines respecting one who wanted

to preach, which, no doubt, some of you re-'Jack stole his discourse from the famed Dr But he read it so wretchedly that he made it his

It seems to me that there is a great deal of parallelism between that and the comparison of Lord Beaconsfield's policy with that of the present Government. One thing I think we nay at present say, that Lord Beaconsfield saved Constantinople, while the present Government had destroyed Alexandria. But while we think it is and will be our duty to nost stringently examine the course of dipomacy which has led us up to this difficulty. one thing I am sure, as Englishmen, we shall all agree in, and that is, if it is necessary for England to put out her strength it will not be the Conservatives of England who will in any way embarrass or impede the exertion of strength. We may regret the necessity, we may blame the policy which has led to the necessity, but if England is to put forth her strength all her sons, her Conservative sons will be with her and support her. I will say no more upon this point, because you wil hear enough of it soon, and this is not the place where these matters should be discussed they must be discussed in the House of Commons. But now I will say another word to you upon the other branch of policy to which reference has been made. As we are told with regard to Egypt that our condition was happy and prosperous when this Government came into office, so we are told with regard to Ireland, that she also was enjoying a pros-perity of which there had been for a long ime no such example. But what have we brought ourselves to now? Can any one take up a newspaper of the day and read the acour Government are now endeavouring to administer the affairs of Ireland under the most counts we receive from every quarter in Ire-

passed in this country. Let us trust they will exercise the powers they possess, and which are entrusted to them, vigorously, effectively, and manfully. It is want of vigour in the exertion of the powers which are given to you, which in one case as in the other is the real source of the dangers to which we are exposed. A Bill has just passed through the House of Commons, and has now gone to the Upper House to be considered, which was introduced in a most remarkable way, furnishing us with a good example of the manner in which the Government policy is initiated and experied or the state of the control of the state initiated and carried on. It is not their policy which they endeavour to give effect to; it is a policy put into their hands by the very men against whom their efforts are directed in order to keep the peace. This Arrears Bill sone upon the merits of which if it had been deliberately brought forward by a responsible Government there might have been much to say on the one side and on the other. But when we consider that it was not any original proposal of the Government, that it did not come from them at all, that it was a measure brought in by one of the Home Rule band, and pressed forward at first with the Government merely looking on and saying: "We must take time to consider what is to come of this," and when we consider that after all that Bill was taken up by the Government upon some kind of mysterious understanding—we know not what to call it. (A Voice: "The Kilmainham Treaty.") Well, some call it the Kilmainham Treaty; but a friend of mine gave it a more appropriate designation, I think, when he described it as "A deed without a name." At all events, it came to the House of Commons somewhat in the form of the Dual Note that you have heard of in the affairs of Egypt. In this case you have a dual note, signed on one side by the Prime Minister, and, on the other side, by the leader of the Home Rule band, and the measure has been carried through Parliament evidently against the sense of the large majority of those who have supported it—evidently, I should say, against the sense of a good many of the Ministry themselves, who have brought it forward, but always justified by them with an apology that it was an exceptional measure brought in to bring about the settlement of difficult and exceptional circumstances. We shall see whether these difficulties are to be overcome by that kind of treatment, or whether these concessions do not rather stimulate the appetite for further concession, and whether they are not the cause of, rather than the remedy for, the evil. Now, gentlemen, I must ask you to excuse me from saying more. I have had much pleasure in my visit, and I trust we may meet often again, in one way or another, for nothing can be better or more wholesome for those who are engaged in Parliamentary work than to get an occasional glimpse of a political world outside the walls of the Houses of Parliament. Nothing can be better for our political health than that we should come and take a little fresh country air. I thank you very much for the cordial reception which you have given me, and I thank you still more for the hearty support and the true devotion which you have manifested to the great constitutional

interests of this country. The resolution was carried with some dis Sir C. Mills, M.P., moved "That this meet-

ing desires to express its unabated confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the leaders of the Conservative party, who may be trusted to carry out the policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield, in securing order and good government at home, and upholding the interests and honour of the empire abroad."

Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., seconded

the resolution, and Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., having supported it, it was put and carried. Mr. Boord, M.P., moved:-"In view of the not improbable event of a dissolution, it is the duty of the Conservative party to use their best efforts to secure the return of Con-

servative members to Parliament, and with that object the organization of the constituencies should be in the most complete condition possible."

Viscount Lewisham, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was duly carried. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the large gathering spent the rest of the evening in dancing and in the enjoyment of the various amusements provided for them.

An Aged Sportsman.-Age has its privieges, and we should be very sorry to see them disregarded in any way. But we cannot re-cognise any special right of poisoning fish as among them. There is, however, an ancient inhabitant of Hoylandswaine who conceives his advanced years to afford full justification for indulging in the pastime. When brought up at the Barnsley Police-court the other day, on a charge of killing trout by limeing the water, he could not deny that he had been previously sentenced "scores of times" for the same offence. To sit on the bank of a meandering stream and to drop lime into the water is, it appears, the one pleasure of his existence. Debar him from it, and he is ready to declare life not worth living; sanction the indulgence, and this grand old man is as happy as a bird. When detected on the last of casion, he was placidly gazing upon several dead and moribund trout, the victims of his process. The report does not say whether he showed any disposition to secure the fish; we prefer to imagine that he did not, as his doing so would have given a mercenary taint to his sport. But the magistrates seem to have thought that it was a trade and not a pastime he carried on, as they fined him 40s. and costs in spite of his advanced years and venerable

appearance.—Globe. How SMALL-Pox is Spread. - Mr. Galsworthy presided on Saturday at a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, held at the offices of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring Gardens. Among the correspondence was a letter from the authorities of Guy's Hospital with reference to the case of the ma who, on the 17th of May last, was refused admission to the institution while suffering from small-pox, and who travelled by bus to one of the Board's hospitals, where he was received. The letter requested the Board to apply to the secretary of the Local Government Board for a copy of the correspondence which had taken place on the subject between the hospital authorities and the Local Government Board .- Mr. Bostock said while they knew such an institution as Guy's Hospital could not receive small-pox patients, they did object to a man suffering from the disease being turned into the streets to spread the disease broadcast. He moved that the matter be referred to the Stockwell Committee, and application made to the Local Government Board for a copy of the correspondence referred to in the letter from Guy's Hospital. This was

SHOCKING TRAGEDY .- The Hanley magis rates have committed a collier named Hancock for trial at the Staffordshire Assizes on the charge of manslaughter, the prisoner having, it is alleged, punched and kicked his wife so severely for going to the meeting of the Salvation Army, that she died a few hours

afterwards. FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—Some interesting experiments of the United Asbestos Company's patent Asbestos fire-proof paint took place on Saturdayat the Alexandra Palace before a large number of spectators. Houses were erected for the occasion, and chips and rubbish were deposited therein, the whole being saturated with nine or ten gallons of petroleum, so as to obtain even a greater test of the fire-proof paint. The experiments were highly suc-cessful. In each case the houses stood, notwithstanding they had been enveloped in flames for half an hour or more, the only

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 23-24, 1882.

THE POWERS AND EGYPT.

No candid student of the despatches will refuse to recognise the extraordinary difficulties against which Lord Granville had to contend in the divergent tendencies and secret thwartings that embarrassed and often paralyzed the European Concert. Assuming that it was expedient to work upon the basis of the European Concertwhich the leaders of the Opposition will probably not contest-Lord Granville had to struggle with conflicting interests and impulses not wholly or even centred upon Egyptian politics. The Continental Powers, watching one another with jealous eyes, have not been able to act with directness and thoroughness. The lead has thus fallen into the hands of England, and the other Powers have either acquiesced in her active policy or are preparing to follow her and share the responsibility with her. The strategical position of Arabi is formidable enough and the necessity for immediate action is enforced by his operations on the fresh-water canals, the effect of which is beginning to be severely felt in Alexandria. He is at the head of some 8,000 men, occupying ground where the defensive may be maintained probably against a superiority of numbers. If it be deemed wise to attack him with the troops under Sir Archibald Alison's command. the relief to Alexandria would be incalculable. But the mistake of undervaluing the enemy, too often made in our "little wars," must not be repeated in Egypt. When Arabi is attacked it must be with the certainty of instant and complete success, even though this should involve some further delay. The issue of the Khedive's proclamation degrading Arabi and denouncing him as a rebel and the general orders to the Egyptian officers admonishing them not to adhere to the cause of mutiny will strengthen our position morally in Egypt; but our chief reliance must be upon our predominance in military force. Besides the troops to be despatched from this country, as announced, our Corresalready pondent telegraphs that the organization of the Indian contingent is completed and some regiments are already on their way to Aden. To-day, no doubt, Parliament will be frankly told what military measures are contemplated for the suppression of the rebellion in Egypt. It is necessary to bear in mind that an inadequate force may involve the country in danger as well as discredit, and that the situation of Alexandria and of the Suez Canal supply the most urgent reasons for immediate and resolute action. How far the other Powers may be willing to cooperate is still uncertain. The hesitations and vacillations of Turkey continue and are not likely to be brought to an end in time for the achievement of any valuable result. Italy may be invited to take part in the expedition, but in her present fractious mood, of which our Roman Correspondent in his letter on "Anglo-phobia in Italy" gives a remarkable account, it is not easy to predict her course. France is committed to an engagement which may be supposed to be absolutely binding, though our Paris correspondent mentions a rumour that M. de Freycinet in his communications with the Senatorial Committee on the naval credits gave it a conditional character. If French or Italian intervention were in any degree dependent on a condition so doubtful as that of a European mandate, it would be necessary for us to resolve upon acting independently. It appears to be certain that the Conference will not issue any such mandate. The Governments of Germany and Austria will neither approve nor disapprove the proposed intervention on the part of England and France, and the latter Powers will be left to act on their own responsibility, and within limits fixed by themselves. The task imposed by the force of events upon Her Majesty's Government is one the imperative and urgent character of which Mr. Gladstone will doubtless present for the consideration of Parliament to-day in a manner befitting the gravity of the occasion. It is one which must be performed with decision, swiftness, and unflinching vigour, whether others are willing to share the responsibility with us or not. Parliament is under an obligation in these circumstances to show not only public spirit and courage-these, we are sure, will not be wanting-but also unity of purpose, and a generous contempt for party gain and loss in the presence of the national and inter-

national interests at stake .- Times. Finding or deeming it impossible to avoid the subject of Egypt altogether, the leader of the Opposition took refuge at the meeting of Kentish Conservatives held on Saturday in the most harmless of platitudes, tempered by the mildest of jests. Sir Stafford Northcote's criticisms on the past will be regarded as irrelevant even by those who do not dispute the justice of some of them. The House of Commons, reflecting in this respect the general opinion of the country, will recognize that the interest of the moment lies in the future and not in the past. The task of restoring order in Egypt may become impossible if it is much further delayed, and the duty of performing that task belongs in an especial manner to England. The assistance of France, or even of Italy, will not, if offered in a practicable form, be refused. But our responsibility is greater than theirs, and we must not shrink from acting up to it. Our special

correspondent at Alexandria, in a telegram which we publish this morning, describes from a military point of view the position of Arabi and his army. It is such that, while Arabi could not himself make a serious attack upon Alexandria, it would be equally out of the question for Sir Archibald Alison to attack him, an enterprise for which a force of twelve or fifteen thousand men would be required. The Government, which on such an occasion deserves and will receive the support of the great bulk not only of the Liberal party, but of the country, without distinction of party, has shown itselffully sensible of its obligations. It is of no use for present purposes to go back to the state of things which existed before the bombardment. Our opinion was frankly expressed while there was hope of criticism proving useful. What we are now engaged in, and what it is to be hoped we are about to carry out with decisive promptitude, is a measure, not of vengeance but of restoration. It is quite right that reparation should be exacted sooner or later for the outrages perpetrated on the 11th of June. But the more pressing duty of the moment is to make anarchy cease out of Egypt, to give some permanence to her institutions, and to set up a strong and stable authority which will be acknowledged throughout the country. The sooner that is done the better both for England and for Egypt.— Daily News.

FRANCE, ITALY, AND OURSELVES.

When on Saturday we heard that Italy had been invited to join England and France in an armed expedition to Egypt, we expressed the opinion that her Government might not so readily accept the invitation as was generally supposed. Considering her relations with the German Powers, it seemed to us very doubtful whether Italy would join her forces to the French and English unless something like the coveted European mandate were accorded: and already it seemed certain that the mandate would be denied. These doubts are confirmed on all hands. On every side-from Berlin, from Paris, from Vienna, from Rome itself-the same reports on the subject come in. It does not seem quite certain that the invitation has been made in any formal manner; but the universal opinion is that even if it has been so preferred the Italian Government will probably decline, unless they are recommended by the German Chancellors to take part in the adventure. This recommendation Italy may of course obtain; in which case she will enter Egypt as the eye and hand of the Eastern Powers, as they are now called. But if it is seen that she does so in that capacity; if the calculation seems probable that Italy will only be advised to join the expedition as an instrument of discord, we may presume that both the English and French Governments will take second thoughts on the matter. In the meantime, the military situation at Alexandria demand more anxious attention every day. Arabi's intention is, it is believed, to hold his present position until the Nile rises, when he will have the power, upon our advance, of flooding the whole country. The river, according to one estimate, will not have risen sufficiently for the purpose for a month to come; and if so, we ought to be able to prevent the fulfilment of his threat. Other calculations, however, are less favourable to our chances of anticipating his action. The Nile rises rapidly in July, and this year observations have all foretold a "good river." Not to speak of the dangers of inundation from neglect-a danger greatly increased by the omission during the present disturbances of all the ordinary precautions against such an accident-there is no certainty, we fear, that we shall have beaten Arabi into submission or helplessness before the river reaches flooding height. And the execution of his threat would mean not only the destruction of a year's produce over a considerable area. but temporary breakdown of our military enterprise .- St. James's Gazette.

It may be true that England has always favoured Italian independence and unity, though the sentiment never took the form of substantial help. But when has the policy of a great nation been governed by considerations of gratitude? Italy has herself to think of, and if she tells us so in terms which are certainly the reverse of polite, it is far more to the purpose to consider what indications her attitude may afford for our guidance than to exclaim against her bad language. But what has Italy to thank us for with regard to the course of events that have culminated in the present crisis in Egypt? What her statesmen take note of is that the aggression of France in North Africa, which threatens her position in the Mediterranean, was the act of a Power in close alliance with England, and that England took no effectual steps to prevent it. Our conduct may have been right from the point of view of our interests, but at least it constitutes no claim on Italian thankfulness. It will be no matter for surprise, therefore, if the invitation which Sir Augustus Paget presented to Signor Mancini to take part in the operations against Arabi Pacha should be declined. The Rassegna, which represents the best educated Italian opinion, points out that Italy is in good company, and says, "This companionship puts her in an excellent position for selling dearly her cooperation." The meaning of this is plain. There is a good understanding between Rome and Berlin, and Italy will take no step without advice from her trusted ally. If the advice she receives should be to follow the example of the adviser, and maintain a neutrality which is not benevolent, it will not be surprising .- Globe.

ILLEGAL DRILLING IN IRELAND. - A large party of men have been surprised by a police patrol whilst engaged drilling on Mushera Mountain, between Millstreet and Macroom The police having heard words of command given, lay in ambush, and witnessed for a short time the manœuvres of the company They then surprised them, called upon them in the Queen's name to surrender, and threatened to fire if they refused. The whole party fled, but on the police preparing to fire, five of them stood, and these were taken into custody. O'Connell, the informer, states he

is in a position to identify them all. ACCIDENT TO THE DERBY FAVOURITE.-As a special train, attached to which were some horse-boxes for the conveyance of animals to Goodwood, passed through Andover Station on Monday a wheel struck the points, and three of the horse-boxes were thrown off the line and fell on their sides. In one of them was Macheath, the leading favourite for next year's Derby. The tops of the boxes were taken off and the animals released; but how far the shock caused by the accident may have injured them cannot at present be told.

#### ANARCHY IN EGYPT.

CAPTAIN HUTTON'S ENCOUNTER. TRIAL OF PRISONERS. .

The Alexandria correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Sunday night :-Yesterday, hearing that the General was sending out a reconnoissance party to Ramleh, I followed on a horse which the Khedive kindly placed at my disposal. Passing the Ramleh Palace, I saw English troops on the Waterworks-hill, and, imagining that they would continue along the Aboukir peninsula, I went forward some few miles beyond Ramleh I found a windmill still working and. leh. I found a windmill still working and, pleased to find any signs of life, I made for it. Going further on, I went up a considerable eminence, from which I was able to make out the lines of Arabi at Kafrdawar. Judging partly from what I then saw and partly from subsequent information, Arabi would seem to sted on the Mahmoudieh Canal, about four miles nearer Alexandria than Kafrdawar. This position would be about eight miles from Millaha Junction by railway and about 10 miles as the crow flies from the sea coast. At Ramleh, still believing that English troops were following me, I went on. At the village of Mandara some women began screaming "Soldiers, Soldiers!"
At first I thought this was due to my own martial appearance, but subsequently I discovered at about 300 yards distance four soldiers ascending a hill taking observations through a glass in the direction of Ramleh. As I was alone and without even a revolver, deemed it advisable to effect a retreat which, but for the apathy of the horse rather than the rider, might be considered as pre-cipitate. On reaching Ramleh I discovered that the small party had returned and I was pleased to meet Major Ardagh and an escor with whom I returned. On reaching head-quarters I found that Colonel Ashburnham had reported from the Waterworks-hill that the enemy was on their left front, while Captain Archer, from the railway-bridge, reported the enemy about 2,000 yards ahead. At the same time Captain Hutton had made a plucky little expedition towards Millaha, the object to destroy the line at a few yards above the junction. This party pers, accompanied by Mr. Wright and some civilians connected with the railway. A covering party of six mounted infantry was sent forward to cover the operations. were attacked by about 100 of Arabi's troops, who approached within 200 yards, fired

wildly, and on the fire being returned retired with two men killed. The line was taken up at the place indicated.

To-day there assembled at the office of the Governor the Court instituted for the trial of prisoners. It consists of General Osman Bey

lejib as President, and the following four olonels-Ahmed Hamdi Bey, Nassim Bey Hussein Bey, Husni Abdul Nahman Effend Nasr, and Fagtain Dichri Effendi Chowkry. Lord Charles Beresford and Major Craigie of the Marines, appeared to prosecute, but did not form part of the Court. Mr. Beaman acted as interpreter. The first prisoner tried was a certain Mahomed Ali, a Soudanese, accused of having used a knife against Christians, of having incited to their murder, and of having stolen some carriages and 33 horses. The prisoner denied all the charges. The third charge was proved conclusively by five witnesses. Only one of the witnesses would, however, give evidence as to the more serious charges, and Lord Charles, after pointing out the serious nature of the discrepancies in his evidence in a trial for life and death, ordered this witness under arrest, and had him taken to prison, pending communication with his Consulate—the Ita-lian. The prisoner was sentenced by the Court to six years' penal servitude. The loyal manner in which the English authorities acted in this matter made a favourable im-

pression on the authorities. The next prisoner was a certain Said Soudani, a very villainous-looking wretch, accused of firing on a marine. Before commencing this case Lord Charles Beresford addressed the Court, pointing out the absolute necessity of treating the firing on troops by natives as a capital offence. He had given orders to his men not to fire, but if, in these circumstances, the men were fired upon, it was necessary that they should be protected by the Court Were this not so, he could not prevent the soldiers protecting themselves; and the very things he wished to avoid would occur. In the case in question the marine, William Macbeth, proved that he had been fired upon, and that he arrested the prisoner. The Cour asked why he had not shot the man and saved them the trouble. The reply of the witness that his orders were not to do so made a good impression. The prisoner was condemned to be shot. The above cases will, I think, show the humane means which have been adopted with such complete success.

STRENGTH OF ARABI'S POSITION.

The Standard's correspondent at Alexandria reports that Arabi has now an exceedingly strong position, which can only be attacked from Aboukir, in which direction he is detaching a large body of men:-

The place is being watched by the Minotaur A capture which is regarded as of the very highest importance was made on Sunday on the arrival of a steamer from Constantinople Ragheb Bey, the second officer, was arrested and on him were found documents which showed that for months he had been acting as an agent between Arabi and a Committee in Constantinople. He has made a full con-fession, and given a complete list of the per-sons with whom Arabi was connected. After great pressure, the Khedive has at length issued a proclamation declaring Arabi to be a

The Daily News' correspondent at Alexandria says that Egypt is drifting into a fearful state of anarchy :-

Atrocities equal to any that took in Bulgaria are being committed with im-punity. The military situation remains un-changed. Arabi could not attempt a serious attack on Alexandria with his small army, and t would be as difficult for us to attack him in his present position. He can only be reduced by a strong European force of 12,000 or

Information from the Daily News' correspondent at Port Said states that German, Italian, and French refugees continue to arrive from the interior :-

The disturbances have driven every Euro-pean out of Cairo. Many Christians had been killed there. The country is in a state of utter anarchy. There is not a single gunboat engaged in patrolling the Suez Canal. The service exists only on paper. The Governor of Port Said is a partisan of the Khedive, but is powerless, the real Governor being the colonel of the troops, a devoted friend of Arabi. On Sunday the Agincourt and Beacon is powerless, the real Governor being received orders to proceed to Port Said. The atter will probably be stationed at Ismailia.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says the skirmishing expedition sent beyond Ramleh on Saturday to blow up the narrow neck of land over which the railway runs between Lakes Aboukir and Mareotis was completely successful :-

Arabi's troops watched the proceedings, and exchanged shots with our skirmishers, but did not attempt to interfere. Arabi had his headquarters some three or four miles further inland, his position being strongly entrenched. Arabi does not seem to fear us much. After the expedition just referred to, he sent a re-connoitring party as far as the Alexandria waterworks. He announced his intention of blowing them down, and then retired, his followers doing a little looting on their return

journey. The army is forbidden to obey Arabi, and civilians are not to pay taxes at his order. Arabi had just levied a war tax equal in amount to half a million sterling. His army seems to have been greatly in creased in numbers, the latest estimates placing the total at from 12,000 to 30,000. It is admitted, however, that these are not all armed. In Alexandria the water supply is rapidly falling, although the Canal has been dammed up against the sea.

> THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

It is understood that the Duke of Con-It is understood that the Duke of Con-naught will hold an important command in the forthcoming expedition to Egypt. He will be accompanied by Major Ronald Lane, Rille Brigade, as his aide-de-camp. Her Majesty has signified her approval of the selection of Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, K.C.B., to fill the post of chief of the

staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., will proceed to the East in the command of a brigade. Should an occasion arise for the employment of a flying column composed of light troops, the command of it will be entrusted to him. His previous experience in independent command, where prompt and vigorous action was necessary, peculiarly fits him for the species of work to be done. His brigade-major will be Major Hitchcock, 53d Foot, and his two aides-decamp will be Captain Frederick Slade, R.A., and Lieutenant Stuart Wortley.

Commissary-General Morris, C.B., serving in Ireland, has received orders to start for London and assume at once the duties of Commissary-General for the army of Egypt. He will be relieved in Dublin by De-puty Commissary-General Long, now at

Deputy Surgeon-General Hanbury will go out in charge of the Medical Department. Brigade Surgeon Elkin has already embarked o augment the staff at Alexandria, where doctors are much required.

All the staff officers who are to proceed on special service have received the usual official notification.

The medical authorities at Woolwich are using every exertion to fit out eight field hospitals and two bearer companies. An extra medical staff will be sent to Cyprus and to Gozo, where base hospitals will be estab-

A large number of pony cobs have been already bought for pack service, as they are considered better adapted to it than mules, and it is probable that still more will be purchased by the War Department.

chased by the War Department.

The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says the probability is that the Porte will refuse to send troops to Egypt. The dominant party at the Palace is strongly opposed to the step. It is positively asserted in Constantinople that Arabi Pacha has sent a species of ultimatum to the Porte, declaring that he is acting to save Islam from the infidels and to prevent Egypt falling into the dels, and to prevent Egypt falling into the hands of unbelievers. He requests the Sultan not to send troops to act with the infidels, and gives formal notice that if his Majesty does so he will fight them as well as the

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, SATURDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Her Majesty's granddaughters, their Royal the Princesses Sophie

Margaret of Prussia, youngest daughters of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, attended by Mlle. de Perpigna and Mlle. Bujard, arrived at Osborne yesterday on a visit to the Queen. Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay, C.B., met the

Princesses at Southampton in H.M.Y. Alberta (Captain Thomson), and attended them to The Queen and the Princess walked out this morning.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole.

Captain Thomson, of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, had the honour of dining with the Queen yesterday.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, and the members of the Royal Household,

attended Divine service at Osborne this morning. The Rev. George Connor, M.A., Vicar of Newport, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to her

Majesty, officiated. MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, SATURDAY. The Prince of Wales, attended by Col. A. Ellis, was present at the marriage of Colonel Owen Williams and Miss Sinclair at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, to-day.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the

Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud went to Lady Holland's garden party at Holland House this afternoon.

The Hon. Mrs. E. Coke and Colonel A. Ellis were in attendance on their Royal

Highnesses.

The Archduke and Archduchess Rainier of Austria, travelling incognito as Count and Countess Schenkirchen, attended by Countess Cappy and Baron Globig, have left Claridge's notel on a tour of the south coast wateringplaces.

The Nizam of Hyderabad is, with his two brothers, on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. It is said that his grace intends to visit India on a sporting expedition in the autumn.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING. The chief event of Saturday was the presentation of prizes as usual by some member of the Royal Family, and upon this occasion the task had been undertaken by the Duchess of Albany. During the earlier hours of the day gusts of wind and rain spread over the vast expanse of the Common and its sur-roundings. Shortly after three o'clock, however, the weather began to improve, and the prospect of a fine afternoon and evening speedily had the effect of bringing down a large company. The programme of the day included one of the most exciting contests of the meeting, viz., that of the Household Cavalry for possession of the Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield. The only other was the conclusion of the contest for the challenge cup and other prizes given by Messrs. Mappin Brothers. This is a most important and intricate competition, including leaping obstacles, and then firing at ranges of 400 and 500 yards, without stopping, time also being a prominent object. The Challenge Cup is of enormous size, and of the value of £150, with four geblets, to be given to the men of the winning team, with £30 in money, added by the National Rifle Association. It is open to three sections, of four men each, from any battalion of volunteers, but no battalion to take more than one prize. The first prize is the cup and goblets and £10; second, £10; and third and fourth, £5 each. There were seventeen battalions which had entered sections, the first four being the following :-

Deduction Time. Score. Overtime. Total. 12th Midsex. (Ci-5m. 10s. 143 vil Service). . 2d Midsex. (Sth., 5m. 29s. 146 136 3d Midx. (Hmpd.

3d Midx. (Hmpd. and A.B.) . . 5m. 0s. 130 0 130
15th Middlesex (Customs) . . 5m. 2s. 134 5 129
An unfortunate occurrence took place which no doubt prevented the 2d Middlesex B. Section beauting as they have been been seen tion becoming, as they have been the last two years, again the winners of the Cup. Captain-

Bird, in one of his shots, on loading, found he had a bent cartridge, and on getting it into his rifle found it had got fixed. With some trouble he extracted it. He tried it another way, and it became fixed again, and the time occupied in getting it out and substituting another lost his section ten points deduction in time. The next highest score to the winning teams was made by the 1st Herts, which

The Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield is open to a section of four mounted men, on bond fide troop horses, from each regiment of Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line, one of each section to be a sergeant, but not more than two to be non-commissioned officers. The Shield is not to be taken out of the United Kingdom, but to be held by the officers of the regiment to which the winning section is attached. In addition, £50 in money is given by the National Rifle Association, and a cup, by the National Rille Association, and a cup, value £21. The first prize is the Challenge Shield Cup and £25, the second £15, and the third £10. The conditions for shooting are 500 and 600 yards aggregate, with bona fide Government Martini-Henry carbines, either slung to the saddle, carried on the back, or in any other manner clarks. any other manner adapted to the service The following was the result: 1st prize, 11th Hussars:-Points, 103; time, 9min. 30sec. 2d prize, 4th Hussars; Points, 78; time, 8min 16sec. Only these two prizes were awarded as there were but four squads entered. The next in rotation were 4th Dragoon Guards, 43 points; time, 9min. 12sec.; 2d Dragoon Guards, 41 points; time, 11min. 15secs.;— 15 points deducted for being over the ten minutes allowed. The 1st Life Guards were, however, disqualified in consequence of one horse running away and refusing the jump.

An Aged Sportsman.—Age has its privileges, and we should be very sorry to see them disregarded in any way. But we cannot recognise any special right of poisoning fish as among them. There is, however, an ancient inhabitant of Hoylandswaine who conceives his advanced years to afford full justification for indulging in the pastime. When brought up at the Barnsley Police-cour the other day on a charge of killing trout by limeing the water, he could not deny that he had been previously sentenced "scores of times" for the same offence. To sit on the bank of a meandering stream and to drop lime into the water is, it appears, the one pleasure of his existence. Debar him from it, and he is ready to declare life not worth living; sanction the indulgence, and this grand old man is as happy When detected on the last casion, he was placidly gazing upon several dead and moribund trout, the victims of his process. The report does not say whether he showed any disposition to secure the fish; we prefer to imagine that he did not, as his doing so would have given a mercenary taint to his But the magistrates seem to have thought that it was a trade and not a pastime he carried on, as they fined him 40s. and costs in spite of his advanced years and venerable appearance.-Globe.

How SMALL-Pox is Spread. - Mr. Galsworthy presided on Saturday at a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, held at the offices of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring Gardens. Among the correspondence was a letter from the authorities of Guy's Was a fetter from the authorities of Cay's
Hospital with reference to the case of the man
who, on the 17th of May last, was refused admission to the institution while suffering from
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SHOCKING TRAGEDY .- The Hanley magistrates have committed a collier named Hancock for trial at the Staffordshire Assizes or the charge of manslaughter, the having, it is alleged, punched and kicked his wife so severely for going to the meeting of the Salvation Army, that she died a few hours afterwards.

FIRE-PROOF PAINT .- Some interesting expe riments of the United Asbestos Company's patent Asbestos fire-proof paint took place on Saturday at the Alexandra Palace before a large number of spectators. Houses were erected for the occasion, and chips and rubbish were deposited therein, the whole being saturated with nine or ten gallons of petroleum, so as to obtain even a greater test of the fire-proof paint. The experiments were highly cessful. In each case the houses stood, notwithstanding they had been enveloped in flames for half an hour or more, the only damage noticeable being the severe blistering of the coat of paint; but, when this was taken off, the wood in most cases was uninjured.

ART SALE .- Messrs. Christie, Manson, and

Woods sold on Saturday at their rooms in King-street, St. James's, a collection of pictures, the property respectively of the late Mr. W. T. Hibbert, Mr. John Ruskin, the late Mr. H. P. Cockburn, and another gentleman. The pictures from Mr. Ruskin's collection consisted of eleven watercolour drawings by Turner, and fetched the following prices :- "Fluelen : Lake Lucerne," 1,420gs Severn); "A Scene in Savoy," with castle i the distance, and cattle and figures in the foreground, 1,150gs. (Severn); "Village of Heyground, 1,150gs. (Severn); "Village of Hey-sham," Lancaster Bay and Cumberland hills in the distance, 750gs. (Severn); "Eggleston Abbey," 750gs. (Severn); "Farnley," the seat of Walter Fawkes, Esq., 650gs. (Severn) Farnley Stream and Summer House," 450gs. (Severn); "Farnley Avenue," 190 guineas (Severn); "Bellinzona," 55gs.; "The Bridge," 120gs. (Agnew); "The Bridge: 150gs. (Severn), and "Pont de Evening," Busel," 58gs. The other pictures which fetched the highest prices were:—"Harlech Castle," by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., 310gs. (Fielding); "Leeds," by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., 330gs. (M'Lean); "An Attack," by A. C. Gow, A.R.A., 91gs. (M'Lean); "Portrait of Miss Benedetta Ramus, afterwards Lady Day," by G. Romney, R.A., 1,320gs. (Collins): "Miss Ramus, afterwards the Baroness de Noailles," by G. Romney, R.A., 400gs. (Collins); "A Scene on the Trent," Lincoln in the distance, by E. J. Niemann, 135gs. (Lorent): "View of Tivoli," with peasants and sheep in the foreground, by W. Muller, 400gs. (Hollis); "Freshening Gale, Scarborough," fishing boats returning to the har-bour, by E. Hayes, R.H.A., 215gs. (Collins) "Autumn Ploughing, Showery Weather," by R. Beavis, 420gs. (Collins); "Twickenham Village, near Bristol," by J. Syer, 97gs. "The Better Part of Valour," by J Watson Nicol, 117gs. (Fine Art Society) The remaining pictures, all by J. Syer, fetched The remaining pictures, all by J. Syer, fetched the following prices:—"Rocky Brook, near Bettws-y-Coed," 135gs. (Williams); "Bossing Cove, Tintagel," 150gs. (Shepherd); "Capel Curig," 165gs. (Williams); "Salmon Trap on the Lledr," 200gs. (Vokins); and "The River at Bettws-y-Coed," with figures, 195gs. (Shepherd) (Shephard).

FIRES AT EXETER .- Fifteen thousand pounds worth of property was destroyed by fire at Exeter on Sunday morning. The flames were discovered in a large draper's shop in Fore-street, not far from the scene of another large street, not far from the scene of another large fire which occurred but a short time since. The premises, which were owned and occu-pied by Mr. Davey, were totally destroyed, and three houses adjoining were partly burnt, and the stock of a grocer, valued at three thou-

sand pounds was ruined by water. A dozer families in the same city have been rendered hour on Monday morning, making the second serious conflagration in that city within 24 hours: In consequence of the oldness of the property destroyed; several persons experienced great difficulty in escaping with their lives, and there was not even time to rescue a horse which was not all the way which which was burnt as it stood in the

GENERAL NEWS. Mr. Thomas Milnes Colmore has been ap-

pointed Recorder of Warwick in the place of Mr. Campbell Foster, Q.C., deceased. The Citizen states that a petition is being signed by the tenants of Leadenhall Market, for presentation to the Corporation, praying for a substantial reduction of the rents, now regarded as being excessive.

Mr. Fremantle's resignation of the Rectory

of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, and his entrance on the new duties attached to the Canonry at Canterbury, will not, it is stated, take effect till after the fulfilment of his duties as Bampton Lecturer at Oxford.

The youngest two daughters of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, who have been staying at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, left Windsor on Friday morning for Osborne, for the purpose of paying a visit o her Majesty.

The directors of the Royal Caledonian Asylum have gratefully received from the lady patronesses, through his Grace the Duke of Athole and Sir John Heron Maxwell, a cheque for £193 2s. 9d., being a moiety of the proceeds of the Grand Caledonian Fancy Dress Ball held at Willis's Rooms last month.

A knighthood has been granted to Mr. George Phillippo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Houg-Kong and its dependencies; and Sir Henry Page Turner Barron, Bart. Secretary of her Majesty's Legation at Brussels,

has been appointed a Companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

In West Middlesex harvest operations have already been commenced, the farmers, in the Staines, Ashford, and Feltham districts being now busily engaged in oat cutting. A large acreage of wheat upon the light soils is also nearly ready for the sickle, while in many places spring oats and barley are still green. The hay harvest is progressing satisfactorily, owing to the improvement which has been experienced in the weather, which at times is

A form of poaching before confined to South Wales is now being introduced into the Dee in North Wales, spearing salmon having become a common practice. Many fish badly speared have been on sale in Chester, but in order to conceal the results of this poaching, fish so caught are immediately consigned to Liver-pool and Manchester. Sport has been some-what indifferent lately, and it is believed fishermen spear the fish as they pass over

the shallows near Flint. Mr. Bright, replying to Mr. Urquhart, of Manchester, who asked the right Lon. gentleman to define his position in regard to war. says he believes all our wars since the reign of William the Third might have been avoided on principles which do not require the absolute condemnation of war in every possible case that can be suggested or imagined.

Mr. Bright adds, "The policy and aspect of our country and the world will be changed if the demon war is left to the cases in which there seems to Christian and rational means to there seems to Christian and rational means to escape from the miseries it inflicts upon man-

Lord Kilcoursie was on Saturday afternoon selected as the Liberal candidate for West

kind.

Somerset. Allen Atwood, describing himself as an electric engineer, has been at Bow-street committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences. He had represented to a telegraph engineer that he had an order for fitting up electric bells and alarums in a house at Wimbledon, and got the necessary goods, which were afterwards found to

have been pawned. The extensive premises at Vintry Wharf, in the occupation of Sir W. Rose and Co., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. For his business as an oil and colour merchant, Sir William keeps large stores of pe-troleum in his warehouses, which burned furiously; and some twenty engines and hydrants played upon the fire from about ten clock until nearly four o'clock on Sunday morning, before it could be said that they had mastered the conflagration. Some adjoining property was damaged both by fire

The trial of James Walter, a butcher, for the alleged murder of Charles Wagner, his employer's son, at Ramsgate, on the 1st april, commenced on Saturday, at Maidstone, efore Mr. Justice Hawkins. Deceased had been entrusted by his father with a considerable sum of money to lodge in the bank, but instead of doing so he proceeded, in company with the accused, to Ramsgate, where his lifeless body was found on the sands shortly after midnight. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

A German named Dissen, a passenger from Hamburgh on the steamship Marten, was convicted at the Mansion House on Saturday of concealing packages of cigars in various parts of his luggage, to the weight of 24lb. He was fined £37 16s., and in default of payment to go to gaol for two months.

Two gentlemen living in Howick-place, Westminster, applied at the Police-court on Saturday for assistance to get rid of a nuisance. The annoyance consists in the noise made by unloading and loading vans at the Army and Navy Auxiliary Co-operative Stores. The Magistrate said he could not help them. It was stated that proceedings are pending out light and air; and it was hared that these might have some effect in hoped that these might have some effect in mitigating the nuisance.

Zululand continues in a disturbed state, according to the latest advices, which are to the 4th of July. The chief Undakuka attacked Oham, destroyed two of his kraals, killing all the men in them, and compelling Oham himself to take refuge in flight. The excuse given for the outbreak is that John Dunn has been appropriating to himself taxes collected for the Queen. Dunn's men are said to be deserting.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE, July 24 .- Half-past Twelve.-The Stock Markets this morning are depressed, and prices are almost all lower. depressed, and prices are almost all lower. The American department, however, continues firm at a further advance. Egyptian issues, with the exception of the State Domain Loan, which is only % lower, have had a sharp decline on the unfavourable news from Egypt. English Railways, too, are generally % to % lower. The English Funds are weak. Consols for money, the Account, and Reduced, and New Three per Cents. have all fallen %. The changes compared with Saturday are The changes compared with Saturday are annexed:—In Home Railways.—South Eastern Ordinary has risen 1, and South Western ¼; but Brighton Deferred has fallen ¾. North Eastern and South Eastern Deferred 4. Great Eastern, Great Western, North Western, Midland, and North British %. Foreign Stocks.—Egyptian State Domain has risen 1, Russian 1871 and 1872 % each, and the 1878 %; but Egyptian Daira has fallen 2%, ditto Unified 2%, the Preference 1%, Turkish 1871 2, French Five per Cents. \*. Spanish %, Turkish 1869 %, the 1873 and General Debt 1-16. Among American Rail-roads.—An advance of % in New York Cen-tral shares, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, and Philadelphia and Reading, 4 in Central Pacific shares, and

No. 20,927 .- FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 24-25, 1882. ENGLAND OUT OF THE "CONCERT,"

If England is now acting in Egypt alone and on her sole responsibility, it is only after the English Government have striven in every direction and by every means to divest the necessary labour of an isolated and suspicious character. This country has appealed throughout to the concert of the European Powers for diplomatic assistance and moral support. England was mainly instrumental in bringing about the assembling of the Conference which has now collapsed and would have been willing to act as the mandatory of that body as representing Europe. She laboured to the last to induce the Sultan, as the Sovereign of Egypt, to repress the mutinous conspiracy of Arabi and to uphold the lawful authority of the Khedive. She was reluctant to part company with France and did so at last only when France restricted the scope of her intervention so narrowly that it would have left unaccomplished the most imperative portion of the undertaking. she would have welcomed the co-operation of Italy in spite of the foolish malevolent anti-English clamour raised for their own purposes by politicians. But it is now manifest, though Mr. Gladstone is still unwilling to abandon the "hopes and chances" of co-operation, that the restoration of order in Egypt, if it is to be achieved at all, must be attempted by England alone and unfettered. The unity of action she has sought for, the international mandate she has hoped to obtain have been rendered abortive by the timidities and the suspicions of the Continental Powers. We are not called upon to censure others, but our own course is pointed out DOTTOW Mr. Bright's phrase, "with an unerring finger." We cannot leave our vast interests in

rapine and anarchy. If we are to do the

an international enterprise, on our own

promptly. When the work is done offectually-as it will be, whatever its

difficulty and peril-we can claim not only

the credit of having defended the interests

of civilization and our own, but an inde-

pendence which in other circumstances we

might have found it hard to establish .-

The traditions of English patriotism, from which the Conservative Party can say with a clear conscience they have never deviated, render it incumbent on the Opposition to extend to the Government at this juncture, whatever may have been its errors or its shortcomings, a generous support; and the obligation was fully recognised on Monday night both by Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote. The cardinal principle of the Administration is one which has been imposed upon it by its Chief ever since its formation. That principle is that England should undertake no action in Europe, or in the Eastern Question, single-handed and of its own initiative, but should previously obtain for its diplomatic or military enterprises the approval, the assent, and finally the cooperation of Europe. We need not stop to inquire whether this is a wise, a politic, or a statesmanlike principle. The Government would have it so. The European Concert was to save them from the dangers of independent action, and independent action has grown out of the European Concert. This comes of supposing that all the world means the same thing as yourselves. The new principle in International Law for which we are indebted to the Prime Minister was intended as an instrument for warding off war, or in case war could not be avoided, of involving the whole of the Powers, or the majority of them, in its responsibilities. It has turned out to be another sort of instrument altogether: and the upshot of it is that we are committed to arduous and expensive hostilities by ourselves, at the same time that care has been taken to debar us from reaping any special advantage for the sacrifices we have to make, and the perils we have to incur. We are going to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Powers more dexterous and far-seeing than ourselves. The English people would be all in favour of single and separate English action in Egypt; but on condition that single and separate English action was resorted to for the single and separate. or, at any rate, for the special interests of England. As it is, whatever battles have be fought, we must fight them; whatever expense is to be borne, we are to bear it; whatever losses are to be endured, we must endure; whatever unpopularity and odium are incurred, it is we who shall incur them There ought to be some very decided contingent advantage in prospect to compensate us for all these risks; but that is just what there will not be. England is to take special and exceptional military action in Egypt, but England is to have no special or exceptional interests and privileges there. Whether, as Mr. Gladstone said in his closing sentences on Monday night, we go to Egypt alone or in partnership, we shall not go with selfish objects. Sic vos non vobis. That is to be the motto under which we are going to Egypt. It may accord with Mr. Gladstone's conceptions of the "moral law" to take that self-denying course. But it is not statesmanship, and we doubt if the English people will be

altogether gratified by it. -Standard.

ŒDIPUS IN EXCELSIS.

The grand conundrum has been solved at last. Mr. Gladstone has plucked out the heart of the mystery. Force is at once the answer and the remedy. We are committed to war. The die is cast, and now that we have thrown, we are better able to calculate the hazard. The Foreign Secretary's opinion recalls that of the Great Doctor Diafoirus, who laid it down that a malady which did not shape itself to the medicine—that is, to the rules—was not a matter for handling at all. We know that Arabi's army fled, a routed and panicstricken rabble, out of Alexandria, and in spite of Lord Granville's reliance on the canons of the art military, we need feel no doubt that had the available British force been loosed upon the fugitive banditti, they would have been incapable of resistance, and that the régime which the Prime Minister on Friday night, in his grandiloquent fashion, paralleled with that of Cromwell and of Napoleon, would in all probability have melted there and then out of the range of practical politics. But we let the occasion slip, and the eight or ten thousand disheartened fanatics and conscripts who scuttled like rats out of the city on the 11th June are now reported increased to fifty thousand more or less well-armed followers, high in hopeas their numbers prove—and reasonably counting on their chance of crushing the infidel who has not dared to seek them nor to venture beyond the cover of his great guns. Had the intervening arm, when it struck at all, been strong enough, as it should have been, to strike a home blow, the spirit of ferocious and triumphant

fanaticism which inspired these hundreds, if not thousands, of murders would have been cowed and broken. But there was nothing to curb the native savagery. The irresistible power of England had become for the time an exploded superstition; the organised existence and and swelling battalions under the national leader were the most conclusive evidence to the ignorant populace that the cause of Egypt and Islam was making head against the intrusion of the foreign unbeliever. It seems as if there were that in the Saxon bloodeven when it runs in our statesmenwhich earned nicknames for our forefathers in the days of Ivanhoe. The same vices of unreadiness and want of system which wrought such mischief in the Crimea, have made themselves apparent in Egypt. We hear of transports arriving without troops, of other transports arriving laden with Marines but without a bullet or a cartridge for them, and so on. This happy-go-lucky style should have ruined the country long ago if the national character were not robust enough to make good even the blunders of national administration. And surely no people have ever been more heavily taxed in this particular than are the people of England at this day. We are, then, fairly embarked upon an enterprise which, as Lord Salisbury warns us, may expand into a crusade. It is a perilous business to undertake alone. The Egyptian difficulty, pure and simple would be at the worst a bagatelle to this country, though it may cost us more in Egypt, and Egypt herself, at the mercy of blood and gold than we dream to crush what has unfortunately been suffered to work, which Europe might have treated as grow to such proportions as the rebellious movement has now attained. We may responsibility, we must act boldly and promptly. When the work is done pass over Mr. Gladstone's elaborate justification of hostilities. We need not examine just now his grotesque attempt to shift the responsibility of present compli-cations from the shoulders of his Administration to those of his predecessor's. These are questions for later discussion. The great fact before us is that we are landed in a war-a war of a sort especially serious to an empire reckoning 240 millions of Mahomedan subjects. We find ourselves committed to the undertaking alone and without an ally. France, indeed, proposes to subscribe four hundred thousand pounds and to take the Suez Canal in charge. We could do as much ourselves out of the mere margin and excess of what we have prepared for the chief attempt. Only for the look of the thing, our neighbour might as well be out of it altogether, and in truth there are the possibilities of future trouble in the fact that, while we are undertaking the hard work, our confederate quietly takes charge of the prize. At all events, she contents herself with holding our coat while we are having it out with the ruffian we want to put down. As for the other Powers, why, we have their best wishes. Italy, it is true, is inflamed against us: the reputation of perfidious Albion has shifted south of the Alps. The other empires, kingdoms, powers, and principalities, however, wish us well. Germany especially displays a platonic philanthropy. This is, perhaps, satisfactory-not that there is any particular reason why she should oppose us. We have waited upon her good will and pleasure long enough. We have sufficiently consulted her susceptibilities and deferred our interests to her desires. And the upshot is that we find ourselves isolated, without a friend of all the friends we have gone so much out of our way to conciliate and engage side by side with us in a business which, nevertheless, has a momentous bearing on the peace of Europe. On the other hand, since we have taken the work upon us we must go through with it, and the moment has now arrived when Englishmen committed to a common danger should sink

> COURT-MARTIAL AT PLYMOUTH. - A courtmartial assembled on board the flagship Royal Adelaide on Monday, for the trial of Assistant Paymaster W. J. A. Preston, of her Majesty's ship Belleisle, for drunkenness. The prisone pleaded not guilty. The evidence was given by Commander Hayes, Lieut. Nicholls, Mr. W. L. Roberts, paymaster, and others, to the effect that the prisoner failed to carry out orders given him on the 14th inst., and when called upon for an explanation of his conduct, was found to be drunk and unable to answer questions that were put to him. He made several rumbling and incoherent statements, and was thereupon put under arrest. The prisoner subjected several witnesses to severe cross-examination, but they all adhered to their conviction that he was drunk and unable to perform his duties .- The Court adjudged his se three years' seniority, and to be dismissed his ship.

their differences and stand shoulder to

shoulder for the common safety. -Globe.

THE RAMSOATE MYSTERY .- The man Walters has been acquitted at the Maidstone as-sizes on the charge of murdering Charles Wagner by pushing him over the cliff at Ramsgate. He now stands charged at the Ramsgate police-court with stealing £150, the money of Mr. Charles Wagner, sen., with which the deceased and the prisoner absconded. Superintendent Buss, on behalf of the Treasury, applied for a week's remand,

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

THE OCCUPATION OF RAMLEH.

SKIRMISH WITH CAVALRY. STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCES. The Alexandria correspondent of the

Standard telegraphed on Monday even-Ramleh, a village consisting chiefly of the summer residences of the European increhants of Alexandria, Has, since his arrival here, been a source of much anxiety to the Admiral Its position is an extremely important from a military point of view, and had Arabi taken possession of it our juiure movements would have been greatly hampered. loss of property, too, had he fired the would have been very considerable. Hitherto the force at the command of Sir B. Seymour has been wholly insufficient to enable him to occupy the place permanently; but the regelpt of reinforcements and the arrival of the Malaand a wing of the 38th, decided him on taking that step. Ramleh is distant six miles from Alexandria. Low sandy heights behind it command the narrow spit of sand connecting the Alexandrian petingula with the mainland. On either side of this neck of sand are Lakes Marcotis and Aboukir. The fresh-water canal, after debouching from the neck, sweeps round at the foot of the sand hills of Ramleh; and is spanned only by one bridge—the swing bridge of the railway. This Arabi committed a se-rious military blunder in failing to destroy in his retreat, but he probably intended to turn and complete the destruction of Ramleh On the Canal is the pumping station, where the water is lifted from it for the use of Alexandria. Last night orders were given for a wing of the folh Rilles and the Squadrön of Mounted Infantry to be ready to start this morning early for Ramleh, and at an early hour they marched out, taking with them a Galling gun and a light field gun. The Mounted Infantry were in advance, and after recennitiving Ramleh, and finding it unoccupied by the enemy, they placed vedettes along the Canal: On the Rifles arriving parties were placed along the Canal between the vedettes; and a company was posted at the Railway Bridge Shortly after the position had been occupied a body of the enemy's cavalry was seen galloping along the line of railway towards us When five hundred yards distant the Rifles fired a volley. The shooting was the reverse of good, for although there was nothing to prevent a steady aim, only one horse was struck. The enemy at once turned and rode back. They halted out of range, but some were seen to gallop on at full speed, evidently bearing the news of our occupation of the place. In a short time two guns were seen approaching, and these quickly unlimbered and opened fired with shell. Our men took to shelter, and kept up a brisk rifle fire The sight was a pretty one. at the guns. The sea was behind us, with the magnificent war ships scattered along the coast line watching various points. In front was the low flooded country, with palm-trees tower-ing up through the morning mist, while the tiny puffs of smoke from our rifles and the sharp jets from the guns gave a life and activity to the scene. The enemy's fire was very inefficient, the shells for the most part singing past over our heads. Only two shots took effect on the houses, and one burst near the Mounted Infantry, without, however, doing any harm. At nine o'clock the fire ceased. No one was hit upon our side, and there is no reason for supposing that our fire was any more effective: smoke of locomotives was visible in the distance, and as it was probable that Arabi was bringing up reinforcements the General tele-graphed for a body of troops to be sent up There presently arrived by train a portion of the 46th, just landed from the Malabar, with two nine-pounders, one from the Sultan, the other from the Alexandra. The troops were at once set to work to fortify the position. The bridge was stockaded. Rifle pits were dug, entrenchments thrown up, and entanglements formed. The men worked with great enthusiasm, and soon had the in position on the sand hills. enemy, however, made no attack, contented himself with entrenching his end of the sand neck, firing two rounds of shell to inform us of his presence there, and then withdrew his guns to a distance. Later in the afternoon four of the six forty-pounder guns brought by the Malabar were taken out and placed in position. No horses were brought for these guns, and they are consequently only of use as guns of position. From the Ramleh heights they completely command the neck of sand, and render the position taken up by the Egyptians altogether untenable when we choose to open fire in earnest. From the hills we can see the glitter of their bayonets and the white cotton uniorms of a large body of Arabi's troops near their advanced posts. Thus the two forces now fairly face each other within artillery range, at the respective ends of the neck of sand, and it is probable that there will be a

TREACHERY OF RAGHEB PACHA.

daily interchange of shots.

The Alexandria correspondent, already quoted, says: Ragheb Pacha has, to the general surprise, been hitherto maintained at his post of Prime Minister to the Khedive, although his devotion to Arabi and his party has been no secret :-Ali Moubarak Pacha, however, one of the

deputation sent by the Notables at Cairo to inquire into the real state of things existing in Alexandria, has brought with him a copy of a proclamation clandestinely circulated by Ragheb, without the knowledge or sanction of the Khedive, stating that England had declared war against all the Egyptian people. In consequence the Khedive has been strongly advised to order Ragheb's immediate dismissal and arrest, and hopes are entertained that, seeing that the old Ministry are mere creature of Arabi, his Highness will now be induced to lismiss them all, and to form an entirely new Ministry under the presidency of Sherif Pacha, or of some other strong and loyal man. Such a step would greatly enhance the prestige and improve the position of the Khedive, and facilitate the gradual restoration of his authority. Ali Moubarak considers that Ragheb's treacherous conduct materially strengthens Arabi, as it confirmed the impression general in Egypt that the Khedive had been sold to England. Although the Deputation from the Cairo Notables was a large one, only Ali Moubarack—who was formerly Minister of Public Works under Riaz Pacha-and Siouff Effendi have arrived here. On their way the Deputation necessarily passed through Arabi's camp, where they had an interview with the Egyptian General, who warned them against eeding on their way. If they did so, he said, their lives would be assuredly forfeited, as the English had massacred every Mussulman in Alexandria. As for the Khedive Arabi denounced him as a traitor and a renegade. He had sold his country to the English, had turned Christian, and had cater Arabi so worked upon the fears of the Deputation that the great majority determined to go no further. Ali Moubarak and Sioussi Effendi said that they had been sent as delegates by the Council of Notables to go to Alexandria, and that they would perform Alexandria, and that they would have their duty even if it cost them their lives. Arabi refused in any way further their purpose or even provide them with horses or scort and the two men walked from the

Egyptian camp to Alexandria. Their arrival here has given great satisfaction. In the first

place they have unmasked the treachery of

Ragheb, and in the second it is hoped that

they will be able to carry back the news of

the true state of affairs here to the Notables at Univo and so to all Egypt.

At the Khedive's request Motharak and his companion have gone through the town and investigated for themselves the existing con-

dition of things, and they will draw up a full report of everything they have seen and heard here. They will then end avour to return to Cairo vid Ismailia, to inform their colleagues of the facts of the case. It is feared, however, that Arabi will be on the alert, and that he will take measures to prevent their arrival at Cairo, by whatever route they may select The Deputies have given the Khedive a sac account of the condition of things prevailing throughout Egypt. Arabi has despatched Mollahs and Dervishes throughout the country, announcing—in a somewhat contradic-lory manner—that the British Fleet has been sunk, the Admiral killed, and the sea covered with floating corpses, but owning, at the same time, that Alexandria has been occupied by British troops, who torture and shoet every Arab. Intense ex-citement has been raised among the ignorant population by these tidings, and the massacres which have taken place are the direct consequence of the preaching. The Mollalis and Dervishes have proclaimed a Holy War in every village mosque, and the male popu-lation of the country are flocking into the large towns, clamouring to be armed and sent to the front. Great numbers are arriving at Arabi's camp, where the Deputies state that thirty thousand men are now assembled. The majority of these, however, a g at pre-sent little better than an armed rabble. Benine thousand men to Cairo to strengthen the garrison of that city in case of attack by the

sides the force now with him Arabi lias sent Indian troops, who were, he had learned, to be landed at Suez. The Deputies reported that Arabi has made very extensive prepara-tions for cutting the embarkments of the Nile and flooding the country as soon as the river rises. From reports from the highlands it is anticipated that this year the river will be higher than usual, in which case an immense expanse of country will be flooded and the difficulties in the way of our advance chor-niously increased. The native tribunal conthrues to do its work satisfactorily;

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

The following is a complete list of the prins cipal appointments to the forces intended to perate in Egypt:— GeneralCommanding-in-Chief—Lieutenant-eneral Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B.

Military Secretary-Major L. V. Swaine,

Aides-de-Camp — Captain Wardrop, 3d Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Childers, R.E. ieutenant Creagh, R.A.; Lieutenant Adye. Chief of the Staff (Second in Command)-

Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, K.C.B. Aides-de-Camp—Major Hon. N. G. Lyttel-ton, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Hon. F. Stopford, Grenadier Guards. Deputy Adjutant-General—Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dormer, C.B.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General - Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Grenfell, K.O.R., Rifle Corps.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General—Lieutenant-Colonel W. F.Butler, C.B.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master General—Major J. F. Maurice, R.A. Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master General—Major C. Grove, East Yorkshire Regiment.

Officer Commanding Royal Artillery (Brigadier-General-Colonel W. H. Goodenough, Brigade Major - Major Yeatman Biggs,

Aide-de-Camp - Captain G. B. Martin, R.A.
Officer Commanding Royal Engineers (Brigadier-General)—Colonel C. B. Nugent, C.B. Brigade Major-Major Fraser.

Aide-de-Camp—
Commandant at Head-quarters (A.A. and A.Q.M.G.)—Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, cots Guards, Provost Marshal (A.A. and A.Q.M.G.)-Colonel H. G. Moore, V.C., Argyllshire and

Sutherland Highlanders.
Senior Commissariat Officer—Commissary General E. Morris, C.B. Senior Ordnance Store Officer-Assistant Commissary General S. O. Rogers.

Principal Medical Officer - Deputy Surgeon-General (local Surgeon - General) J. Hanbury, C.B.
Sanitary Officer—Brigade Surgeon (local Deputy Surgeon-General) J. Marston.

Principal Veterinary Surgeon—Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Meyrick. Intelligence Department—Major J. C. Ardagh, R.E.; Captain W. J. Gill, R.E.; Major

Hart, East Surrey Regiment.

Specially Employed — Lieutenant-Colonel
H. H. Jones, R.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. Gerard, Bengal Staff Corps.

Mounted Infantry—Captain H. H. Parr, C.M.G., Somerset Light Infantry. CAVALRY.

General Officer Commanding, Major-Gen. Drury-Lowe; Assistant Adjutant-General Colonel Sir Baker Russell, 13th Hussars Brigade Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H Stewart, 3d Dragoon Guards.
FIRST DIVISION.

Lieutenant-General, Lieutenant-General G. H. S. Willis, C.B.; Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Col. R. Gillespie Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General, Major Hildyard, Highland Light Infantry; Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Captain W. C. and Quartermaster-General, Capitani V. C. F. Molyneux, Cheshire Regiment: Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Schreiber, R.A.; Adjutant, Captain F. N. Innes, R.A.; Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, Colonel J. M. C. Drake, R.E. Adjutant, Captain Barker, R.E.: Ordnance Store Officer, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General C. Campbell; Principal Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General

1st Brigade.-Major-General, Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cou-naught and Strathearn, K.G.; Brigade Major, Captain Herbert, Grenadier Guards. 2d Brigade. — Major-General, Major-Gen. G. Graham, V.C., C.B., R.E.; Brigade-Major, Captain R. C. Hare, Cheshire Regi-

SECOND DIVISION. Lieut.-Gen., Lieut.-Gen., Sir Edw. Hamley, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.; Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Colonel P. A. A. Twynam: Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Major K. D. Murray, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Deputy Assistant Ad-jutant and Quartermaster-General, Major E. J. Lugard, Royal Lancaster Regiment; Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Elton, R.A.; Adjutant, Lieut. H. V. Cowan, R.A.; Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. H.

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Stevens; Principal Medical Officer, Brigade Surgeon Manby, V.C.

1st Brigade.—Major-General, Major Sir A. Alison, K.C.B.; Aide-de-Camp, Captain E. T. Hutton, King's Own Royal Rifle Corps; Brigade-Major, Major R. W. Gordon, Argyll-

Maitland, R.E.: Adjutant, Captain A. O.

Green, R.E.; Senior Ordnance Store Officer,

shire and Sutherland Highlanders. 2d Brigade.—Major-General, Major-General Wood, K.C.B.; Brigade Major, Major J. B. Hitchcock, Shropshre Light In-

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The Duke of Connaught will take on his personal staff, as Brigade-Major, Capt. T. I. C. Herbert, Grenadier Guards, and, as Aides-de-Camp, Lord Downe and Brevet-Major R. B. Colonel Goodenough, who will command the Royal Artillery, will take Captain A. J. Bigge as Brigade-Major and Captain Martin as his Aide-de-Camp. The Hon. N. Lyttelton, at present private secretary to Mr. Childers, will accompany Sir

John Adye.
Mr. Adye, R.A., and Mr. Spencer Childers,
R.E., will go with Sir Garnet Wolseley as

Aides-de-Camp.
The visit of Sir John Adye and Colonel Reilly to Paris is postponed.

Reserves in Class I. are to join the colours.

Their number will be 10,000, and they are expected to attend at the head-quarters of their mental district before August 2.

A Reuter's telegram from Malta, dated July 24, says :- "Her Majesty's gunbeat Falcon arrived off the island this morning from Gibraltar bound for Tripoli. She was, however, brought into port, took in a load of ammunition, and proceeded instead to Alexandria this

The 3d Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, now stationed at Adarshot, under the command of Colonel Grimston, have volunteered for foreign service.
Incutenant-Colonel H. S. Jones, command-

ing the Royal Marine Battalion in Ircland, has been ordered to return to Portsmouth instantly in order to entbark in the steamship Dacca or Thursday morning for service in Egypt: This officer is to assume the command of the Royal Marine Battalion at Alexandria in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel Ley, who has been ordered to England on account of ill-health. An order has been given for the Marine officers em-barking in the Darra to be paid three months' field allowance in advance.

It is stated that arrangements will be made with Messrs. Donald Cirrie and Co, for the conveyance of the 1st Battalion Lincoln Regiment from Portsmouth to Ireland and of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment from Ire-land to Cibraltar iff the Dunrobin Castle. The Dunrobin Castle will bring lieme from Gibraltar the families of the regiments that have gotte

East from that place.
It also stated that the following vessels have been accepted or are under survey by the Adbeen accepted or are under survey by the Admiralty:—Calalonia, 4,841 tons, in lieu of Parlhia, 3,166 tons; Montreal, 3,308 tons, in lieu of Guebec, 2,621 tons; Iberta, 4,671 tons, belonging to the Pacific Conpany; Boltvar, 2,064 tons, belonging to the West India and Pacific Company; Courland, 1,241 tons, belonging to Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.; City of Parts, 3,936 tons, belonging to the Inman Line; Oxenholme, 2,663 tons, owned by Mr. W. Hunter; and Whitley, 1,139 tons, owned by Mr. J. T. Davison. owned by Mr. J. T. Davisen.

on says the The Liverpool Journal of Commer steamers Montreal and Texas, of the Dominic Line, have been chartered by the Admiralty Transport Department for the conveyance of troops to Egypt. We understand that in addition to the Palmyra, the Cunard steamers Parthia and Batavia have been acquired for the service. Arrangements have likewise been made for securing the use of the Guion steamer Nevada with the like object.

A Glasgow correspondent telegraphs:—
"The Cunard Steamship Company have chartered to the Government upwards of 10,000 tons of their steam shipping, and the vessels ordered are being fitted up with the utmost expedition for the transport of soldiers and horses to Egypt. The whole force of the Cunard establishment has been put in requisition to have the ships ready for sea at the earliest possible moment. The Cunard Comearliest possible moment. The Cunard Com-pany have been able at the shortest notice to The Cunard Complace at the service of the Admiralty several slightest degree interfering with their Transatlantic and Mediterranean services. The Government have also chartered from Messrs J. and A. Allan the Allan Liners Grecian, Caspian, Prussian, and Canadian. These vessels possess an aggregate tonnage of 12,428 tons, and they can be made available 4,300 troops. The managers of the Clan Line have no spare vessels in the Clyde at present, but they have lodged an offer with the Admiralty for four vessels to transport troops to Egypt from Calcutta and Bombav.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Osborne, Monday.
On Saturday the Queen received an address from the inhabitants of East Cowes congratulating her Majesty upon her merciful preservation on the 2d of March and also upon the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany. The deputation presenting the address consisted of the Hon. J. Vereker, Mr. S. White, Mr. N. Robertson, and the Rev. R. W. Burnaby, vicar of East Cowes. Her Majesty returned a gracious reply. Princess Beatrice was present with her Majesty during the ceremony. Licutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., and Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay, C.B., were in attendance.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked out this morning, and the Princesses Sophic and Margaret of Prussia drove, attended by Mlle. de Perpigna and Mlle. Bujard.

The Rev. George Connor had the honour of dining with her Majesty yesterday. The Reserve Squadron, consisting of the Hercules (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh), Warrior, Defence, Lord Warden, Veliant, and Repulse, passed off Osborne at half-past ten

o clock from Torbay, saluted the Royal Stan-dard and proceeded to Spithead. MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, MONDAY.

The Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke and Colonel A. Ellis, left Marlborough House this afternoon on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon at Goodwood.

The Prince of Wales has delayed his departure from London until to-morrow morning, in order to be present at Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons to-day on the Egyptian Question.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince and Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess of Wales to-day and re-

mained to luncheon. Mr. Lefevre has had the honour of mitting Rosa Bonheur's picture of "The Lion at Home," and Mr. J. Fowler, C.E., his model of the proposed Forth Bridge, to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Duchess of Connaught will shortly proceed to Malta, where her Royal Highness vill reside during the operations in Egypt. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Major Winsloe, has arrived at St. James's Palace from Neu-Strelitz, to spend the 85th birthday of the Duchess of Cambridge with her Royal Highness.

Prince Lobanoff left the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, on Monday morning, for Berlin, on his way to St. Petersburg. His Excellency was accompanied to Charing-cross terminus by M. Davydoff and Baron Budberg. The military and naval attachés to the Embassy, and Pasteur Smirnoff, chaplain of the Russian Embassy, met his Excellency at the station to bid him adicu. M. Davydoff, Councillor of the Embassy, will act as Charge d'Affaires till the late Ambassador's successor arrives to present his credentials.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon's party at Goodwood House for the ace week assembled on Monday evening. The Duke of Cambridge is expected to pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess in the course of the

A marriage is arranged between Sir Maurice A marriage is arranged between Sir Madrice FitzGerald, Bart. (Knight of Kerry), equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., and Miss Bischoffsheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bischoffsheim, of Bute House, Audlev-street.

Prince Kinskey has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Vienna.
Prince Louis Esterhazy has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Homburg. Baron de Hirsch has lest Claridge's Hotel

for Brighton.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

BRITISH STATESMEN ON THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening, the Royal Assent was given by Commission to several Acts. Lord Enfield gave notice that on the following evening the Government would ask their lordships to sanction the employment of Indian troops in Egypt, the ex-pense to be defrayed out of the Indian re-Lord Granville then made his promised statement as to Egyptian affairs. The earlier part of his speech was a résumé of his comprehensive despatch to Lord Dufferin, which was published in the Times of Saturday. Commenting on the criticism of those who blamed the Government for not having

accepted M. Gambetta's proposal of active intervention by France and England, he observed that in making it M. Gambetta reserved to himself the time and the mode of action; besides which, that Minister was succeeded by M. de Freycinet within two or three days after he submitted his proposal. He stated but the massacre of Christians at Alexandria befor the bombardment had been encouraged befor the bombardment had been encouraged by the mitary party, and that after the bombardment, which he held to be an entirely legitimate act on ur part, Arabi Pacha made a fraudulent use of the flag of truce and attempted to destroy all Ale, and ria by massacre and incendiarism in a namer which could not have inflicted any injury on the forces of England. He argued that the landing of any force at our command, either at the time of the first massacre or immediately after the hombardment, would have much tended to increase the danger to which foreigners and natives were exposed at the hands of Arabi and his followers; and he told their lordships that though Turkey had consented to enter the Conference he was not sufficiently acquainted with her Egyptian policy, past or present, to speak of it with any confidence. He regretted that we had had any difference with France as to the Egyptian question, and said that no doubt a belief that France and England had different views on the matter had served as an encouragement to Arabi. However, France was cordially engaged with us in pro-tecting the Suez Canal. She had agreed to

join with us in taking charge of it; but, though he had no positive information on the subject. he had no positive intollined to join the believed that she was not inclined to join us in other operations in the interior. Still, us in other operations in the interior. Still, we had the good will, the good feeling, and he might add, the moral force of Europe with is in our efforts to restore tranquality in Egypt, to re-establish the authority of the Khedive, and to secure the rights, of

Absolute and to secure the lights of the Egyptian population. Our principle absence of monopoly, and was an additional in our loyalty to harde believes the lights of the lord concluded by Europe believe lord concluded that principle. The normal proper informing their lordships that it to send out a force of 13,500 men, incompared the control of the control dently of 3,700 troops in Mediterranean garrisons, and 3,000 of the Reserve to be sent out.

hereafter. The Duke of Somerset condemned the policy of the Government as one of vapillation and weakness. Lord Salisbury began by assuring the Secretary for Foreign Affairs that, whatever might be the opinion in men's minds as to the past policy of Her Majesty's Government, all parties would now assist the Executive in sustaining the honour of the country. He was glad that in his speech Lord Granville had not repeated an'error committed by him in his speech to Lord Dufferin, when he wrote that the obligation thrown on this Egyptian question commenced with semething which was done at the Congress of Berlin. It existed from the time that Mr. Goschen established the Control, and the late Government did nothing which imposed on the present the duty of co-operation with France one moment beyond that at which the interests of this country rendered our separate action necessary. And, indeed, the Control had had nothing to do with the bringing about of the rebellion. It had checked the extravagance of Arabi but that was only a matter of account. known to a Minister of Foreign Affairs which could not be stated publicly, he must say that in the cashiering of the officers and the sub-sequent Ministerial difficulty in Egypt, so far as the details appeared in the papers, he could not see international grounds for interference in the direction of a Protectorate; but assuming that it was necessary, he held that the Government had not been judicious in the use of either moral or material force. had sent shins of war to one of the Sultan's ports and assembled a Conference in his capital against his protest; and when they came to material force, they commenced its application without being prepared with means sufficient to accomplish the end. Notwithstanding Lord Granville's statement, he did not feel quite confident that the Government had now with them the "moral force" of Germany, Austria, and Italy. Neither was he quite sure that a joint guardianship of the Suez Canal by England and France might not lead to inconvenient consequences. He was glad to hear that the Government meant to re-establish the Khedive, and he hoped that they would now give material force a fair chance by employing adequate means in its application even against a feeble enemy. The discussion was continued by Lord Northbrook, who defended the action of the Ministry : Lord Cranbrook, who vigorously attacked the policy of the Government and accused the Prime Minister and other members of the Administration of having led the world to believe that they were not prepared to vindicate the honour of England; Lord Houghton, who spoke in a tone friendly to Ministers; and Lord Stanley of Alderley, who reviewed the question. Lord Granville then made a short reply; and a formal motion which he had made for papers having been agreed to, the House passed to the business on the paper. This having been disposed of, their Lordships adjourned at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock. In the House of Commons, Lord Hartington

gave notice of his intention after the Vote of redit to move a Resolution declaring that her Majesty, having directed a military ex-pedition of her Indian forces to be despatched to Egypt, the House consents to the revenues of India being applied to defray the expenses of the operations. Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that he would oppose the Resolution as unjust and iniquitous, and Mr. Onslow gave notice that he would move that the whole charge thus thrown on the revenues of India be repaid out of the revenues of this country. Mr. Gladstone having moved to give precedence to Government business for the rest of the Session, Sir S. Northcote asked whether the motion was intended to apply to the Autumnal sitting, upon which Mr. Gladstone agreed to limit it to the month of August, pointing out, however, that in the Autumn Session the Government had engaged to bring nothing forward but Procedure. In reply to questions as to particular bills, and a remonstrance from Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Chaplin, and others against taking any but unopposed bills and Supply, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped that the Corrupt Practices Bill would be passed; and Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Fawcett indulged in a similar hope with regard to the Police Bill and the Government Assurance Bill ; but Sir C. Dilke intimated that it would not be possible to proceed with the Unreformed Cor-porations Bill. After some further conversation, Mr. Gladstone said that if any serious and extended opposition were offered to any Bill he would not press it. Mr. A. O'Connor and Mr. O'Donnell commented on the general mismanagement of business which had made such an application necessary, and an ex-pression used by Mr. O Donnell, in answer o a call to order from the Chair, led to a confused and exciting wrangle which lasted for a considerable time. It was understood to impute to the Speaker that he had condenmed Mr. O'Donnell's language before he had uttered it, and the words having been taken down Mr. Gladstone moved that they

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 25-26, 1882. ENGLAND, EUROPE, AND EGYPT. Thr time has come when the British nation, setting aside party prepossessions and sectional views, must take the measure of the task laid upon it in Egypt. Parliamentary politicians may be lured away, hither or thither, on a false scent, but the instinct of a high-spirited people will go straight to the mark. The Opposition are profoundly in the wrong if they imagine that they will produce a favourable effect on popular opinion by carping at the Government for alleged subservience to foreign influences or for an excess of complaisance towards the so-called Concert of Europe. England stands on firm ground in the present crisis, because in the conduct of negotiations relating to Egypt she has carried patience, conciliation, and respect for the legitimate claims of others to the utmost limits. If there be still any prospect of securing the co-operation of the Porte in bringing the Egyptian anarchy under stern and wise control, or if the Great Powers of Europe desire at the last moment to give the sanction of their authority to the enterprise on which we have embarked, we shall welcome the change of counsel. But there is little hope that we shall be relieved from the responsibility of acting alone, and as we enter upon a new path we must place on record the solemn affirmation that we have left nothing undone to maintain in Egypt at once the rights of the Sultan and the policy approved and initiated by the concert of Europe. England has exhausted every form of diplomatic effort in her attempts to bring the Porte to perceive the necessity of exerting its sovereign power and to obtain for intervention in Egypt, by whatever agency, the support of the European mandate. Should these endeavours prove, as we fear they will, wholly and finally vain, the Government, dominated by the irresistible movement of events, must at once cut themselves free from the web of diplomatic commonplaces in which they are involved. It is idle to ignore or underrate the changes in policy which will spring from the fact that the work of restoring order and repressing anarchy in Egypt has been cast upon England alone and will be performed by her however costly and difficult the task may prove. We do not speak in the name or on behalf of any Ministry or any party, but for the nation. The enterprise into which the force of events and the apathy of other Powers have forced us is, we know, a grave and arduous one. But we can, at least, show clean hands at the outset. In every detail of the negotiations we have sought to conciliate the susceptibilities of the Powers and of the Porte. We have appealed vainly to the Sultan, as the Sovereign of Egypt, to support his own representative, the Khedive, and to put down the audacious mutineer, whose piratical insurrection imperilled Egyptian civilization. Arguments and entreaties were powerless against the imperturbable evasions of the Porte, which, whether they were inspired by duplicity or mere ignorance, were equally disastrous. The Sultan's inactivity amounted to nothing less than an abnegation of his responsibi-Trties as Sovereign. The responsibilities of a ruler are inseparably connected with his rights, and it is not to be supposed that the Sultan's persistence in refusing to exert his authority to restore order in Egypt will leave the basis of his power unchanged, when others come forward to do the work that he has left undone. The Sultan has failed to support his loyal vassal, Tewfik Pacha; he has made no serious attempt, by moral or material means, to suppress the mutiny headed by Arabi; he has even intrigued with and conferred public marks of his favour upon the rebel, after his treason had become notorious by a series of outrages and insuits. The ruin of Egypt is chargeable upon the Porte, since the Porte, having the right and the power to interfere, has taken no effective measures to avert or to avenge the massacres of the Europeans, the destruction of Alexandria, and the letting loose of anarchy on a prosperous country and a pacific population. It is the default of Turkey which has laid upon England the duty of restoring order in Egypt, and if, as it now appears to be inevitable, we have to carry out the work, the English people will not endure to be told, when the task has been performed and the bill paid, that they are to stand aside and allow the Sultan to resume his old position. Neither as Sovereign nor Suzerain, nor under any other title or pretension, will there be room for the influence or interference in Egypt of the Sultan, after the responsibilities of sovereignty have been cynically thrown aside in the hour of trial. It is possible that the Sultan, who has amused himself

by forming new alliances and compliment-

ing the representatives of his new allies

with Ottoman decorations, may imagine

that in the Conference or elsewhere he

may find champions of the rights his own

taches has placed in jeopardy. It remains

to be seen what help these supposed sym-

pathisers can give or will care to give the

Porte. For our own part, we are content

to feel that England has left nothing

undone to convince Europe of her

loyalty. But, in undertaking the task of

delivering Egypt from anarchy, it is clear

that England, acting alone and on her own

responsibility, will acquire and will assert

the right to a controlling power over the

that prospect with repugnance or distrust, whether they may be Continental politicians or Ottoman Pachas, have, even at the eleventh hour, the opportunity of sharing in the labour and risks, and obtaining a corresponding voice in the determination of events. If, however, they allow the opportunity to go by, they must submit to the consequences and recognize the claims of England, under whatever form of government, to predominance in Egypt. The world would soon hail with joy the beneficent results of English administration in Egypt. The vast natural resources of that country were developed with astonishing rapidity even under the spendthrift reign of Ismail, and still more under Tewfik and the European Control. Comparing Egypt as she was five-and-twenty years ago and as she was when Arabi's plot plunged her into anarchy, we may form an estimate of her capabilities of material progress. Already England is interested far beyond any other Power in the trade of Egypt. But every man concerned in Egyptian commerce or investment of capital, be his nationality what it may, would have reason to rejoice were the finances and the resources of Egypt brought under the shelter of the Pax Britannica. British rule or British protection would accomplish in Egypt what had been accomplished by the same means in India. The fellaheen would be secured against rapine and extortion. The rich lands of the Delta would once more become the garden of the earth. The populous and prosperous cities which have risen from the sands of the desert or the shore within a few years would again become busy and teeming marts for the merchants and merchandise of three continents. It may be that the Government do not yet clearly see what lies before them; but the country will not close its eyes to the reality. When we enter upon a war for the restoration of order in Egypt, the formal engagements of diplomacy, accepted when the situation was wholly different, must be understood to be abrogated. We cannot and will not fight with one hand tied behind our back, and we must plainly show the Sultan and the Continental Powers that we intend both to do the work thoroughly and to retain the control of it when done. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will have to yield to the compulsion of events. The sooner they begin to realise that a new departure has been taken the better. The intervention of England in Egypt alone and on her own responsibility is not a holiday task, and it is mischievous and misleading to represent it as a comparatively trifling one. It is an undertaking to which the nation must bend its whole strength, if, as we are firmly convinced, the national feeling is resolutely directed towards the ends we have pointed out. The military force to be employed will be greater and the cost heavier than Mr. Gladstone has yet ventured, probably, to acknowledge to himself, much less to Parliament. The labour will be, doubtless, long as well as arduous. It will not be finished in a off by an addition to the income-tax for a single half-year. Mr. Gladstone has never shown the qualities of a great War Minister. His financial genius is busied exclusively with reductions of expenditure. But great moral and political achievements must not be marred for the sake of preserving the nicely-calculated less or more of a cleverly-balanced Budget. The nation is heartily in favour of doing the work completely and finally, since it must be done. The establishment of a strong and efficient Government in Egypt, under the protection of Great Britain, would solve the Egyptian difficulty in the best and most lasting way. It would give prosperity and solvency to a country now weltering in anarchy, would secure the rights of all interested in Egypt, commercially or financially, and would place our communications with India beyond risk or doubt for the future. It would be a political experiment worthy of our fame as the rulers of a civilised Empire, and more promising than many that we have brought to a good ending. It would employ in a manner gratifying to the national conscience and the national pride the resources this country possesses, and which foreign nations strangely undervalue. Our commanding naval force, our well-organized army, backed by the power of the purse and the enthusiasm of a hightempered people, will insure the establishment in Egypt of a strong government under English protection, if only the Ministry do not hesitate in entering the path which lies straight before them, and which they must follow, sooner or later, if they are to remain at the head of affairs in England.—Times.

What, we should like to know, have Powers that sit at home at ease to do with the decisions of a Power that has faced every peril and endured every sacrifice? We shall consider the rights and respect the privileges of others. But that is a very different thing from submitting our rights and privileges to them. We do not go to Egypt with any intention of remaining there; and Europe will be the gainer by our efforts and triumph, But it would be as unbecoming as it would be dangerous for the results of the campaign to be submitted to a Conference of the Powers that took no part or share in its hardships and perplexities. The Prime Minister is a practical politician, at least when he is in office. Let him bid adieu to his daydream. He has imagined a vain thing. The European Concert is a mere device of certain Powers for availing themselves, as neutrals, of the benefit reaped in a campaign by victorious combatants.-Stan-

When once Egypt and the Khediye are liberated from the tyranny of the native troops, then there can be no objection to the peaceful development of national institutions under the guarantee of a loyal force. We were the protectors of the Ionian Islands for over forty years, and we promoted self-rule among the Greek inhabitants, preparing them for the independence finally granted. Egypt under our influence will be as free as Canada in her right to national Government, and the faith of the people will be as clearly respected as that of our Mohammedan subjects in India. It would be absurd if we, bearing the heat and risk of the present task, pulled the chesnuts out of the fire merely to oblige Europe, apathetic and inert. We shall certainly not suppress Arabi in order to restore that international network of conflicting intervention under whose shelter the mischief-maker, like an ill weed, has been allowed to take root and grow up,country she has saved. Those who view Daily Telegraph.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. TURKISH DIPLOMACY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Tuesday night:-

The second act of the Conference drama has now opened, and will consist, as I have already announced, of negotiations with the Turkish Government on the basis of the Identical Note, recommending the temporary mili-tary occupation of Egypt by Turkish troops. Yesterday's meeting was to have been held in the Italian Embassy at Therapia, at two o'clock, and the representatives of the six Powers met at that hour. But their Ottoman colleagues did not appear. As time wore on impatience began to be displayed by the assembled diplomatists, and impatience was gradually succeeded by irritation, which was in some measure excusable, considering the unusually high state of the thermometer. When an hour and a half had passed one of the Ambassadors suggested a short indignation meeting, and another proposed an ad-journment simply, without that formality. But at that moment the Niss steam launch was heard approaching, and a few minutes afterwards the two Turkish delegates were ushered

Said Pacha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained and apologised for the un-avoidable delay. His bright, genial manner, aided by the apologetic expression of his ablo though taciturn colleague, succeeded in dispelling completely the accumulated impatience and irritation.

into the room.

As a proof that no vestige of such feelings remained, Count Corti, who had at former meetings acted as President, proposed that, in accordance with diplomatic usage, the chair should be taken by the Minister for Foreign The proposal, which had been privately agreed upon beforehand, was unani-mously accepted, and the proceedings began.

The first matter of importance touched upon was the Identical Note, to which no answer had yet been given by the Porte. Said Pacha, being questioned on the subject, replied at length, giving it to be understood that the Porte was in principle not indisposed to undertake a military occupation, but that the conditions contained in the Note would need be reconsidered; and he suggested that this might be done at the next meeting. The proposal was agreed to, and the nex meeting was fixed for Wednesday. Lord Dufferin then made some remarks, to the effect that meanwhile the influence of Arabi might be undermined, and his efforts to organize popular resistance in great measure counteracted, if the Sultan would issue a proclamation declaring him to be a rebel, and admonishing all loyal subjects to beware of giving him support. This suggestion was accepted ad referendum by the Turkish delegates. After some general conversation the meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock; but the representatives of the six Powers remained together for half an hour longer, to exchange views and to decide upon the attitude to be adopted at the next meeting.

It is reported that military preparations begun by the concentrating of the corps quartered in Albania and other pro-

It is stated that England and France, on Monday, sent a joint communication to Italy inviting her to co-operate in the occupation of the Suez Canal, and that the Cabinet of Rome is to be invited by the British Government to join her in the mission of re-establish-

ing order in Egypt.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Central News" says:—I learn from the highest authorities that the Porte's decision to send troops to Egypt is based upon the conviction that on its announcement England immediately suspend preparations. The Porte could at present draw troops from Tripoli, Albania, and Syria, and some orders have already been sent to the military com-manders in those districts in view of possible movements of troops.

THE POSITION AT RAMLEH. The Times' correspondent at the Head Quarters, Ramleh Waterworks, telegraph

ing on Tuesday night, says :-Our lines here run in a zigzag course north-west from the Waterworks Hill, towards the Khedive's Palace, at Mustapha Pacha Station. The mound on which the waterworks pumping station stands is the highest about here, as well as the nearest to Lake Marcotis. The high ground continues for about 800 yards towards the north, or up to within half-a-mile of the sea coast. is a spur jutting out from the centre of this towards the east. To the west the ground dips gradually towards the Palace, which bears about west-north-west from the Waterworks Hill. It is on the middle spur that we are at this moment throwing up earthworks. Two 40-pounders have been brought out to-day from Alexandria, and are already in position. Besides these, we have two nine-pounders, placed a little in advance of the heavier guns. This battery of four guns commands all approach from the south-east for a distance of 900 yards, as far as a palm-grove, which lies close to the edge of Lake Mareotis. The spur also commands approach from the east and north-east, should the enemy think of attacking the position from that side. To do this they would have to make a great de-tour by leaving the strip of land running alongside the Mahmoudich Canal at about three miles inland of the Millaha junction. From this point they would cross the lake, at a point where there is a large dry tract exending across to the eastern extremity of Ramleh. This dry tract is easily seen from the Waterworks Hill, and any movement of troops across it by day would be quickly dis covered. Under cover of night, however, it could be crossed without our being able to discover it, for the electric light on Comeldik Fort can hardly have full play owing to the intervening obstacles and the distance at which it is placed. Should the enemy attempt an attack in this direction, they will run the risk of being cut off at the very point where they would start to cross the lake for Ramleh; and this retreat being cut off, they have only that leading along the neck between Marcotis and the sea, which is exposed to the guns of the Minotaur and Sultan. The ridge that we are so busily intrenching has the advantage of

There have been no signs of the enemy since the skirmish which took place yesterday, except that shots were repeatedly heard last night among the houses in the vicinity of Bulkeley Station. This was probably a marauding party of Bedouins who were firing on our outposts. We can see nothing of the enemy towards Millaha Junction. The 38th Regiment are occupying the heights to-day and to-night, and working at the entrenchments. To-morrow the 60th Rifles will tak their turn. The 60th are housed in the barracks adjoining Moustapha Pacha Palace, and the 38th will go there to-morrow, on being relieved from their duty on the heights. Our force between the palace and the waterworks heights now consists of the 38th, numbering 800 men, the 60th Rifles, 700, and 20 of the Naval Brigade; 70 or 80 Artillerymen arrived with the four 40-pounders. By the Malabar guns are two 40-pounders and two 9-pounders on the sour battery, and two 3-pounders are inside the wall surrounding the waterworks building. The two remaining 40-pounders brought by the Malabar will be got into position to-morrow. Our men are behaving splendidly, working under a blazing sun with the greatest cheerfulness. There are some amusing pictures here and there. In one place in the lines our blue jackets had found a discarded Bedouin tent, which they very soon rigged up so as to accommodate themselves. A number of tents are arriving from Alexandria, which will give increased comfort to the men. The *Inflexible* is lying off the coast opposite the palace, about two

being extremely healthy and cool.

The following is the official report of the operations at Ramlch, from Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, to the Secretary of State

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 24, 11 P.M.

Malabar, with one and a half battalions arrived last night. At three o'clock this morning, mounted infantry marched for the position in front of Ramleh Barracks, which I intended to occupy at six o'clock. I followed by train with Rifles, two 7-pounder naval guns, and some sappers. On arrival at Ramleh, I found the ridge occupied by the mounted Infantry. This ridge lies halfway between the Khedive's palace on the sea and the Mahmoudieh Canal. It commands the bridge by which the Cairo railway crosses that canal and the point at which the canal running from Alexandria parallel with the sea turns off at right angles parallel with the sea turns off at right angles inland towards Arabi's position. The key of this ridge is the tower of the Ramleh Waterworks—a strong defensible building. I occu-pied this position at once with the Rifles inder Ashburnham and guns, and established outposts at the railway bridge and in front of the canal bend. Shortly after we were in position a small force of Arabi's Cavalry, followed by Infantry, advanced towards the railway bridge within 400 yards of the Rifles. After exchanging shots for some time, the Cavalry retired rapidly on the Mahmoudieh Canal. The enemy's advance was more decided; considerable force of Cavalry, with two-horse artillery guns, pushed on rapidly, the guns coming in action briskly; Infantry followed, and the movements of a consider able body of troops were observed upon the high ground behind. Arabi's attack was not pushed home, and the fire of his guns brisk, for some time, gradually died away. Firing

ATTEMPTED NIGHT SURPRISE BY The Daily Telegraph, in its second edition on Wednesday, published the following tele-

ceased.

There were no casualties on ou

ALEXANDRIA, 26th. Rumours are current that Arabi has been attempting to treat at Alexandria for conditions of surrender. I have not been able up to the present to learn on what basis these reports rest; but whatever he may have done or may be doing in this respect did not prevent him last night from attempting a surprise on our outposts. It appears to be part of Arabi's policy to make a treacherous use of the white flag. At sundown last evening the white flag was reported to be flying over his entrenchments, and this probably was the foundation for the rumours to which I have Nevertheless, at nine o'clock, a decided attempt was made to surprise our outposts, and but for the watchfulness and gallantry of Major Alexander, of the 38th, it might have succeeded in cutting off our outlying pickets. Under cover of darkness a force of 600 men came on in three hodies and approached close to our most advanced posts. Our men opened fire sharply, and the enemy retired precipitately. During the rest of the night nothing of any importance occurred, but Arabi's men continued moving about just

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The force about to proceed under command of Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., will consist of over 1,000 officers, including nine general officers, and 21,000 officers and men. The personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief will be :—Private Secretary—Major A. C. FitzGeorge, 11th Hussars, Military Secretary—Major L. V. Swaine, Rifle Brigade. Aides-de-Camp—Captain Rifle Brigade. Aides-de-Camp—Captain Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Childers, R.E.; Lieutenant Creagh, R.A.; Lieutenant Adye, R.A. Chief of Staff, Second in Command—Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, K.C.B. Aides-de-Camp—Major Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, R.B.: Lieutenant Hon. F. Stopford, Grenadier Guards. Deputy-Adjutant-General—Colonel Hon. J. Dormer, C.B. Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Butler, C.B. Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General-Major J. F. Maurice, R.A.

The Royal Artillery will be under command of Colonel W. H. Goodenough, R.A., who will have the rank of Brigadier-General, with Major A. G. Yeatman Biggs, R.A., as Brigade Major, and Captain G. B. Martin as Aide-de-Camp. The force will consist of 89 officers 2,200 gunners, with fifty-two guns of mixed calibre

Colonel C. B. Nugent, C.B., will command the Royal Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General, with Major T. Fraser as Brigade

The Sappers will number 38 officers and 998 men, including special troops detailed for pontoon, telegraph, and railway purposes. Commissary-General Morris, C.B., will command the Commissariat Department. The force will be 39 officers and 400 men.

The Ordnance Store Department will be supervised by Deputy Commissary-General Russell, who will have 10 officers and 160

men at his disposal.
Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, C.B., will preside over the Medical Department, with Deputy Surgeon-General J. Marston as his staff officer. The Medical Force will consist of 104 officers and 851 men, including those to be stationed at the base hospitals at Cyprus Major Hallam Park, 13th Foot, will organise

and command a force of Mounted Infantry, picked from the various regiments, of which about four troops of fifty strong will be allotted to each brigade.
The Cavalry Brigade will be under command

of Major-General Drury-Lowe, with Colonel Sir Baker Russell, 13th Hussars, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stewart, 3d Dragoon Guards, as Brigado Major. The Cavalry force will consist of 117

officers and 2,175 men.

Lieutenant-General G. H. S. Willis, C.B. will command the First Division; his Staff officers being Colonel R. Gillespie, Major Hillyard, and Captain W. C. F. Molyneux.

The strength of the division will be 7,580 men. There will be two brigades, commanded respectively by Major - General his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., and Major-General G. Graham, V.C., C.B., R.E. The first brigade will contain 2,308 men, including the three regiments of Foot Guards; the second, 3,156 men. The remainder of the strength consists of divisional troops, that is, Cavalry, 287; Infantry, 861; Artillery, 388; Engineers, 197; Hospitals, 161; Commissariat,

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hamley, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A., will command the Second Division, with Colonel P. H. Twynam, Major K. D. Murray, Major E. J. Lugard as Staff Officers. The strength will be 8,590 men. The two brigades are to be commanded by Major-General Sir A. Alison, K.C.B., and Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.P.; the Third Brigade to contain 3,080, and the fourth 3,352 men, with the same complement of cavalry, infantry and departments as constitute the divisiona troops in the First Division.

The two divisions thus monopolise 16,170 men, leaving a balance to be described as corps troops of 4,830, which, with the exceptions of cavairy 1,598, artillery 1,446, are purely departmental and scientific branches of the service. The Cavalry Brigade, not including that apportioned to each Divisional Brigade, will number 1,900 men, of which the Iousehold Cavalry will contribute 452.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS. Considerable excitement was manifested in Gravesend on Wednesday morning on the arrival of the first batch of treops intended for service in Egypt. About 162 of the Royal Marines reached the railway station, from Chatham, about half-past nine o'clock, and

were marched down Mill-street, High-street, and along West-street to the new Tilbury and Southend Station. They were cheered in their progress by hundreds of the townspeople. The men looked cheerful and happy, and many of them expressed their anxiety to be off to the seat of war. From the station they filed down the stairs of the pier to the tug-boat Earl of Essex, which was in readiness to convey them to the fine iron screw steamer the Pacca, 4,190 tons, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, then on her way down the Thames from the Albert Dock. As the Dacca rounded the point and appeared in sight, about half-past ten o'clock, the troops gave three hearty cheers, and they were responded to by the garrison at Tilbury Fort. The Dacca carrying a large number of cabin passengers, bound for Calcutta, steamed by passengers, bound for Calcutta, steamed by the pier as far as the Ship and Lobster, op-posite to which she pulled up and awaited the boat with the Marines on board. The tide being on the ebb, the Earl of Essex backed after the Dacca, and on reaching her hawsers were thrown on board, and the two were lashed together whilst the troops embarked. The transfer of the baggage from the tug to the steamer occupied some time; on its conclusion, the screw of the Dacca was again started, nd amidst more cheering she moved off on her voyage. A few of the wives and to the Dacca, where they bade them adieu and returned to Gravesend. The leave-taking was not of that sorrowful kind which is usually witnessed when troops leave for war, but both men and women are buoyant of spirits, and the former evidently thought more of the pleasures of the trip than of the dangers that they may have to encounter hereafter. The Dacca, under the command of Captain Burkett, will proceed on her voyage to Malta and Alexandria, and thence, via the Suez Canal, to her destination in the East. It is expected

7th proximo. No. 2 Company of the Commissariat and Transport Staff, consisting of two officers and 98 non-commissioned officers and men, in command of Captain and Deputy Assistant Commissary General H. Thomas, arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday from the Curragh, via Dublin and Holyhead, for the purpose of proceeding to Cyprus in the Empusa steam transport, leaving at Woolwich, with 300 tons of war stores, including 400 bedsteads for a convalescent hospital which is about to be established on that island for the use of the

that the troops will reach Alexandria by the

troops wounded in the Egyptian campaign.

A special train, with stalls, mangers, and other horse fittings left Woolwich on Wednesday for the vessels at Liverpool engaged to convey the mounted troops to Alexandria. All the ordinary passenger trains have to give way for these special war trains, which perform the journey from Woolwich to Liverpeol (over a line crowded with traffic) at the rate of fifty-three miles an hour.
Telegraphic instructions have been received

at Chatham, putting the 18th Company Royal Engineers under orders for the East, their destination being Cyprus. The order was unexpected, as it was thought the company was going to Malta.

WAR NOTES.

The Queen has sent through Admiral Ryder a letter of condolence to Mrs. Shannon, the widow of the carpenter of H.M.'s turret ship Inflexible, who was killed during the bombard ment of Alexandria. The same shot which struck this officer also wounded Lieutenant Jackson, who subsequently died from the injuries received.

Captain C. B. Martin, R.A., has been appointed aide de camp to Colonel Goodenough in command of the Royal Artillery in Egypt. The Hyacinth, a new composite sloop of eight guns, made a successful trial of her machinery in the Channel on Wednesday, her average speed being 13.6 knots.

The 3d Battalion of the Grenadier Guards

are under orders to leave London for Ireland to replace one of the battalions of Guards Two of the battalions of the Brigade of Guards in Ireland are about to leave for Egypt, viz., the 2d Battalion of the Grenadier ds from Cork, and the 2d Battalion of the Coldstream Guards from Dublin. It is not stated which of these battalions the 3d Grenadiers will relieve in Ireland; but it is expected they will be stationed in Dublin.

Orders have been received for all regiments of infantry ordered out to Egypt to receive 350 of the Wallace entrenching spades, which are being despatched from Woolwich to-day for Aldershot and other stations where the

infantry are quartered.

The 15th Company of Commissariat and Transport Staff, under orders for Egypt, returned its ordinary equipment into store at the Royal Arsenal on Wednesday in exchange for its war equipment, for two officers, 98 men, and 63 horses.

A Dublin telegram says :- Lord Carnarvon having stated that Arabi's letter to Mr. Gladstone was drawn by an English hand, it is conjectured that the Irish Fenian captain Aylward, a native of Dublin, who gave his services to the Boers during the late war, has joined Arabi, and is assisting him against the British. Just before the outbreak at Alexandria it was reported that a number of Irishmen had landed there,

The Postmaster General has decided to afford our soldiers opportunities of saving, and has directed Major Sturgeon to take out with him everything necessary for receiving deposits in the "British Army" Post Office

Savings Bank, Egypt,
The police authorities at Dover have received instructions from the War Office to serve immediately members of the First Army Reserve residing in that district with notices

requiring them to come up for service. Private messages received in London state that the Indian authorities are taking up transpart ships at Bombay. Many of the ships available last week have, however, left in consequence of the uncertainty as to whether the Government would charter transports Owing to the monsoon the vayage between Bombay and Suez will probably occupy 14 days.

Arabi has imprisoned several great Sheikhs and Bedouins who refused to obey him. In

a skirmish with the Redouins at Kaffr. Dowar he killed \$0. Many Bedouins are now coming in to Alexandria to offer their service. Kadir Pacha, Moudir of Dakalieh, is imprisoned. All the Moudirs are changed, All the provinces are governed by the military The principal Pachas with Arabi are Mahmoud Pacha Samy, who has gone to the Suez Canal; Mahmoud Pacha Fehmy, Toulba Pach, Khurshid Pacha, and the superior

officers of the staff. Arabi's forces are estimated at 48,400, being nearly four divisions, thus distributed:—One division at Abassieh, 11,300; two divisions sions at Kaffr Dowar, 22,600; 3,000 infantry at Rosetta; 7,000 infantry at Damietta; two regiments, the 1st and third, at Cairo, 4,500 total, 48,400. Four thousand men are working at the fortifications at Kaffr Dowar. They have three lines of defence, stretching from the railway to the Canal. The second is 200 hundred yards in the rear, overlooking the first, and is mounted with guns. The Arabi holds in readiness to check any advanced parties from the British side, one brigade of infantry, one battery of artillery and two squadrons of cavalry. He has coland two squadrons of cavalry. He has col-lected all the horses and camels at Tantah and other districts, and has requisitioned sacks to fill with earth for the fortifications one sack to every feddan of land. All the infantry are armed with Remington rifles He has besides thousands of men armed with Remington rifles, variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000. The cavalry has indifferent sabres, but good carbines and six-chambered revolvers. The saddlery of the cavalry is reported to be good and English made. He has a large supply of tents. All the military workshops in Cairo are known to be fully IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord Enfield moved the consent of the House to the revenues of India being applied to defray the expenses of the Indian expedition to the expenses of the Indian expedition to Egypt. This proposal was, he said, strictly in accordance with constitutional usage and precedent. As the free passage of the Suez Canal was a necessity for India, it was not unreasonable to use a small portion of our Indian forces in operations intended to keep that important waterway open. The force that important waterway open. The force would not exceed six thousand men, and the provisional arrangements had been accepted by the Indian Council. Lord Cranbrook wished to know when the Indian troops would reach their destination. Lord Stanley objected to the resolution, as the persons who would most benefit by the operation were the Egyptian bondholders. Lord Granville denied that this was the case. Lord Salisbury said he should oppose any burden being imposed upon India or England for the sake of the bondholders. Lord Enfield said he apprehended no delay in the despatch of the Indian troops. The resolution was agreed to.
In the Commons, at the morning sitting,

the Prime Minister brought up a Message from her Majesty (which was read to the House by the Speaker), to the effect that the present state of public affairs in Egypt in connection with the duty of restoring order and tranquillity in that country, and protecting the interests of the Empire in Egypt, constituted a case of great emergency within the meaning of existing Acts of Parliament, and her Majesty deemed it proper, therefore, to provide military means to be employed in Egypt, and to communicate to the House that she was about to call out her Reserves for permanent service. Mr. Gladstone then gave notice that the Message would be taken into consideration this day. The House went into Committee of Supply, and Mr. Gladstone moved that a sum not exceeding £2,300,000 be granted to her Majesty to defray the expenses to be incurred during the present inancial year in strengthening her forces in the Mediterranean. Colonel Stanley, while deprecating any opposition to the proposals of the Government, reserved to them a certain liberty of appreciation as to whether

the previous conduct of the Govern-ment was such as they could approve. As to the preparations of the Government, he observed that those who were competent to judge doubted whether the Vote of Credit was more than enough to meet a temporary emergency. Sir W. Lawson objected that what the country was going to fight for in Egypt was the restoration of what was described as the status quo ante, which simply meant the grinding down of the Egyptian people with the object of paying the bondholders interest, and the control by Europeans of the finances of the country. What the Government were doing was treading in the footsteps of the Ministers whom they had turned out. Sir C. Dilke said the opinion of the Government was that the existing anarchy was caused by military tyranny, and that calm would follow its suppression. They considered that Egypt was an easily-governed country. They were persuaded, moreover, that the Khedive had the support of the most enlightened and in-fluential Mahometans of the country; and in relieving Egypt from military tyranny it was the desire of the Government to leave the Egyptian people to manage their own affairs. The Government had no wish to thrust new institutions on Egypt, but to leave her choice quite free; but they did desire not only that existing institutions should be respected, but that no obstacle should be placed in the way of their develop ment. On Progress being reported, Sir C. Dilke stated, in reply to Sir S. Northcote, that the Turkish Government had not accepted the Identic Note of the Conference, but had accepted the essence of the Note as a proposal to send troops to Egypt. The sitting was then suspended. At the Evening Sitting the debate on the Vote of Credit was resumed, in the course of which Mr. Chamberlain indicated the policy of the Government in maintaining the Anglo-French alliance. Having dwelt upon our interests in the Suez Canal and in Egypt, he said it was a monstrous idea that these should be sacrificed to allow a nilitary adventurer to pursue his career. Sin R. Cross charged the Government with having by their want of foresight and their shifting policy, allowed Egypt to drift into the situation in which it now appeared, and this be-cause in their councils there had been disunion, and, consequently, in their action weakness, irresolution, and vacillation. The debate was again adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY. The Speaker took the Chair at Ten Minutes

THE CHARGE OF LOOTING AGAINST ENGLISH

SOLDIERS.

Lord Colin Campbell gave notice that on Thursday he would ask if it was true that English soldiers had been detecting looting at Ramleh, and how it was intended to punish such an offence.

THE SUEZ CANAL. In reply to Mr. Norwood, Mr. GLADSTONE said the only objects of the steps contemplated for the protection of the Sucz Canal were the security of the Canal and the freedom of passage through it. No question would arise with respect to the administration of the Canal, its position as a commercial undertaking, or its international position. THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

On the order for the consideration of her Majesty's gracious message in regard to the calling out of the reserves, Mr. Gladstone moved that it be taken into consideration, and that an Address be presented to her Majesty thanking her for having communicated her intention of calling out the reserves.

Lord Eustage Cecil asked how many of the reserves were to be called out, and what the erms of service were to be.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought it better that the question should be deferred until Mr. Childers made his proposal. At present the only proposal before the House was a reply thanking the Queen for her gracious message. Sir Wilfrid Lawson said that last week Mr. Gladstone had told him that they were not at war. He wished to ask whether the Government now considered that we were at war, and if so with whom. He wished to know also, if we were at war, why a declaration of war had not been made.

Mr. GLADSTONE said this was by no means the first time within his recollection that military preparations had been made without the country being at war. There was no declaration of war when we made war on the King of Ashantee; and, with regard to the present case, the international law as to declarations of war was not applicable when we were moving against a military faction that was in actual rebellion against the lawfu

ruler of the country.

Sir Stafford Northcote wished to remind the honourable member that on the last oceasion of the reserves being called out there was no declaration of war.

Sir HENRY WOLFF asked whether, in the event of Turkish troops being sent to Egypt, Sir Garnet Wolseley would be under the command of the Turkish commander, or whether the latter would be under the com-mand of Sir Garnet Wolseley. It was desirable that some understanding should be arrived at upon this point.

Mr. D. Oxslow asked whether the Government would consent to Turkish troops being sent to Egypt, or whether they would not rather put their foot down and do what was necessary to bring back law and order themselves.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the Porte had now

taken one step towards compliance with the request to send troops; but he was not aware that the Conference had received any definitive communication on the subject. The Government had not receded from anything they had done with regard to the request that

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

#### NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 26-27, 1882.

ENGLAND, TURKEY AND EGYPT. It is not surprising that the definition of a strong and intelligible policy in Egypt should fall like a shower-bath on the political world. Public men for the most part have been following the progress of the Egyptian negotiations, on the one hand with a credulous faith that something must come of them, and on the other with suspicious and hostile vigilance. The conflicting interests of parties cannot be ignored, though they may, in the long run, be harmonized by the stress of national opinion. Whatever reticences may have clung around the issues presented by the Government to Parliament have been dissipated by the recent speeches of Ministers. The arguments unfolded in Mr. Gladstone's exposition lead up to a conclusion which he has not yet had the courage to face. The House of Commons has been informed, with much elaboration of reasoning and example, that it is necessary for her Majesty's Government to enter upon the risks and charges of an Egyptian expedition without allies and without the formal sanction of the Great Powers. The object proposed is a sufficient one. We have been told by Mr. Gladstone that anarchy must be put down in Egypt and that English interests must be protected against attack. But what does this mean? We have undertaken to restore order and to reestablish the dominion of the Khedive. For these purposes we have entered upon an undertaking of a most arduous character and of a possible uncertain result. We are entitled to inquire what is to follow from the efforts we are making for the deliverance and the regeneration of Egypt. The people of this country are willing to respond to any legitimate demands, but if they have to make large sacrifices in money, and, perhaps, in men, they will certainly ask, Cui bono? They will not be put off with platitudes concerning Egyptian liberties, which are the figments of a fantastic imagination, and with which, at all events, English policy has nothing to do. The fellaheen of Egypt are simple creatures, but they are not so foolish as to look for an improvement in their political condition from the wild enterprises of Arabi. The restoration of the Khedive, if it is to lead to any pe settlement of affairs in Egypt, must be supported by something more stable and lasting than the shadowy authority of the Sultan or the futile approval of the Concert of Europe. The Government of Tewfik Pacha was not long ago established upon a seemingly enduring basis. The immediate protection of England and France, implied in the Dual Control, the ultimate guarantee of the Great Powers, the sovereign protectorate of the Porte, have been all invoked on behalf of that Government and all defeated. England, with her vast Egyptian interests, has remained spellbound and motionless. Are we, at our own cost and risk, to restore order in Egypt, and then to set up once more a state of things which will invite the attacks of another Arabi? If we go back to Alexandria and to Cairo, it must be with the purpose of re-establishing and protecting the European community, which has brought the Egyptian territory in our own time within the pale of the civilised world. The rebellion, headed by Arabi and allowed to grow to a head by the Porte, has destroyed the work of Egyptian civilization. The reconquest, it is admitted, must be undertaken in a bold and unshrinking spirit. There is no possibility of returning to civilized government in Egypt, except under sureties which neither the Dual Control nor the European Concert can possibly supply. If Egypt, after the sup-pression of the mutiny, is left to itself, it will revert to the condition of barbarism which the French Expedition under Bonaparte found existing, and apparently ineradicable at the close of the last century. All that has been accomplished in our time will be lost, perhaps irrevocably, and Europe will too late regret that the vast interests of which she has made herself the trustee have been sacrificed to imaginary alarms and jealousies. The Great Powers of Europe have, no doubt, reasons of immediate urgency for holding aloof from interference in Egypt. With their suspicions and timidities we have, fortunately for ourselves, no concern. see our duty clear before us, and we believe it to be at once obligatory upon us, and consistent with our engagements towards other Powers and our pretensions as trustees of civilization. We have to deal with the indisputable fact that the existing system of government in Egypt has failed, that the authority of the Sultan has proved potent only for evil, and that the Khedive has been powerless in the absence of external support against his mutinous soldiery. On the other hand, we know what has been done and can be done with Egypt. We cannot condemn that country to anarchy and consequent ruin, entailing the destruction of millions of European property and the suppression of thousands of European careers. The prosperity and the advancement of Egypt are dependent upon the maintenance of the European element —not the English alone—in that country. The bondholders are not those only or even principally interested. Egypt has formerly, and not so long ago, been paralysed by the domination of barbarism, and if European commerce and capital should be expelled, the fertile soil of the Delta must revert to the condition in which Mehemet Ali found it when he established his military despotism. We have ample ground for believing that under such a government as England has given to Iudia Egypt would take a new lease of prosperous, orderly, and civilised life. If it has fallen to our lot to undertake the restoration of order, none can dispute our right to control the future arrangements for the government of the Egyptian terri-

have any interest in Egypt, even remotely comparable to ours. The complications of Continental policy are not for us to unravel. Germany and Austria, Italy and Russia are players in a difficult and abstruse game, of which Egypt is not the scene or the stake. France is also a player, and it is of this game she is thinking when the Egyptian question is brought upon the table. The French Ministry is composed of most respectable politicians, but not one of them seems to be able to remove his gaze from Prince Bismarck Of course, those who are looking at and thinking of Berlin are not likely to do the best for Egypt. England has no such preoccupations. She knows what she has to do and she will do it. Her action requires no apology. When it has produced its full and beneficent results it will receive the approbation of numbers who will hasten to show that they never suspected or condemned it .- Times.

The Daily Telegraph says:—If the views vehemently propounded by French writers are correct, the presence of the Sultan's troops in Egypt may affect the African position of France. These are speculative opinions, having their origin in a natural anxiety for the safety of Tunis and Algeria: but, granting they are well grounded, it is now plain enough that less jealousy and apprehension, and an earlier and more cordial co-operation with England, would have greatly diminished, even if it had not conjured away, the peril. Mr. Goschen deprecates the support of Turkey, and he drew forth applause when he expressed his frank opinion that " so far as naval and military operations are concerned, we should act alone." His view will be shared by many, but the Government stand pledged to accept Ottoman aid, and it is too late now to "recede" from what has been done. With Mr. Goschen the country will firmly trust that, whatever action her Majesty's Government may take, they will not suspend their operations. The expression goes straight to the point at issue. We have deferred to France; we have waited for Turkey; we have hung on the Concert of Europe; we have displayed every

possible sign of patience to an extent which many deem weakness. At length we have east off the trammels of hesitation and forbearance, and have struck a blow which has resounded throughout the world. Whoever may halt, England must advance. Upon her wise, resolute, unflinching action depend not merely the future of Egypt and our hold on the Isthmus, but the lives and fortunes of every European in the further East, and the preservation of a great Empire. Whether Turkey combines her efforts with ours or not, we are now bound by honour as well as interest not to draw back from a necessary enterprise. It is a misfortune that something like timidity and undue regard for others has put off the stroke to an unpropitious season. Yet it should be remembered that General Bonaparte worked through every part of Egypt at this very period of the year, and many subsequent months. In August, 1798, two-thirds of his army were in motion from Cairo to the very verge of Syria, and he found his way to Suez with one hundred horse and two hundred foot in three or four days' marching. We can do what he did, and we must confront the consequences of delay in recognising plain facts without forgetting how the disadvantages were brought

MR. GOSCHEN'S SPEECH. The Times remarks that the speeches delivered on Wednesday from opposite sides of the House of Commons by Mr. Bruce and Mr. Goschen were both remarkable for knowledge of the subject, for breadth of treatment, for absence of mere partisan recrimination, and for statesmanlike appreciation of the real issues now presented to the country:-

No one who really considers how Egypt represents for England the very centre and core of the whole Eastern question, or who appreciates the vast difficulties with which appreciates the vast difficulties with which the solution of that question is beset in every one of its recurring phases, will hesitate to recognise, with Mr. Goschen, the importance of a good understanding with the European Powers and the paramount necessity of maintaining the alliance with France. These two considerations have influenced the whole considerations have influenced the whote policy of the Government, and afford an adequate defence of its action. If we are forced by the development of the military revolt against the authority of the Khedive and by the acknowledged preponderance of our own interests in Egypt to go beyond the action of other Payars we still retain action of other Powers, we still retain their tacit approval and countenance; their tacit approval and countenance; and even if France is only prepared to associate herself with a portion of our undertaking, yet the recent debate in the French Chamber demonstrates, as Mr. Goschen contended, that the alliance between the two countries is valued as highly in France as it is in England. What, then, are our vital interests in Ecount? The country is by this interests in Egypt? The country is by this time pretty well informed on this subject, and it is hardly necessary to go beyond Mr. Goschen's speech for a complete and decisive answer. "This is not a financial question," he said. The establishment of the International Tribunals was prior to the existence of any form of Control, and the teleration of of any form of Control, and the toleration of anarchy in Egypt means nothing less than the exclusion of Western influence from the greater part of the Eastern world. ould be more emphatic than Mr. Goschen's leclaration on this point, and they are the de clarations of a statesman who speaks with almost unrivalled authority on the condition of the Eastern world. "I can assure," he said, those who take an interest in such matters as the slave trade, the better government o Eastern Roumelia, and the position of the Christian populations in Armenia, that those ld not only be compromised, but objects wor in all probability frustrated for ever if England were to allow herself, by the terrorism of massacre, to be driven out of Egypt. commend these words to those who still persist in regarding Arabi as a national leader and the Egyptian question, so far as it re-gards England and Europe, as no more than a bondholder's question. Of the so-called moral support of Turkey we know by this time what to think; hitherto it has meant nothing more effective or sincere than the mission of Dervish Pacha and the decoration of Arabi with the Order of the Medjidie, and we have Mr. Goschen's unimpeachable authority for the existence of widespread intrigues, whose centre is the Sultan's Palace, for the purpose of inflaming and stimulating Mussul-man fanaticism in Africa. If, moreover, the moral support of the Sultan is worthless or vorse than worthless, his active intervention is likely to be hardly less delusive and embarrassing. What security have we that Turkish troops once landed in Egypt would not take sides with Arabi and enhance his powers of resistance? In any case no relaxa-tion of England's efforts can be permitted in consequence either of a change of policy at the Porte or of the hesitations of other European Powers. Our interests in Egypt are far tory. We have borne ourselves with scrupulous loyalty towards France, the only Power which had or could claim to of European impotence.

The Standard declares that Mr. Goschen's speech was remarkable not only for its lucid and exhaustive retrospect of the course of affairs in Egypt since 1876, but for the cogency of its criticisms, direct or indirect, upon the principles underlying the professions and the policy of Mr. Glad-

stone and his colleagues :-Mr. Goschen cannot be accused of underrating the gravity of the present crisis. He did not make light of the danger of "inflaming the Mussulman element in Egypt," and of arousing the hostility of the Mahometan world. Nor was Mr. Goschen less explicit as to the real nature of the German interest involved in the position of Turkey. In the event of a war with Russia, Prince Bismarck would recognise in her a valuable ally; in the conflict between Germany and France "the Mussulman element in Northern Africa is one to which the Fatherland must event of a Africa is one to which the Fatherland must look for support." These are matters on which Mr. Goschen can speak with authority. He has been our Extraordinary Ambassador at Constantinople, and he has, from different causes, an exceptionally accurate knowledge of German policy and feeling. The Egyptian Question is to him something more than a department of the something more than a department of the Eastern Question. It bristles with issues of supreme importance to at least two European Powers, and every step taken by us can no more be ignored at Berlin than it can be deemed of indifference at Paris. More than once Mr. Goschen emphasised the International gravity of the situation. He clenched his remarks upon this subject by an appeal to the House of Commons which it was well worth House of Commons which it was well worth while to make, but which involved a strong condemnation upon the whole procedure of Ministers in foreign affairs. "Having," he asserted, "this severe struggle on our hands, if Foreign Governments believed that it was approximately and not two one England which was acting, and not two Englands with whom they had to deal, it would be an enormous gain." The arm of Great Britain, he further protested, would be "in-Britain, he further protested, would be "infinitely" strengthened in the Councils of Europe if the doctrine of the "continuity of English policy" were generally proclaimed. But it is Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues who have been mainly instru-mental in violating this tradition of continuity. Till within the last few years it was under-stood that the conduct of Foreign Affairs in this country was independent of mere partisan considerations. When Mr. Gladstone was in Opposition he boasted that he laboured day and night to thwart the policy of Lord Beaconsfield; when he acceded to office he was committed to its reversal. It is true that he has not been able to redeem this pledge, and his failure to do so has caused the sacrifice of his consistency and has been not a little humiliating to his own reputation. But the mischievous consequences of his promise to sever the continuity of our Foreign Policy remain, and have re-acted not less disadvantageously on our foreign relations than the succession of weak and unstable Governments in France, on which also Mr. Goschen laid stress. After the credit vote has been agreed there will remain the debate on Lord Hartington's resolution for defraying the charges of the Indian Expedition to Egypt out of the Indian revenues. The English and the Indian taxpayers have alike a right to know why the proceeding which was im-politic and iniquitous in the case of a campaign undertaken to strengthen our Indian frontier, is legitimate in that of operations which do not follow upon any events which which do not follow upon any events which bution of financial responsibilities between India and England ought not to be permitted to remain doubtful or obscure. If Parliament is to consent to the wholesale violation of the principles whose infraction Mr. Gladstone resisted a year and a half before the Constituencies gave him a majority, the Prime Minister must furnish an explanation of which

as yet no signs are forthcoming. The Daily News believes that no part of Mr. Goschen's masterly survey of the situation was more interesting or more remarkable than his revelation of Turkish aims and of the machinery by which the Porte seeks to carry them out :-

The moral support of Turkey is, as Mr. Goschen said with equal truth and point, Dervish Pacha. It is, if any further description be needed, the declaration of the Sultan that he would join the Conference at the eleventh hour, and his increasing inclination to intervene by force of arms when he saw that England was prepared to do without him. Mr. Goschen summed up the nature of the situation and the course which it imposes upon this country with force and sagacity. He thinks it best, as we do, that, so far as naval and military operations are concerned we should act alone, but that the approval and support of Europe should be accorded to our solitary action. It would not of course be either dignified or prudent to wait for a mandate where our honour is concerned, or to make the performance of a duty conditional on the sanction of the European Concert. But it is an advantage, and not a mean one, to persuade other nations that our objects are not selfish, and that our purpose is not aggrandisement, we have fulfilled the obligations that when we have fulfilled the obligations incumbent upon us we shall place no further obstacle upon the peaceful development of liberty and progress in Egypt. Mr. Goschen pertinently inquired of the Opposition whether they thought that the Government ought to act alone or with others. They now, as he truly said, alternately complain that England truly said, alternately complain that England is "alienated" from Europe, and that she is "hampered" with allies. The notion that England is regarded with contempt upon the Continent, upon which some Conservative speakers and writers patriotically congratulate themselves, is, as Mr. Goschen observed, a pidiculous with. There is an equal lack of a ridiculous myth. There is an equal lack of evidence for the assertion that the the Government has offended foreign Powers But the business which lies before us in Egypt is, as we have repeatedly insisted, emphati cally our own.

The British position at Ramleh has been

The British position at Ramleh has been further strengthened, and the outposts have been pushed considerably further forward, while Arabi's are retiring.

Vague rumours are current as to Arabi's negotiations with the Khedive. The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent states that Arabi insisted on having his own offences and said himself negotiated, on condition condoned and himself pardoned on condition that he disarmed a portion of his followers. These terms, if put forward at all, are be lieved to have been rejected.

A hundred men of the Post Office Volun-

teer Corps have been selected for service with the expeditionary force in Egypt, where with the expeditionary force in Egypt, where they will establish and work a postal service for the use of the army. On Wednesday they were paraded at St. Martin's-le-Grand, Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster-General, taking leave of them in a brief address.

The Khedive receives numerous letters from sympathisers in England, and replies to them. One congratulates him on his emerging from the "Valley of the Shadow of Death" through his gentlemanliness and heroism; another is mis genuemanimess and neroism; another is willing to send plans for rebuilding Alexandria on receipt of £100.

Arabi is vigorously fortifying his position at Kafr Dowar, which is considered extremely

vell chosen and strong. The Daily News correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the supply of water in the Mahmoudieh Canal had not fallen off considerably during the previous thirty-six hours.
It is thought that the dam has burst or that it admits a large infiltration, thus keeping up a supply nearly to the consumption.

#### THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE. The Paris correspondent of the Times,

writing on Wednesday night, stated :-The public are absorbed with the new Naval Credit, which is exposed to a cross fire, ome thinking the Cabinet has gone too far, others that it has not gone far enough. Neither of these opinions, however, can stand a serious public discussion, and if, as there is every reason to suppose, the Cabinet stands firm, the Credit will probably be carried. A rumour, indeed, was set afloat this afternoon that Government would not make it a question of confidence, which is the desire of those opposed to the Credit yet reluctant to overthrow the Cabinet, but this idea cannot be entertained for a moment, and those are the worst enemies of the Cabinet who would wish it to collapse amid public apathy or scorn. It may confidently be predicted that the Government will stand or fall by the Credit, and will intimate this in unequivocal terms. A Cabinet which did not stake its existence on such a question might, perhaps, keep its portfolios, but assuredly nothing else. It would cease to be a Government. Subterfuge would overcome the twofold objection offered to the Credit, and, if by some unaccountable chance it were defeated, it could not and would not hesitate to resign en masse. Now nobody can foresee the consequences of such an event at this juncture. Not to speak of the panic of the country at a Ministerial crisis on a foreign question on the eve of the recess, not to speak of the financial confusion attendant on such a crisis in the midst of the Budget discussion and the impossibility of the Chamber taking a recess, it may be pointed out that no new Cabinet could now be formed. Even the men the most unlikely to be appealed to would be in a still falser situation than M. de Freycinet, confronted, as they would be, by an adverse majority of non-interventionists and extreme interventionists. Neither M. Ferry nor M. Say, neither M. Waddington nor M. de St. Vallier, not even M. Gambetta himself could accept such a position, for they are all advocates of an alliance with England and would meet with difficulties equal, if not superior, to M. de Freycinet's. There are but two men whom M. Grevy could summon—M. Brisson, President of the Chamber, and M. Le Royer, President of the Senate—for their necessary silence for six months has prevented their committing themselves-but neither of them would accept the task. On all these grounds it must be concluded that the Credit will be carried and that the Cabinet will stand.

TURKISH DIPLOMACY. The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:—German statesmen are of opinion that the willingness of the Sultan to join in the Conference and to send troops to Egypt, as well as the official denunciation of Arabi Pacha as a rebel by the Khedive, have altered the political situation, in so far as the Egyptian crisis has again assumed its European character. When the question had become merely an Anglo-Egyptian one the German Government had only to play the part of a spectator; now, however, the basis for collective European action will probably be found. For the moment the task of the Great Powers will be to effect an understanding between the orte and the Conference regarding the mea to be used in the restoration of peace and order in Egypt. The German Government has, therefore, used its influence to convince the Porte that the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt would probably help to avoid greater complications, for, by the cooperation of Turkish troops with those of the Western Powers the Porte would officially acknowledge that she regards the movement in Egypt as a revolutionary one. At the same time the war would be deprived of its religious character. The time which is still necessary for the completion of the military preparations in England will, therefore, b used in coming to an understanding about the co-operation of the Turkish troops. Should the endeavours of the Conference be nevertheless fruitless, then the Western Powers will certainly be justified in looking after their own interests, and in taking those measures which will best serve their purpose. Though Prince Bismarck publicly announced that no letters or communications of any kind what-ever were to be sent to Varzin, very lively intercourse regarding Egyptian affairs is going on between the Chancellor and the Foreign Office at Berlin, and this is all the more easy to understand as every day almost shows the Egyptian question in a different light, and Prince Bismarck has declared that he intends

to settle his policy in future only from event The Vakyt, in announcing that a Turkish Army Corps will be sent to Egypt, hopes that Egyptians, faithful to their religion and loyalty, will facilitate the work of the Ottoman Army, which consists in protecting the oppressed, and maintaining the sovereign rights of the Sultan. The duty of all true Mussulmans is to unite under the glorious standard of the Caliphate in order to repel the aggression of the enemy. The complaint Egyptians proceed from the unjustifiable interference and aggression of reigners, and the moment has now come for removing the causes of these complaints.

The Daily News Constantinople correspondent learns that Dervish Pacha on his return was received very coolly by the Sultan, and was given distinctly to understand that he had not done his work well. Fault was also found with him for not having persuaded Admiral Seymour to delay the bombardment, and for not having telegraphed that it had commenced until six hours afterwards.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Central News telegraphed on Thursday:— The white flag was hoisted yesterday over the enemy's position at Malaha, a few miles from Ramleh. It is supposed to cover another from Ramleh. It is supposed to cover another move of Arabi's. General Sir Archibald Alison intends harassing the enemy, as far as possi-ble, and detachments will daily engage the enemy's outposts with a view of distracting his attention and preventing him from completing his defensive works. The enemy showed off Ramleh this morning about 500 showed on Ramen this morning about soo strong, advancing on the right from Malaha. As usual a few shots were exchanged, but so far as could be seen there were no casualties

on either side.

Admiral Seymour has just signalled that
Arabi is advancing to attack, and all are now

on the alert.
The Orontes has arrived here this morning. A lady who miraculously escaped the mas-sacres which followed the bombardment, says when the mob took possession of the town, any luckless European found in hiding was either murdered on the spot or hunted to death. From her hiding place she saw two men flying before the rabble. They rushed into a doorway opposite, but failed to get into the house, and their murderers were upon them. The victims sunk into respective corners, while the mob crowded round and jeered them, and commenced stabbing them. when the poor men had become unconscious and offered no further sport to their butchers and offered no further sport to their nutriers by their piteous appeals for mercy, one of the gang stepped forward and cut their throats amid yells of joy. The mob went off in pur-suit of others endeavouring to escape. An Arab man and woman passing the spot shortly after, went up to the murdered men. The man wetted the cigarette he was making up with the blood of the victims, and then smoked it while the woman daubed her face with the red stream. This is only one of many similar

THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS. The arrangements at the War Office and Admiralty are so complete that it is believed that the whole of the force destined for service in Egypt will have left England by the 12th prox., with all stores and equipment necessary to fit it to take the field immediately

on arrival at the seat of war.

Generals Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir John Adye, and the principal Commanders of the Adye, and the principal Commanders of the Egyptian Expedition are to be summoned to Osborne to take a formal leave of her Majesty before embarking for Egypt. It is expected that Sir Garnet and his staff will leave England for Alexandria, viá Marseilles, next

It is believed the English Government will make it a condition of the employment of Turkish troops in Egypt that the supreme mi-litary authority should rest with the English

General.

Major Fraser, R.E., who has been appointed chief brigade major of the Engineers, leaves immediately for Egypt, and will, on his arrival, take charge of the Engineers for making military roads, railways, bridges, and pontoons. Major Fraser acted in the same capacity during the late Boer war. Colonel Nugart commanding Royal Engineers, will Nugent, commanding Royal Engineers, will assume the command on the arrival of Sir Ga rnet Wolseley and staff.

Surgeon-Major Frederick Hume-Spry, M.D. of the 2d Life Guards, has been selected to take medical charge of the Household Cavalry

Brigade about to proceed to Egypt. The first Reserve man arrived at the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, on Wednes day morning before nine o'clock. He walked into the office with his bundle, having seen the Queen's Proclamation and without waiting for his individual summons. The authorities were hardly prepared for his sudden addition to the Army, but quarters and rations were found for him and he resumed his military character with evident relish.

The 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards now at Chelsea Barracks, will leave London for Dublin, taking the place of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards about to embark for the East. The 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards, at Windsor, came up to London, in place of the 3rd Battalion Guards going to

On Thursday morning two companies of the Grenadiers left London to join the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment at Cork. The 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, which is under orders for Egypt, will embark at Queenstown on the arrival of the detachment from London, which will travel via Milford Haven. A large number of people followed the troops along the route to the Victoria Station, where there was some cheering when the train moved off.

It has been decided that the *Orient*, with the

staff of the first division, including General Willis and the Duke of Connaught, should sail at the end of this week instead of next Monday or Tuesday. The ship is lying in the basin at the Albert Docks, Woolwich. To serve as a hospital ship, the Carthage, 5,100 tons, a vessel almost equal to the Orient, has been specially engaged. She also lies in the Albert Docks, beginning in the Albert Docks, having just returned from Sydney. This ship will take out no troops other than her medical staff, but she will probably fill up with stores. Foremost of the cavalry ships in the way of preparation is the Calabria, now lying opposite the Orient in the Albert Docks. She was employed to take out Albert Docks. She was employed to take out troops to Natal during the recent South African campaign, was afterwards sent from Natal to Bombay with the 14th Lancers, and has recently brought 1,000 men from the Cape to England. The ships of the National Line engaged to take cavalry from London are in the Victoria Dock, Blackwall. They are the Greece, 4,300 tons, Captain Pearce; the City of Lincoln, 3,185 tons, Captain Wood, from Montreal; and the Holland, 3,847 tons, Cap-

tain Milligan, from New York.

Numbers of the Royal Engineers are undergoing a course of practical instruction in the management of railway trains. For that purpose they are permitted by the London, Chatnam and Dover Railway Company to accompany the engine drivers on their engines, and to travel with the railway guards.

A Woolwich correspondent writes on Thursday:—"A special train left Woolwich Dockyard for Portsmouth this morning with troops for the steamship Dacca, en route for Alexandria. The troops consisted of No. 10 Company Commissariat and Transport Staff, comprising 2 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 120 rank and file. She has also a detachment of the Army Hospital Corps, consisting of one officer, 7 staff sergeants, and 30 men. There were also 3 conductors and 30 men of the Ordnance Store Corps, and 7 officers of the Medical Department. Thirty-two military carts and other stores belonging to the officers and men of No. 10 Company Transport Corps were sent out yesterday in the Osprey, which has 24 hours' start of the Dacca. Her Majesty's steam store ship Wye, Staff-Captain Sarratt, leaves the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to-day, with 1,000 tons of war stores for the naval squadron at Alexandria. She was to have taken out a large number of 500lb. sub-marine mines for the squadron, but, being filled up with other stores, these mines are being sent up in barges to the Odessa, now loading for the East in the Millwall Docks, and which will probably soil to-morrow. Great exertions are being made to-day at Woolwich Dockyard and the Albert Docks in getting ready the fine passenger ship Orient, which is to take out the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, General Willis, Colonel Gillespie, Captain Molyneux, Colonel Schreiber, Captain Innis, Colonel Drake, Deputy-Assistant Com-Innis, Colonel Drake, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Campbell, Deputy Surgeon-General Ellin, Captain Herbert, and other Staff officers of the First Division of the Army Corps proceeding to the seat of war. The Duchess, who will remain at Malta during the way will be in telegraphic communication. war, will be in telegraphic communication with the base, which will not be Alexandria, with the base, which will but probably Ismailia. From arrangements being made at Woolwich to-day, it seems probable that the *Orient* will embark the staff of the 1st Division at Woolwich on Saturday evening. If she takes out the Scots Guards hey will march through London on Saturday from the Wellington Barracks. Orders were issued this morning to send out an equipment of the Blanchard Infantry Pontoon, complete with superstructure, to go out with A Troop Royal Engineer Train."

> THE NILE U. THE TROOPS. As far as we can reckon from the informa-

tion accessible as to the proposed expedition to Egypt, it would seem, says the St. James's Gazette, to have been adroitly timed so as to reach the country about the period when the Nile inundation may be expected to be at its height, and when, in consequence, any hostile move made against those who hold the country will be most difficult. The rise of the Nile first becomes appreciable three days after the summer solstice; that is to say, on the 24th of June. The 25th of the Egyptian month Pauni (in the fixed Egyptian year), corresponding to the 1st of July, was the day for the assembling at the Nilometer in ancient times; and two days later, on the 27th of June, was the official declaration of the rise. Since 1825, the earliest day on which the Nile commenced to rise was the 10th of June, and the latest the 10th of July. The earliest high Nile occurred on the 27th of August in 1868, and the latest on the 20th of October 1878. 20th of October in 1872. As three weeks are spoken of as the time which must elapse before we are in a position to support the first message of our guns, we have every chance of arriving in time to see the best of the inundation. The average heights of high Nile at Rhoda, which is sixteen miles above the barrage for an average of seventy-four years, have for an average of seventy-four years, have been a little over 22ft. 6in. In 1874 there was a 28ft. rise. When this occurs the head for filtration through the banks is at least eleven feet; and Mr. Baker, whose experience of Egypt is of unusual value, says that "although

the river-banks may be kept sound by the labour of a hundred thousand men, the water readily finds its way through the porous soil, and floods the land with a noxious solution of calcareous and magnesian salts and alkaling chlorates." These salts, it must be remembered, are not borne down by the river, but washed up by it from below the surface of the soil; the head of water in the Nile escaping at the bottom of the channel, and rising and filling up from below the surface of the fields. At Assouan, 573 miles above Cairo, the rise of the Nile commences a fortnight earlier than at Cairo; and the heights

attained at the two stations have been noted as eight to six. So that a rise of 22ft. 6in. at Cairo may be anticipated, a fortnight later, on the occurrence of a rise of 30ft. at Assouan. We should be glad to hear that even this simple method of anticipating a contingency even by so short a period as a fortnight had been regarded by those who decided on the been regarded by those who decided on the expedition. The ordinary course of the flood is first a rapid rise, then a slight halt, then a second rise, and then a slow ebb to Nile level. This is probably due to the fact that when the Nile has attained a height of from ten to thirteen feet a large volume of water flows down numerous canals resigner their heds. flows down numerous canals raising, their beds at that height above low water. When a still greater height is attained, banks are cut, and the filling of the great basins of inundation causes the level of the water in the river to

remain almost stationary for some days. It is evident that the rise of the Nile, as relating to strategic operations, is a phenomenon the free discussion of which in this country can in no way affect, nor is anything that we may observe capable of being used against us. the other hand, the Egyptians are familiar with the habit of their river, and know how to adopt their measures in consequence. The point which will be of most interest in this country is the manner in which the new political doctrine, that the endeavour to anticipate contingencies leads to confusion, has been carried out in this instance. From the time it was first decided in Downing-street that it was necessary to resort to something more than bluster, the dates of the inundation should have formed the controlling limit of military operations. That this fact was entirely unknown or left out of sight by an all-controlling Minister appears to be certain. For, were it otherwise, we should be forced to the conclusion that he had purposely timed the arrival of our troops in Egypt at the exact period of the year at which their services would be least

effective and their health most severely tried. "Hopes and chances" and electioneering coups may be all very well for those who have no sounder principles of political action on which to rely. But to time and tide—long known to wait for no man—may be added the venerable name of Nile. name of Nile.

WHAT THE WORLD SAYS.

There is not the smallest truth in the rumour started by the Morning Post—the conductors of which are spoiling a very readable paper by their self-imposed task of finding in every possible event a stick to beat Mr. Gladstone—that Colonel Brackenbury resigned to a guarrel with the Irish stone—that Colonel Brackenbury resigned his post owing to a quarrel with the Irish Executive. Colonel Brackenbury is, and has been for years, Sir Garnet Wolseley's sworn adherent and right-hand man, and where G. J. W. goes, there, as a matter of course, H

B. follows.

Still, it would perhaps be better for the general service if the Colonel had a little less general service if the colonel had a little more court de private devotion and a little more csprit de corps. He left the military attaché-ship at Paris, which he filled very well, for the police appointment at Dublin. And he has now given up that appointment, which he had endowed with such life, vigour, and success as were not, it was believed, possible to be introduced into it. I have high authority for state fused into it. I have high authority for stating that the resignation of Brackenbury has given great annoyance to the Irish Govern-When he accepted the post it was understood that he would hold it for many years and would not bolt at the first throb of the war-drum. The temptation, however, of employment in Egypt was irresistible; and Col. Brackenbury, in spite of the protests of Lord Spencer, resigned and abandoned his position with precipitation. Lord Spencer is nant at the conduct of the War O giving Colonel Brackenbury an appointment. and has written to Mr. Gladstone injurious to the interests of the public service that one department of the Government should be able to allure away the servant of another department. Colonel Brackenbury's sudden resignation has left the reorganisation of the Irish police in a state of collapse, and will cause a good deal of delay in enforcing the

Act for the Prevention of Crime.

The marriage of Mr. Reginald Herbert, of Clytha, with Miss Van Notten-Pole, is to take ciyuna, wun miss van Notien-Pole, is to take place on Saturday, 29th, at the Servite Fathers Church, Fulham, and the wedding-party will afterwards breakfast at Ranelagh, which is a very happy arrangement.

Saturday was really the last entertainment of the season at Ranelagh. Mr. Reginald Herbert was able to be present, though he still looks ill, and has had a sharp attack, which laid him low for some days. A grand military tournament was arranged, with a polepony race and a jumping competition for horses over and under fifteen hands. A very good afternoon's sport was afforded: and notwithstanding the counter-attractions of a garden-party at Holland House, races at Sandown and Hurlingham, a very good garden-party at Holland House, races at Sandown and Hurlingham, a very good gathering was seen on the ground at Ranelagh as usual. Lord Lonsdale, Lady Westmorland, Theresa Lady Shrewsbury, Lord Harrington, Lord and Lady Kilmarnock, Lord and Lady Colin Campbell, Lord Tredegar, Lady Parker, Lady Grace Fane, Lady Emily Kingscote, Mr. and Mrs. Chandos-Pole, Colonel and Mrs. Armytage, Mrs. Ker Seymour, Lord Clonmell, Mr. Adrian Hope, Captain Hartopp, etc., were all there, and a large number remained to dinner, after which the grounds were illuminated.

were illuminated. Lord Dalrymple, eldest son of the Earl of Stair, has returned from a long journey through India, China, and Japan, and has joined Lady Dalrymple, who has been for some weeks staying at Schwalbad, in Ger-

Lord de Clifford returned from his excursion

to Norway last Sunday.
Calais is positively without a resident consul at this moment. Mr. Beaumont Hotham sul at this moment. Mr. Beaumont Hotham having vacated the post, after giving three months' notice, left early in July, and has sold his house and furniture, which will probably cause much inconvenience to his successor, good houses being rare articles in Calais. Mr. Hotham left Calais after twentythree years' active service, and his departure is universally regretted by the inhabitants of the place, who subscribed largely to a handsome testimonial presented to him, with an address, previous to his leaving for England.

The Dukes of Marlborough and Roxburghe are still fishing in Norway, where they have

been having very indifferent sport.

The Duke of Portland has been entertaining some native Indian princes at Welbeck during the past week, and had a select party

of friends to meet them.

Lord and Lady Waterford have taken the Lord and Lady Waterford have taken the Fisheries, a pretty villa on the banks of the Thames belonging to Sir Beaumont and Lady Florence Dixie, for the autumn, and move there next week with their children. The Fisheries is not far from Windsor, and close to Surly Hall.

Les Voyages en Suisse of our compatriots have begun, and most of the favourie places of resort have already a considerable number.

have begun, and most of the lavourie places of resort have already a considerable number of English people at them. The Engadine, in spite of the bad weather which has prevailed, is as crowded as usual, and at St. Moritz comfortable accommodation is, with difficulty, obtained. Among others who are there are the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lord Villiers, the Marchioness of Hertford and Lord Victor Seymour, and Lord and

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PARIS, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 27-28, 1882.

THE TACTICS OF THE PORTE. While in this country the House of Commons is discussing a Vote of Credit for the purpose of sending an expeditionary force to Egypt, the Conference at Constantinople has been surprised, not to say disconcerted, by a sudden display of activity on the part of the Porte. M. de Freycinet stated on Thursday in the French Chamber that Turkey had declared her readiness to carry out the proposal of intervention addressed to her by the Conference on the 15th of July. Very similar intelligence reaches us from Constantinople, though it appears from our Correspondent's report that the acceptance by the Porte of the proposal of the Conference has not been purely unconditional. It can hardly be thought, however, that the tardy alacrity of the Porte can now be allowed to alter the situation as it exists at present. It certainly was held last week by the English Government, as we stated at the time, that the delay of the Porte in answering the invitation of the Conference was tantamount to a refusal. In view of this virtual refusal the Vote of Credit was announced, and Mr. Gladstone, in introducing and defending the vote on Monday, stated explicitly that, in the opinion of the Government, the opportunity of Turkish invention appeared to have passed away. It will scarcely be contended that, after four days' further delay, the opportunity has suddenly revived. The Porte, it appears, considers that the sending of an expedition should be subordinated to the withdrawal of foreign troops. In other words, the condition of Turkish intervention is that England should suspend her military preparations and withdraw her forces from Egypt. It is hardly necessary to say that such a condition is wholly inadmissible. So far from solving the Egyptian difficulty, it would only tend to further embroil it. If the Sultan had really been ready to accept the mandate of Europe he should have done so a week ago. The time is now past for his acceptance, even if we could be assured of his good faith; and the English Government would only stultify itself if, having reluctantly determined an active intervention, it were now to fall back upon the delusive and procrastinating promises of the Porte. It is certain that the Sultan will never go to Egypt with the sole purpose of carrying out the objects aimed at by English policy. If he were really anxious to restore order, a simple declaration that Arabi was a rebel would long ago have sufficed to deprive the latter of his power and influence. If, moreover, the time for isolated Turkish intervention is past, still less can any idea of Turkish co-operation with English or other European troops be seriously entertained. We ope and believe that the Government will stand firm to its resolution and allow nothing to interfere with its determination to secure once for all an effective and permanent solution of all the questions which press for solution in Egypt.

The action of the Porte will probably

serve M. de Freycinet as an excuse for abandoning the proposed Vote of Credit. The armed co-operation of France is therefore not to be looked for in Egypt. We see no reason to regret this prudent decision on the part of our neighbours. It will simplify the question with which we have to deal, and reduce the elements of complication and chances of discord and collision. It is unfortunate that it should be purchased at so serious a cost as the introduction of Turkish troops into that country. If it be still practicable, it would certainly be politic that the Sultan should be told that his consent comes too late, and that his aid cannot be accepted. No one can doubt that the European concert, however necessary in itself, and however valuable for European purposes could not be carried into action in the East without necessarily arousing some suspicion in the Mohammedan mind that the policy was a movement of Christendom against Islam-a sort of nineteenth-century revival of the spirit of the Crusades. No such policy as this has even entered into the mind of a responsible English statesman hitherto, and we may be sure no such statesman will allow any rhetorical impetus from his volunteer advisers to make a way and a resting place for it there now. The bare fact that such a policy could be suggested with seeming gravity only shows how far men can stray in the excitement of a moment like the present from the policy which seemed sound and sufficient even to so bold a statesman as Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston laid down his principles more than once with regard to our occupation of Egypt in that plain, direct, and homely language which was so forcible with him His doctrine was that we wanted nothing more of Egypt than a secure way to our Indian Empire - that we had no more need of possessing it than a man need be the owner of the North road in order to secure his way to his property in Scotland. What we require, Palmerston used to say, is the certainty of good, well-kept roads, and comfortable inns by the way. The idea thus simply and effectively illustrated is, we make no doubt, the principle of the Egyptian policy which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues now maintain. It might seem at first hardly worth while to notice the absurdly inflated suggestions and schemes on which we have made comment. But in an enterprise like that which England has now to undertake, even the best and the most prudent Government cannot always forecast the precise limits within which it will be able to confine its intervention. Obstacles grow and conditions change every day, and with the growth and change it may become necessary to enlarge the sphere of the operations which statesmen had set out for themselves in the first instance. We cannot, therefore, feel certain that Mr. Gladstone's Government will be able to limit with precision the whole course of their active operations in Egypt. It may not be possible to within the lines which they have laid down for themselves already. When at such a time it is evident that the definition cannot be drawn precise and clear, it is naturally open, and temptingly open, to anyone to hazard any mental enlargement of the field of our activity which pleases his fancy. At such a time, then, it may be well to direct the sane and sober

public to the kind of nonsense which is

Palmerston thrown in the faces of Mr. Gladstone's supporters, as if Lord Palmerston represented a policy of mere heroic enterprise, and Mr. Gladstone one of timid and selfish security. It is somewhat curious to find that a doctrine which Lord Palmerston again and again treated with good-humoured contempt as chimerical and ridiculous, should be revived in our own days. It is still more curious to find it obtruded with so much noise on the attention of statesmen to whom the very same counsellors are often holding up Lord Palmerston as the model which they ought to try with all their might to imitate .-Daily News.

Only a very short time ago there was

nothing the French Government objected

to so much as the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt. Now, France not only enters no protest against that course, but even accepts the announcement as a sufficient ground for herself abstaining from the moderate and limited interference upon which she had already decided. No one will suppose that it is the mere resolve of the Porte that has wrought this sudden change in French policy. If M. de Frey-cinet has asked the French Chamber to postpone until Saturday the consideration of the Financial Vote, it is because he and his colleagues believe that the modification of the attitude previously observed by the Porte has been suggested by some powerful adviser. Nothing is to be gained by affecting mystery in a matter which is well understood by the whole world—not only in France, but in every other country. France is far more busy watching Berlin than Cairo, and is immeasurably more interested in the purposes of Prince Bismarck than in the prospects of Arabi. Nor does any one need to be informed that most of the decisions arrived at nowadays at Yildiz Kiosk are prompted by the Representative of Germany. This being the case, the French Government believes, rightly or wrongly, that any fresh manifestation of interest in the Egyptian question by Germany is enough to impose upon it additional caution to steer as clear as possible of all active military intervention on the Nile or in its vicinity. We do not say that the interpretation put by French Statesmen upon the last move of Turkish diplomacy is necessarily correct. But it may well be so; and it is unquestionable that the wits of French Statesmen in this matter are sharpened by motives to which England and Englishmen are perfect strangers. We must never lose sight of the fact that the Conference is still sitting; that Turkey is now a member of that Conference; and that we, who also have a seat at the Conference, have, in conjunction with the other Powers, invited Turkey to do the very thing Turkey now declares its willingness to do. It is difficult to understand how even a politician so skilled in the reconciliation of contraries as the Prime Minister is going to reconcile still unrecanted devotion and subservience to the European Concert with military action taken outside that Concert, and in spite of the explicit protest of one of the Powers represented at the Conference. None of the Powers have signified their assent or approval of our despatching a military expedition to Egypt, and the Sultan is notoriously adverse to our action. It does not follow that we are wrong to ignore these active or silent signs of disapproval; but it is imperative to bear in mind that while France, which is no more bound by the European Concert than we profess to be. suddenly halts altogether when Turkey announces its intention of resorting to armed intervention, we go on though nothing had happened. The attitude of Italy is almost equally significant. Though it is notorious that the Italians have long aspired to acquire a footing in Egypt upon equal terms with ourselves and France, they now not only abstain from pressing their claim, but reject the invitation we have addressed to them to co-operate with us in protecting the Canal. The position, therefore, is this. We are acting absolutely alone, without the concurrence of any other Power, with the strong disapproval of one of the Powers, and with anything but the benevolent neutrality of the rest. This may be the right course to take, but it is indispensable that there should be no mistake as to the course which we really are pursuing. Mr. Gladstone can do much to lead or mislead the country; and he distinctly misleads the country when he affirms that we are acting with the moral support of Europe. We are doing nothing of the kind. If were, then France would act with us. The best hope we can entertain is, that events in Egypt itself will anticipate or nullify the deliberations and hesitations of the Conference. If Arabi would only attack us, or if we were only in sufficient strength to attack him, these diplomatic withes and fetters would break of themselves .- Standard.

THE PARTITION OF TURKEY. The real issues before the country are whether it is absolutely necessary for us to be paramount on the Isthmus of Suez; whether, if this be admitted, this supremacy involves the necessity of being paramount on the Nile. We have no sort of right to interfere with the Government of Egypt for the sake of the Egyptians, and still less right for their sake to bombard Alexandria. Lord Beaconsfield held that our position on the Isthmus required us to defend the Danube and the Armenian frontier against Russia. Mr. Gladstone holds that this is not necessary, but that it is necessary for us to see that there are neither disturbances nor intrigues on the Nile. Mr. Bright holds that the Suez Canal would be safe whether Arabi, Tewfik, Turk, Jew, or Gentile were masters in Egypt. There is nothing to be said in favour of Lord Beaconsfield's view, which would involve us in endless wars, and render it necessary for us to maintain the rule of the vilest scamps with which this globe has ever been afflicted over subject races of Christians; there is much to be said for Mr. Gladstone's view, and there is something to be said for Mr. Bright's But either we are absoview. lutely obliged in our own interests to interfere in Egypt, or we are not. If we are, why should we make interference contingent either upon the assent of the Sultan or of Europe? We doubt whether Prince Bismarck would ask leave of Europe to take steps in-say, Switzerland-were he to consider them necessary for the security of the German Empire. When the Russians determined to cross the Pruth,

have often lately had the policy of Lord | without asking the permission of a European Areopagus. This ought to be our course in regard to Egypt. Europe acknowledges that we have special interests there which must be maintained, and would not complain were we to maintain them whenever they are endangered. We should, of course, have equally to admit that Russia has special interests in Armenia, and Austria in the Herzegovina. Our error has been that we have never yet recognised that we have absolutely no interest in hindering Austria from acquiring the Herzegovina, and Russia from acquiring Armenia, and that if either of these countries lays its hands on Constantinople, this is a matter which in no way regards us, beyond a benevolent conviction that the sooner the Turks are cleared out of Europe-no matter by whom they are replaced—the better it will be for humanity and for the peace of the world

#### ARABI'S NEGOTIATIONS.

There are rumours that Arabi Pacha is beginning to think seriously of giving in. It is said, indeed, that he has actually opened negotiations with the Khedive to that end: his proposal being that he shall be permitted to retire into a monastery on

full pay, and that those of his associates who are most deeply involved with him shall be allowed a similar immunity from punishment:—
It is believed that communications between the Sultan, and the Khedive, and Arabi have never been suspended; and it is probable enough that when the Ottoman Government decided to take action in Egypt, they took measures at the same time to bring the rebellious Colonel to terms of submission. Indeed, we may be pretty sure that such an attempt would be made in that case, for two very good reasons. In the first place it is of the highest importance to the Sultan that his troops shall not come into actual collision with the Nationalist and fanatical party in Egypt; moral triumph both particular and general for the Sultan if he could say, turning to England, "You see that as long as you were bombarding, and occupying, and preparing your tremendous armaments for invasion, the Egyptians resisted desperately; but no sooner was it whispered in Arabi's camp that the Caliph himself was about to intervene than submission followed." These advantages would be of such enormous value to the Sultan that we may be sure of his doing his utmost to secure them, as soon as he had deter-mined to act sincerely upon the invitation of the Identic Note. In saying this we do not mean to convey an implicit belief in to-day's reports. Possibly they are exaggerated; it is possible that Arabi may be engaged, with or without complicity with the Porte, in another ruse. But for the reasons already given we shall not be surprised if Arabi has been vigorously worked upon to submit on certain terms (some open, some secret), and even to learn that he has yielded: though that is much the more doubtful thing of the two. Of another thing there is no longer any doubt. The first news of the change of mind at the Porte turns out to have been the most accurate. Our correspondent at Constantinople was right when he telegraphed on Tuesday in deciding to send troops to Egypt, as Conference desired him to do, the Sultan would not haggle for any modifi-cations of the Identic Note: his Majesty would accept the invitation thereby conveyed on the terms therein contained. This information is now confirmed, and the news, as it comes quietly wafting in upon us, seems more cool than refreshing in the midst of our resounding armaments. On the first incursion of this news, there was a strong disinclination amongst English politicians and publicists to pay any attention to it. An almost universal effort was made to consider the Sultan's decision as all too late; and this was done with particular earnestness by the partisans of the overnment, who could do no less, perhaps, after Mr. Gladstone's declaration a week ago that the time for Turkish intervention was past. But we still do not see how the English Government can insist on that view of the matter, considering that the Conference is still sitting, that our own representative is present a every session, and that not a word was said about withdrawing the invitation to the Turk (which was made at England's own instance) until he had formally accepted it on its own terms. As we said yesterday, and now repeat, the Conference exists to-day with all the authority it ever possessed; and since England has not withdrawn her representative, it follows that she continues to cknowledge its competence for the purpose that brought it together. The Conference agreed upon the Identic Note, by which Turkey was invited to send her troops to occupy Egypt and pacify the country; and nothing was said in the Note about the Turkish expedition being accompanied by any force. Nor was the presentation of the Note attended by any stipulation that it was to be accepted in a given time—which is very important; and though no doubt the English dovernment announced, within three days of the presentation of the Note, that the time for Turkish military intervention was past, yet the Conference has not said so, and England is included in the Conference. There s some reason to think, therefore, that the Turkish Government may object to joint operations with the English in Egypt, if force has yet to be employed to subdue the rebel movement. This is an additional reason for hoping

## M. DE FREYCINET'S POSITION.

that Arabi really means submission, and

Mr. Gladstone's difficulties are scarcely equal in character or in magnitude to those

of M. de Freycinet:-Instead of being supported by a docile majority, and helped in his gravest needs by a loyal Opposition, the French Premier is unable to take a step without finding his feet blocked by some serious and unlooked-for obstacle. Mr. Gladstone can count upon as many millions as he can prove to be needful for the settlement of all Egypt; M. de Freycinet is refused by the committee of the Chamber when he asks for considerably under half a million in order to protect the Suez Canal. Not only has the Committee refused this without a vote in its favour, but also rejected the motion that the refusal should not be made a Cabinet question. Of course, the Chamber is not bound by the decision of its committee. But, whatever the decision of the majority may be when the question comes before the Chamber, the position of the French Premier has undoubtedly received another and a most damaging blow. Only the other day he was led to offer his resignation upon a question wholly apart from Egypt. But though Egypt and the Parisian municipality may have no apparent connection, nobody supposed that a really strong Minister, whose foreign policy was held to be impregnable, could have been driven to relieve himself from his responsibilities in a grave crisis by a vote that implied anything less than want of confidence generally. The moral to be drawn by ourselves is clearly the impossibility of certain reliance upon the continuance of a consistent policy on the part of any Power, and of France especially. The situation of M. de Freycinet, though for the present he may possess both the will and the power to maintain it, is manifestly insecure, for no Minister can possibly keep office if he finds himself harassed and thwarted at every talked at, if not to, the Government. We and to advance into Bulgaria, they did so

#### THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

SEIZURE OF SECRET LETTERS. ALLEGED INTRIGUES OF FRANCE. The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Thursday

A very important seizure has been made to-day. This consists of a secret correspondence which passed, prior to the bombardment, between the Military Party and French ment, between the Military Party and French officials. It was carried on through the agency of M. Minet, a Swiss gentleman, and a strong supporter of Arabi, at whose camp at Kafr Dowar he is now believed to be. The correspondence is said to be very important, and when published will produce a very strong sensation. It is said to prove incorporate the said to be said t strong sensation. It is said to prove incon-testably all the suspicions entertained as to the Military Party being secretly supported by the French.

One of the most ferocious and sanguinary of the ruffians implicated in the massacres of 11th of June was condemned to death on Thursday by the native tribunal. Crushing evidence against him was given by a respectable Mussulman, who evinced the greates emotion and indignation as he recited the outrages he had witnessed. He deposed that he saw the prisoner-who is believed to have committed thirteen murders-dash out the brains of a European whose nose and ears had already been slit by the fanatical mob. The Court made some difficulty in convicting upon the evidence of only one witness, as Moslem law requires the testimony of two persons to a deed of violence; but the evidence was so conclusive that after long deliberation the wretch was found quitty and eration the wretch was found guilty, and

the capital sentence passed upon him. Ahmed Pacha, the Governor, who made an attempt two days since to allow two prisoners to escape execution, having again shown himself obstructive in matters relating to the police of the town, Lord Charles Beresford was obliged to call the Khedive's attention to his conduct. The Khedive at once summoned Ahmed Pacha to the Palace, and rebuked him severely, and in his presence offered the post of Governor to Zahic Pacha, who, however, declined to accept it. The Khedive then turned to Ahmed, and told him that for a time he would continue him at his post, but that he was to pay the most scrupulous atten-tion to the desires of Lord Charles Beresford, who had from the time he had undertaken the onerous post of guardian of order shown the greatest tact and consideration for the interests and religious feelings of the population. Active negotiations between the Palace, Arabi, Cairo, and other parts continue. Ali Pacha Moubarab, at the request of the Khedive, telegraphed to Arabi on Wednesday to allow other members of the deputation from Cairo to come on to Alexandria. Arabi replied, in brief but courteous terms, that he had no objection to their coming, and intended despatching an important letter by them.

#### CONTINENTAL OPINION ON THE CRISIS. The Berlin correspondent of the Times

writes on Thursday:—
Your leading article, wherein it was stated that England, if acting alone on her own responsibility, would acquire the right to exercise a controlling power over the future of exercise a controlling power over the luture of Egypt, has fallen upon political circles here like a thunderbolt, and has produced a deep sensation. Almost all the leading papers, which had yesterday produced only a short telegram on the subject, begin to-day to comment upon the article saying that it would be ment upon the article, saying that it would be indeed, very dangerous for England to follow such a responsible policy, but at the same time stating that England, after having taken the first step, was certainly bound to go

urther in the same direction. The National Gazette is of opinion that the policy of the Gladstone Cabinet has from the beginning had no other purpose in view than to acquire the protectorate over Egypt; and that there would remain the question whether the other Powers will allow England to accomolish this intention. The Gazette thinks that by such a protectorate the present relations between the Porte and Egypt would be thoroughly altered, and that it would be very doubtful whether Turkey, or the other interested Powers, and particularly France, when we altereties. would agree to such an alteration. France could scarcely be thus induced to join in common action with England. While thus the one Liberal paper accuses the English policy of selfish and egotistical plans, other journals are of the opinion that England, even now, after the Porte has declared its willingness to despatch troops to Egypt, cannot stop her military preparations, but will have to occupy Egypt. The preparations for an earnest war had already been made to such an extent that public opinion in England would not allow the Cabinet to beat a retreat, but would ask that the action of Turkey should be controlled by English forces.

The Post (Conservative) publishes an article

wherein England is much blamed for not having acted more resolutely after the bombardment of Alexandria:

By the coincidence of very happy events England had succeeded in gaining a position which hitherto had seemed attainable only under the greatest difficulties. England had become all at once mistress of Egypt, after she had with admirable patience borne insults, after her authority had been ridiculed, after hundreds of her subjection murdered. England was and that time not bound by any alliance, for France had separated herself from joint action, and had ordered her ships to leave the harbour of Alexandria for Port Said. Any other Power would have profited better by these favourable circumstances for its own benefit, and it must, therefore, be regarded as a great mistake that England has not at once taken not merely seeking to gain time in view of what may be done by-and-by in the way of inundating the country.—St. James's Gazette. possession of Egypt, as France has of Tunis. The consequences of this," says the article will be that England will now have to make greater sacrifices than would at first have been necessary."

The Ministerial crisis in France is followed

at Berlin with the greatest interest. Though M. de Freycinet's Cabinet is reported to be in a very precarious situation, it is hoped that it may eventually conquer all the intrigues now being worked against it. The official Norddeutsche Zeitung says that the present attack of the Opposition is directed against a very important political position, and not, as hitherto, against insignificant decisions upon subordinate questions of policy, but that it would be too bold to anticipate already the defeat of the Cabinet. The Zeitung thinks, however, that in such a case the dissolution of the French Chambers would become necessary, and that then public opinion, which is adverse to the intrigues of the Opposition, would support the Cabinet. The rumours that England is aiming at an

exclusive Protectorate over Egypt have produced some misgivings in Berlin, but the Standard correspondent states that in the most influential quarters they are declared to be incredible, inasmuch as the British Government dill declared its adherical control of the cont ment still declares its adhesion to the denying Protocol, and its desire to do nothing in opposition to the unanimous wishes of Europe. Diplomatists profess to believe that a joint Anglo-Turkish intervention will evenually be arranged on the terms demanded by

The Neue Freie Presse thinks that Turkish intervention must be limited to the despatch of commissioners, whose only task would be to reorganise the country in the name of the Sultan and the Khedive where England's troops had prepared the ground for them.

The Diritto, the organ of the Italian Foreign

Office, commenting in its usual virulent strain on Turkey's acceptance of the invitation to intervene in Egypt, asks what attitude England will assume in view of the fact which entirely changes the situation. Will she pro-ceed and disregarding the Ottoman interven-tion occupy not only the Suez Canal and

Alexandria, but all Egypt? Will she renew the example she set when despite the self-denying protocol she bombarded Alexandria? This is the question, and on England's appreciation of it depends the solution of the grave crisis which preoccupies the Cabinets of

Europe.

The Rassegna publishes an important letter from Berlin severely criticising Italy's attitude in the concert of the four Powers. The writer says Italy joined the concert with an entire programme marked by hostility to England and France, and exclusive regard for Italian interests. Hence Germany, whose object is not to appease Italy's greed, but to preserve peace in Europe, has continually been obliged to dissent from Signer Mancini's views. Thus for instance, Signor Mancini would have liked the four Powers to prevent the bom-bardment of Alexandria, or inflict condign punishment on England for it, a course which would have resulted in a European conflagra-tion. The tenour of the whole letter, which

is evidently officially inspired, bears out wha was stated some time ago by the Daily News of the moderating influence brought to bear by Prince Bismarck on Signor Mancini on the occasion of the speech the latter delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, in the course of which he stated that Italy would not allow separate action on the part of England and The Russian Press, with the exception of

the Golos, which maintains its moderate and

sensible tone, continues to manifest considerable irritation against England in consequence of her action in Egypt. It is noticeable, however, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard, that the angry feeling of the pretended exponents of Russian public opinio wanes as the chance of our finding moral and material support amongs the European Powers grows greater or less. When it seemed that Austria and Germany had sanctioned the bombardment of Alex-andria the tone of the Russian press became decidedly less hostile, and this was again the case when France seemed likely to take an equal part in the work of restoring order in Egypt. Now, however, that those Powers merely propose to guard their interests in the Suez Canal, leaving England to bear the Sucz Canal, leaving England to bear the brunt and heat of the day, whilst Italy protests, and the other Powers look on in sulky silence, no terms can be too strong, no epithets too opprobious, to characterise the ness of England's present policy. We are told that we have destroyed in a most barbarous manner a flourishing commercial town de'ended by obsolete cannon in anti-quated forts; that we are about to tread down he national rights of Egyptians as we have those of the Irish; and that we have deceived and insulted the Powers of Europe, not for the first time. We are upbraided somewhat inconsistently with taking isolated action, and with begging the assistance of all the Powers in turn. Greediness, pillage, cruelty, and oppression are freely laid to our charge, and hreatening forecasts are freely indulged in. It is not to be supposed, however, that all this abuse has anything to do with the views of the Russian Government; but it is worth recording, as a proof of the feeling left behind in certain circles, and particularly in the army, by the diplomatic defeat inflicted by England on Russia at the Berlin Conference.

#### ARABI'S OFFER TO SURRENDER. A telegram from Alexandria on Friday

there and is severely criticised.

The Daily News' correspondent in Constantinople says that Mr. Gladstone's speech re-

Arabi's offer to surrender has produced a vast amount of sensation. It is believed that he has taken the step at the instigation of the Sultan, who feels that resistance will only loosen his hold on Egypt.

Among military men some disappointment is felt lest the rebels should not have punishment meted out according to their deserts. Floggings continue in Alexandria on looters and pillagers. Twelve received the lash on Friday morning from the hands of a Zaptieh, and one villain was shot in the afternoon.

The delegate mission of Notables from Cairo is failing in its object. The Khedive is disposed to accept Arabi's offer, but awaits the sanction of Sir Archibald Alison. The British General will advise the Khedive on the return of the mission from Mahala.

An Exchange Company's despatch from Berlin states:—The Porte accepted the terms of the Joint Note when it found that England would not listen to fresh propositions, ex-pecting thereby to compel the immediate withdrawal of English troops whose co-operation is not provided for in the Joint Note. To assist this move, Arabi through Dervish Pacha has just declared that he will not resist Turkish troops when operating without European auxiliaries. Austria and Germany likewise auxiliaries. Austria and Germany likewise revert to their ald plan of exclusive Turkish intervention, and promise to support the Sultan now that he accepts the Joint Note. England endeavours to secure the presence of some Turkish troops without the withdrawal of her own. Meanwhile the Nile is rising, and will shortly make operations exceedingly difficult for both English and Turkish troops.

## NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

A message from Alexandria on Friday says :- A native who has arrived from Cairo via Port Said states that a number of Natives, dressed in European clothes, with white helmets, have been paraded through the streets as English prisoners, and taken to the Kasr-en-Nil barracks. Arabi has telegraphed to Ali Moubarek Pacha that he fought an engagement yesterday, but the statement is absolutely untrue. The sound of heavy firing is heard in the direction of Aboukir Fort. Arabi sent a train to the junction, and an armed engine and tender was sent out to meet it. A few shots were exchanged. Our position at Ramleh has been strengthened. There are now 24 guns in position. Arabi is collecting taxes up to Cairo, and is enforcing a fresh tax of ten piastres per acre. Water scarcer. battalion of marines has been ordered to Ismailia. The cotton crop is reported fovourable, but if the Nile is left unattended to it A prisoner has been brought into camp at

Ramleh. He had left Alexandria on the 11th of July, about an hour after the bombardment began, and went to Cairo. He left to return to Alexandria three days since, and got as far as Kafrdawar by rail. He was stopped on trying to pass out of Arabi's lines by night, and was turned back by the sentry, who threatened to shoot him; but on a second attempt to escape, by creeping through, he was successful. He confirms the reports current that Arabi is threatening with death all persons found endeavouring to pass through his lines to Alexandria. The prisoner added that crowds of people surround Kafrdawar, who are much ill-treated by the soldiers, and are in want of the necessaries of life. The Achilles has relieved the Inflexible

opposite Ramleh. A detachment of the Naval Brigade and two 9-pounders have taken up a position on the high ground to the east of the Palace, close to the sea, and bearing north-north-east from the waterworks ridge, thus defending the whole of the ridge east of Alexandria and

The Ramleh correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Thursday:—This morning about 100 of the enemy were observed approaching along the Mahmoudieh Canal. They halted within about 3,000 yards of our guns on the waterworks ridge. They could be seen moving about for some time, but finally all disappeared except two mounted men, who were presumably officers. The supposition is that the men all disappeared behind the canal-bank and that they had brought two guns, which they were occupied

in protecting by an earthwork. At first this caused some excitement, and a company from each of the 60th and 33th were immediately ordered to the front. Nothing, however, was done, as the enemy had halfed before the two companies had got much in front of our lines. The 40-pounders on the ridge were laid, and all was ready for firing; but it was not thought and was ready for mine, as it advisable to open fire at the long range, as it would probably have produced no effect, the enemy being well covered by the canal-bank.

commy being well covered by the canal-bank.

The Special Correspondent of the Daily
News at Port Said telegraphs that both the Governor and Assistant-Governor of the town have resigned, and have taken refuge on board the Peninsular steamer Mongolia. Arabi has accordingly announced that the commander of the troops will be responsible for order pending the appointment of a new Governor. An outbreak may, it is thought occur at any moment, and the worst is feared by the British officials. The Arabs are in the most excited state, and their attitude continues to be insulting to the Europeans. In consequence of the representations of M. de Lesseps, that the officer commanding the Arab troops had guaranteed order, a landing of British and French troops which had been arranged did not take place.

The following letter has been sent by Adniral Seymour to the Khedive :-"The action of the British Government and the necessity of that action have been clearly defined in the proclamation of your Highness,

dated July 22, which will have been under-

stood by the Egyptian people.

"Nevertheless, in consequence of the false statements which have been put in circulation by Arabi Pacha, the chief of the rebels, and those who act under his orders, I, the Admiral in command of the British Fleet, think it advisable to confirm anew, and without delay. to your Highness that the Government of Great Britain has not the least intention of making the conquest of Egypt, nor in any way whatever to attack the religion or the iberties of the Egyptians. It has for its sole object the protection of your Highness and

the Egyptian people against rebels.

"The British Government has resolved to repress the rebellion against your Highness id to re-establish order in the country, by delivering it from the oppression of rebel

"I beg your Highness to be good enough. as an act of kindness, to warn the soldiers not to obey the orders of the rebel chiefs, to order them to return to their homes or to allegiance to your Highness their Sovereign, and to inform the inhabitants of Egypt, towards whom the Government is well dis posed, that they have to consider the rebel Arabi and his accomplices as traitors to their Sovereign, as their actual enemies, and as the foes of their country.

"I have the honour to be, Monseigneur, your Highness's very humble and obedient

BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.

With the consent of the Queen, his Serence Highness the Duke of Teck will accompany Sir Garnet Wolseley to Egypt as one of his

According to a telegram from Pera, the specting England's independent action in Turkish expeditionary forces are to consist of a number of Albanian and Asiatic regiments. With them are to be united whatever Egyptian troops have remained faithful to the Khedive, and the whole are to be placed under the constant of the Turkish Grane. Egypt has produced an immense impression the supreme command of the Turkish Generalissimo.

Count Della Sala Pacha, who was sent by he Khedive on a confidential mission Berlin and Vienna, returned to Alexandria on Thursday. He is fully satisfied with the result of his mission, and is believed to have re-ceived assurances from the German and Austrian Governments that they will support the Khedive against any intrigues at Con-

stantinople. The Egyptian corvette Shackha, which returned on Wednesday from Aboukir, had on board two officers sent by the Khedive to communicate with the garrison of the forts there. They approached the shore in a cutter there. They approached the shore in a cutter of the corvette, escorted by the pinnace of the Minotaur. When they arrived within speaking distance they addressed the officers and men on the walls of the fort, promising a full amnesty upon their submission. They then proceeded to read the Khedive's Proclamation, when an officer interrupted them, and called upon them to regime at once or they would be fired them to retire at once, or they would be fired upon. Thereupon they returned to the ship. They report having seen trains arriving with large reinforcements, and considerable bodies of troops were moving about. A large number of men were at work at the armaments of the forts, which were rapidly progressing. The Aboukir Forts must, therefore, be regarded henceforth as openly hostile to the British. The Minotaur is watching them, and it is probable that it will be necessary ere long to bombard them, a task which will be comparatively easy, as the fire of the whole fleet can be concentrated successively on each

It was rumoured in Alexandria on Thursday that Arabi Pacha with the bulk of his army had withdrawn to Damanhour, his outposts remaining at Kafr Dowar. At two o'clock on Thursday morning it was

found that a block of buildings outside the native quarter in Alexandria had been set on fire by the Arabs. After a few hours the fire was got under, and the destruction of the district prevented. Ali Moubarak Pacha advises the Khedive to

offer terms to the rebels, in order to detach them from Arabi. He suggests a Proclamation promising full pardon and inmunities, the retention of rank and privileges, to all officials, military and civil, and to Egyptians generally who within a given time tender their allegiance to the Khedive. After the expiration of that time they will be treated as rebels. Arabi and other members of the rebel Government, and the ringleaders of the Army, to be excepted by name from the action of the amnesty, together with all persons convicted of a share in the massacre, plundering, or incendiarism. Ali Pacha's advice is supported by that of the majority of the Egyptian ntourage of the Khedive, whose chief anxiety is to save their property and families in Cair

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords on Thursday Lord Granville moved an address thanking her Majesty for her Message announcing her intention to call out the Reserves. Lord Carnarvon expressed regret that it should be considered necessary to call out the Reserves, and asked it any steps had been taken for giving pay in advance, in order that the families of the men should not suffer. Lord Ellenborough contended that the strength of the army was not proportionate to the magni-tude of the interests of the country. Lord Morley vindicated the action of the Government in calling out the Reserves, and hoped the difficulty arising from the maintenance of the women and children would be reduced by taking in the first instance those who had last joined the Reserves. The Motion was then agreed to. Lord Carlingford, in moving the second reading of the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, said the proposals it contained were for the benefit alike of landlords and tenants, and that it would not involve any heavy demand upon the Consolidated Fund. Lord Salisbury, whilst approving of that part of the Bill which related to loans for the relief of distress, severely criticised other of its provisions, and said if it became law in its present form it would only occasion new and more extravagant expectations, be enforced by more atrocious means, and lead to new and still more dangerous concessions. Lord Lansdowne, while ob-

# Galignani's Messenger.

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 29-30, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN IMBROGLIO. The Saturday Review, discussing the course of events which have led up to the existing situation of affairs in Egypt, as detailed in Lord Granville's despatch of July 11, points out that "the condition of Egypt was, before the construction of the Suez Canal, a matter of secondary interest to the English Government. Alone among the statesmen of his time, Lord Palmerston foresaw the complications and dangers which would result from the existence of the Canal. Mr. Gladstone, who on that as on all other questions violently opposed Lord Palmerston, has lived to witness the fulfilment of the prophecies which aroused his facile indignation and contempt. But for the necessity of protecting the new highway to India the misgovernment of Egypt, and the petty revolutions which might be its consequence, would have but indirectly and lightly affected England. When it became incumbent on the English Government to provide for the safety of the navigation, it was found expedient to take care that Egypt should, if possible, be a prosperous and well-governed State. The English Government accordingly, with the consent of France, thought fit to substitute a more constitutional ruler than Ismail, and the Sultan eagerly welcomed an application which acknowledged his right to dismiss his powerful feudatory. A Government which had, in conformity with old and sound tradition, to the best of its ability befriended Turkey might have reason for regarding with complacency the increased authority of the Sultan in Egypt; but the accession to power of the fanatical enemy of the Turkish Empire and the Mahomedan religion ought to have been contemplated as a possible contingency. The just resentment of the Sultan against Mr. Gladstone probably accounts for the share which he has taken in the promotion of the present difficulties. Mr. Gladstone, having, for the gratification of his sentimental prejudices and of his antipathy to his chief rival, deranged the uniform Eastern policy of his predecessors, naturally finds it difficult to deal with the former friend whom he has wantonly converted into a bitter enemy. The forcible methods which unforeseen circumstances have compelled the English Government to employ might perhaps not have been required if the former influence of England had still prevailed at the Porte. The Power which has inherited the patronage of the Sultan has also been alienated from England by another instance of Mr. Gladstone's reckless vehemence. To irritate the greatest possible number of foreign Governments, and at the same time to create an impression that he would never resort to arms, is a triumph of incapacity which could not be achieved by any ordi-

tations formed last week, has not authorised France and England to act as man-The Spectator, referring to the question datories of Europe, though our own of "English disinterestedness" with regard to Egypt, says :- "It is quite admitted, we suppose, that England does not desire annexation; that so long as Egypt can be governed by an orderly native Government, popular with the people of Egypt, thoughtful for the interests of the people, and careful of the great European highway which passes through Egypt, that is not only all that we desire, but precisely what we desire most. But it is obvious, we suppose, that this cannot be very easily secured. After what has recently happened, and after the experience we have had of the difficulty of ordering the affairs of Egypt for a generation back, it is not likely that this condition of things can be secured by anything less than the long-continued influence of the Power which restores order in Egypt. It is not our fault that we are alone in the work. We have done all we could to have colleagues. But having done all in our power in vain, it would be as weak as it would be impolitic to allow ourselves to be gravely hampered in the work of restoring order by disturbing external suggestions from Powers which had not aided us in subduing the anarchy. We should, indeed, no doubt, follow the example of Russia, by submitting our arrangements for the new order to the sanction of Europe, after we had made them, though, course, ours would be the most influential voice in the discussion of these arrangements, and we should rightly condition that no security for the new equilibrium which we thought absolutely essential, ought to be invalidated at the instance of any Power which had looked on calmly while we were engaged with Arabi and his plundering mutineers. This is all we mean by an English protectorate. Is it in any sense, unreasonable? Is it one jot less than the people of the United Kingdom have a right to ask from the Government, after the sacrifices they are making -and making alone, unless that dangerous ally, Turkey, be allowed to join us—in order to give back tranquillity to Egypt? It seems to us that a Government which should offer us anything less than this, as the result of the English sacrifices, would he mocking us. Nor do we for a moment believe that there is any party in the House of Commons which would be disposed to call this unreasonable, or selfish, or grasping. If this is what is meant by a British protectorate, then we believe that the war must end in a British protectorate of the ruler of Egypt. If this be not what is meant by a British protectorate, but something less, then we believe that the people of the United Kingdom will not only sanction, but desire, something less than a British protectorate. But, whatever we do, let us not be misled by words, But let the deeds we do be valid and enduring deeds, and do not let us give out to all the world that we are ready, at the beck of any Power which has stood aloof during the hard labour of the day, to abandon all the fruits of that labour, only because it does not happen to agree with us as to the guarantees of the future,"

The Times has excellent reasons for affirming that no illusion exists in diplomatic circles as to the real purpose of the latest move of the Porte. It is palpably designed to sow dissension between England and the other Powers represented at the Conference. The Powers, it will be said, have invited the Porte to intervene. The Porte has accepted the invitation, and has thus received and accepted a definite mandate from Europe, excluding the action of any other Power such as England, To between a European and an Eastern policy,

sustains it, it is sufficient to reply that in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird. The Turks have made one more clever move, and it will in the end be as futile as its predecessors. The Powers are perfectly satisfied that English intervention in Egypt, with or without the co-operation of Turkey or of any other Power, is now absolutely necessary; there is no thought of preventing it, and no disposition even to protest against it. Turkish co-operation will only be accepted on terms which guarantee its sincerity beforehand. If one may judge the future by the not be accepted at all.

The Morning Post points out that for the Sultan to proclaim the popular religious hero as a traitor would appear in the eyes of all good Mussulmans as an act of disloyalty to the national faith. If the Government still insist that Abdul Hamid shall take this course, they will be unquestionably answerable for any further complications and difficulties which may thus be created. The reasons which a few weeks ago rendered the active intervention of the Porte the best solution of the Egyptian problem are valid still. Our best policy is to hold our hand while the Sultan chastises his rebellious subjects. But this Mr. Gladstone will not do, not because England or Egypt would suffer, but because Turkey might benefit by such an

The Standard says :-- Whether Arabi lays down his sword at once, or whether it be struck out of his grasp, there will be a considerable work to be done in Egypt. In a word, should Arabi yield without fighting, we shall then find ourselves where we should have been had we been compelled to fight him, and had we brought him to his senses. It will be well for Egypt and for the East, and not ill for Europe, that our flag should be seen on the banks of the Nile.

The Daily News says :- The Government now clearly know their purpose and their objects. They see their way plainly before them, and they are most assuredly in a condition to bring their policy to a success. Any copartnership, even in the happiest circumstances, could only prove an embarrassment to them. Europe has recognized the special right of England to undertake the restoration of order in Egypt, and Europe can best assist us in that work by allowing England to accomplish it unembarrassed and alone.'

The Daily Telegraph says:-The suppression of the armed rebel is only one item in our Egyptian programme. certainly shall not make terms with him or with any of his colleagues. Having taken upon ourselves to uphold the Khedive's position and to vindicate his authority, and the Khedive having deprived Arabi of his office and declared him a rebel, nothing remains but to deal with him as we dealt with the chiefs of the Indian Mutiny.

FRANCE IN EGYPT. The Conference, contrary to the expec-

Foreign Office can assure us that we at least have the cordial support of Europe in the task we are undertaking. M. de Freycinet is only expressing the almost unanimous tone of feeling in the French nation and Parliament, when he declines ostentatiously any task likely, in his own estimation, to hamper France, in case any of the Great Powers of Europe should desire to involve her in fresh quarrels. His view is very frankly expressed, though it does not seem to be quite as ostentatiously timid as that of the nation at large. He estimates that what he could properly do at the request of Europe-which means for him Germany and Austria-he could not afford to do without that request. If he accepts the duty of helping to guard the Canal, it is only because he thinks it so limited a task that it would not hamper him in case of a European quarrel, or if in some minute degree it did hamper him, would not namper him so much as it would aid him by engaging the good-will of England on nis side. But there is a large party in the Chamber of Deputies who go even beyond this point of timidity, and decline to have anything to say to the protection of the Canal, so as Germany keeps her present impressive silence, and appears to them to be on the watch for an opportunity of springing on the back of an over-burdened foe. M. de Freycinet, cautious as he is is hardly cautious enough for the Chamber of Deputies. He does not conceal that, though he would be very glad to assert French influence in Egypt, he dare not do it while Germany and Austria appear to be watching for an opportunity of using Mahommedan power to weaken France. He does not deny that though he would like a strong English alliance, he hardly hopes for a strong English alliance on any subject in which England's own interests are not identified with the interests of France, and avows plainly that even the strongest English alliance he could hope for would not compensate him for uniting the two great German Powers against France. And yet, frank as he is, he is not so frank on these points as to win the full confidence of the Chamber. The Deputies think him almost foolhardy for proposing so much as to touch the responsibilities in Egypt with a single finger. They follow M. Gambetta so little, that the idea of a thoroughgoing alliance with England is rejected by their representative Committee by a majority of two to one. They are, apparently, almost overwhelmed by terror lest, with the Tunis difficulty already on their hands, they should accept any fresh burden, with so lynx-eyed a foe as Prince Bismarck watching for the opportunity of springing upon his handicapped rival. Nothing, probably, would have induced many of hem even to think at such a time of intervening in Egypt, had they not feared that fanatical Mohammedan movement in Egypt would imply fresh difficulties of a serious kind in Tunis. But even the prospect of these difficulties will not induce hem to help in putting out the incendiary fires they regard with so much alarm while the German sphinx looks on grimly with cynically-compressed lips, declining to give a distinct sanction to anything they propose to do. There is something quite pitiable in the somersaults of French foreign policy. The breath of Germany is

all omnipotent, and even the silence of

Germany is interpreted as the most omi-

nous menace. With Russia paralysed by

her Nihilists, with the Porte hesitating

such an argument and to the action which | and with Austria intent on conciliating at once Germany and the Porte, and, worst of all, with France robbed of all belief in her own genius, only England and Germany at present seem able to have a foreign policy of their own at all. England is free to take her own line because she is impregnable at home, and Germany is free because, with Austria acting as her lieutenant, she can command the great battalions of Europe; but France is, for the moment, almost a cypher in the world. What with her unlucky obligations in North Africa and the overwhelming diffidence inspired by her collapse twelve years ago past, this is as much as to say that it will | she appears able only to wheel round and round, brandishing her sword in the face of the world, as one who is always dreading the appearance of some mighty antaonist-an antagonist who, nevertheless, keeps his own counsel, and enjoys the dread which he takes no pains to provoke, though he carefully avoids anything which might tend to lay it to sleep .- Spectator.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

A deputation from Cairo left Arabi's camp on Friday, and arrived at Alexandria. The train which was sent to meet them went off the line at Mahalla Junction, owing to the rails having been torn up, and thus detained the delegates for some time. The Standard's correspondent, who was allowed to accompany the train,

The delegates and their attendants alighted from their carriage, and the former came forward and entered into conversation with Ali Pacha Moubarak. They all seemed very downcast and sullen. I chatted with two or three of the attendants, who, in a low voice, so that their masters should not hear, told me that there was a great want of food in their camp. Many of the troops were very tired of the war, and had been taken from their homes by force. The train reached the city about two clocks and the four deputies at about two o'clock, and the four deputies at once went to the Palace, and remained for two hours closeted with the Ministers. discussion was heated and protracted. Nothing could be more haughty and unbending than the tone which the Deputies adopted. They were not come, they said, to suggest terms or to offer any compromise whatever, but simply to express the resolution of the whole country to resist foreign aggression to the bitter end Some of the Ministers reminded them of the English declaration that they had no wish to conquer or annex Egypt, and read the Admiral's letter giving assurances to the Khedive to that effect. They replied that those who believed such assurances were either traitors or dupes. One deputy, who was formerly agent of the Bey of Tunis at Cairo, asked bitterly, "Did not the French give the same assurance when they entered the territory of the Bey of Tunis? Who can place any trust in the promises of Ghiaours after what happened there?" The deputies declared that the whole nation was with Arabi, and that in the cause of God and the Prophet they would fear neither sacrifice nor death. They expressed no belief whatever in the telegram saying that the Porte had determined to co-operate with the English, but said that even were it so the order of the Khalif could not make submission to the dictation of infidels legal, and must therefore be resisted. The deputies were blind to all arguments, and even the evidence of their own eyes was insufficient to cause them to doubt the assertions of Arabi. The ironclads lying off the port were pointed out to them. and they were told that these were the ships which Arabi declared that he had sunk. The replied that they already knew that these veshad arrived since the bombardment to take the place of those which were sunk. Al Pacha Moubarak, who was sincerely anxious that some compromise might be effected, is deeply depressed at the attitude of the dele gates, which he considers to be a proof of the increased predominance of the irreconcilable pirits in Arabi's camp since he left Kafr Douar. He does not, however, even now despair of terms being arranged, None here

share his delusion. The same correspondent, telegraphing on Friday night, says :-

I have just returned from the reconnaissance on the armour-clad train. Some very useful information has been obtained, but the expedition has failed to obtain the large results which were expected, owing to the train being stopped by the break in the line. The expedition left fort Gabarrie at five p.m. General Sir A. Alison and Colonel Duncan embarked in the train, and the advance to the enemies line was ordered by Captain Fisher. train moved rapidly along the line so long leserted. Passing through the central station l observed a huge gap from a shell which fell there during the bombardment. The train was a singular one. In front was an empty This was intended to shunt on ahead-the train stopped suddenly from time to time-to explode any mines which might have been laid beneath the lines. Then came the first ironclad truck, with the Nordenfeldt barrels projecting in front like the horizontal pipes of an organ. This truck was followed by three others crammed with blue-jackets ensconced behind sand bags. Then came the engine, behind which were three more ironclad trucks filled with men. Close behind the train followed another with the reserves. Gliding along the margin of Lake Marcotis, disturbing clouds of wild fowl among its the train soon reached the point where the engine left the line this morning, and then came to a halt.

Messrs. Wright and Donald, railway engineers, who accompanied us, inspected this break, but decided that it was impossible to repair it so that the train could proceed that evening. They considered that to effect repairs, and to place the engine upon the rails again would be a full day's work.

Everyone was intensely disappointed, as all had hoped to steam right into the enemy's lines to salute them with Gatlings and field guns, and to effect a regular lodgment. However, there was no help for it. The General determined, however, to utilise the valuable base for a reconnaissance afforded by the ronclad train. The mounted riflemen, under Captain Hutton, confronted the enemy vedettes, and a score of blue jackets moved out to their support. The mounted men advanced in capital style. All belonged to the 60th, and had fought with the Boers in the Transvaal, and loarned what mounted inantry tactics really should be. Pushing on, they dismounted, and lying down behind the railway opened fire on the enemy's vedettes These fell back at once, and a considerable commotion was observable in the enemy's lines. General Alison, accompanied by Colonel Dormer, and Lieutenants Lambton and Erskine, advanced with the Riflemen to within eight hundred yards of the entrenchments, and from the embankments took notes of and from the embankments took notes of the enemy's position. The enemy's in-fantry now began to show in force on our left. Had they possessed the least enterprise they could easily have cut off our handful of men; but as our Rifles and bluejackets opened fire they retreated precipitately. Every moment we expected to heir guns, which were within easy range: but these remained unaccountably silent. body of some fifty cavalry appeared upon the line of railway and seemed disposed to charge, but at the whistling of a few bullets near them they thought better of it. A battalion of infantry in extended order then came on. They advanced very slowly, either fearing that we were laying a trap for them or wishing to lay a trap for us. Had they advanced rapidly the position of the General and his little escort would have been very critical. From the train we watched the proceedings with intense

interest. Scarcely a word was spoken, and | THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO EGYPT. every instant we expected that orders would be given for supports to push forward. So slowly, however, did the enemy's infantry advance, that all the notes required were taken, the General's party began to fall back, and our hopes that the enemy would follow and come within striking distance were disap-pointed. As the reconnoitering party ap-proached the train, a white cloud of smoke and a sharp report overhead, fol-lowed by the whiz of shrapnel bullets showed that the enemy's artillery had at last woke up. Then a rocket flew harmat last woke up. Then a rocket flew harm-lessly overhead. Then they were silent. Had they been on the alert, and good artillerymen, they ought to have punished us severely, as we were within easy range. As it was, without any casualties whatever on our side, much valuable information was gathered. We know the strength of their works in our immediate front, and the points which they intend to defend. As the train, started on its way back a sullen boom from Ramleh heights showed that a forty-pounder there was taking the affair in hand. The range which was over four thousand yards, was too long for accurate shooting, and after three essays with percussion shell our gunners obtained the distance, a knowledge which may be useful hereafter. From the train, in the darkness now closing in, we could see the flash of the bursting 40bounder shells as they followed the retreating Egyptians back to their lines. Every one was greatly pleased with our shore ironclad, and the General thanked Captain Fisher for his valuable work. The sailors carried every contrivance, including a large crane, for shift-ing weights, and had it not been for the break in the line we should, no doubt, have penetrated to the centre of Arabi's camp. last news is that the garrison continues to fortify and strengthen the Aboukir Forts.

The Times has received the following

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY. Judging from information received from Arabi's camp, I am inclined to believe that his troops do not much exceed 5,000 in number. My informant tells me that few men have joined him from Cairo, though a good many guns were brought from the capital. I am further told that the dam across the canal is very strongly made. It is 40 metres in length, and will allow four carriages to pass abreast. The position is fortified with more than 100 guns of all sizes, some of them being very formidable productions of Herr Krupp. The number of men from the Royal Navy now on shore engaged in protecting the town of Alexandria is 900 Marines and 850 sailors, all under the command of Captain Fisher, of the Inflexible. In the event of action against Aboukir, these men, together with Captain Fisher, Lord Charles Beresford, and others, will return to their ships, and the defence of the town will be intrusted solely to the sol-diers. The members of the mission have returned from Kafr Dowar. They report that Arabi declares the whole country to him, and that he will fight to the bitter end. M. de Lesseps has applied for and received a safe conduct from Arabi, and will have the opportunity of exhibiting new poses and publishing new phrases. The Canal still yields enough water for our limited wants, besides about 1,000 tons a day which are pumped into the cisterns. This supply may continue for eight days more, but the quantity required is 5,000 tons per day. The steamer Supply, which was supposed to be capable of condensing large quantities of water every day, turns out to be fitted only with empty tanks. It is stated that she was sent by mistake for the Nyanza. If so, such mistakes

RAMLEH, FRIDAY. Yesterday the defences on the Waterworks Hill were still further strengthened. We now have perfect semaphore communication with the Achilles, which lies off the palace, and through her, by signal, with Alexandria. The intention which was announced yesterday of pushing forward one or two companies to occupy the greater part of Ramleh lying in advance of the left of our lines has been abandoned for the present. It is deemed inexpedient to take up permanently any exposed position until a general advance is contem-plated. The enemy do not seem disposed to make any warlike demonstration, although three guns were said to have been seen yesterday about three miles away, on the Mahmoudich Canal. The ground was closely examined this morning by Colonel Gerard, the Brigade Major, who rode out some distance past our outpost, but saw only a few of the hostile vedettes.

the hostile vedettes.

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

I have just witnessed the execution of the criminal who was condemned to death by the Court, as mentioned in my previous telegram. My object in being present was simply to observe the demeanour of the crowd at the first public execution of an Arab, by Arab soldiers, upon the sentence of an Arab Court. As regards the execution itself, I will only say that the unnecessary delay, while the wretch stood by to see his own grave dug, was somewhat revolting; though possibly it increased the impressiveness of the example to the crowd. That crowd consisted of some 500 Arabs of all classes, and among them perhaps 50 English and 50 other Europeans, nearly all unarmed. No English soldier was in sight. Major French and a few others were present that they might be able to certify that the sentence had been carried out; but the only properly armed party were some ten Mustaphezin, or local police. Many in the crowd were native merchants whom I knew. Their remarks exhibited na-tural pity for the man, but there was a general admission of the justice of the sentence. The scene of the punishment was the hill on which stands Pompey's Pillar. Among the throng of onlookers were two other prisoners awaiting a flogging. I did not wait for more than the execution of the capital sentence, which was witnessed. I think, by the spectators with as much decorum as would be observed on a similar occasion in England. Prior to the execution an Arab sheikh, emploved by the authorities, exhorted the people o have no fear, adding that punishment was only for wrongdoers, and quoting from the Koran that those who dealt death should suffer death. After I had driven away, a native tried to excite the crowd by saying that the opportunity was a good one for cutting the throats of Europeans. He was promptly seized by an officer and a newspaper corre-spondent, who carried him off to the guardspondent, who carries against the use of the Mustaphezin as native police have been made to Lord Charles Beresford, and a meeting was held to-day in the Club, at which certain suggestions were made to this effect, as well as recommending the registering of such natives as have returned to the city, in order to identify vagrants and bad characters.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News says that the question of the bombardment of Aboukir is coming to a

point :- Admiral Seymour and General Alison held council on board the Helicon to-day (Friday), and it was decided that the Admiral should write to the Khedive informing him that the presence of a large number of rebel troops at Rosetta and Aboukir was regarded as a menace and a danger to the English soldiers occupying and protecting Ramleh, and requesting his Highness to suggest the means to put an end to this disturbing state of things. The letter was sent, and his Highness replied that he would send a trusty servant, Khamiel Pacha, to demand the submission of the troops to the authority of his Highness. In the event of a refusal to comply, he would leave the question to be dealt with in any way the Admiral thought right. As, therefore, there is little prospect of the Khedive's orders being executed, it is hoped that the continual and deceptive abuse of the flag of truce will be put a stop to, and the forts of

It is stated, says the Daily News, that the three major-generals of the Guards, over whose heads the Duke of Connaught has been promoted to the command of the Guards Brigade on active service, had each paid a sum of £4,000 to secure the chance now lost

The preparation of the Liverpool transports has been rapidly proceeded with during the week, and several of them are now ready for sea. The Cunard steamer Batavia leaves the Mersey at once with the 1st Liverpool Regiment of Infantry. They will be conveyed to Queenstown, where they will relieve the 2d Battalion of the 3d Grenadier Guards, and the latter will embark on board the Batavia for Egypt. The steamship *Iberia* is to take on board at Birkenhead a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and will proceed to Kings-town, where she will embark the remainder of the regiment, and sail for the East. It is stated that General Sir Edward Hamley and his staff will sail from Liverpool in the Catalonia, which will then proceed to London and take on board about 1,000 troops. An additional steamer of the Cunard line, the Marathon, has just been chartered by the Government, and the powerful twin-serew tug steamer Storm Cock, owned by Messrs. Allan Brothers, has been engaged, and been ordered to proceed to Plymouth.

The Union Steamship Company's Royal Mail steamer Arab, 3,170 tons and 3,000-horse power, has been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops to Egypt. The Arab is now on her way from the Cape of Good Hope with the ex-Zulu King, Cetewayo, and party on board, and is expected to reach Plymouth on Tuesday next.

All the ships in the 4th Division of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth are to be examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether their condensers can be rendered serviceable for distilling potable water in Egypt. The Army and Navy Gazette believes the

number of men in the 1st Army Corps of under three years' service is over 9,000. This Army Corps is described by Mr. Childers "as ready for service."

The Horse Guards authorities have directed that all officers proceeding to the seat of war must provide themselves with serge frocks of the same colour as those worn by the men, to which the shoulder straps and badges of rank now worn on their patrol jackets are to be transferred. Sashes are not to be worn.

A Woolwich correspondent writing on Saturday says:—To-day is a very busy one at the Royal Albert Docks in getting the Orient ready for sailing. The camp equipment of tke Divisional and Brigade staff, and also that of the Scots Guards, is being put on board. Small-arm ammunition to the extent of 200,000 rounds is being stored in a specially prepared magazine on deck. A complete supply of entrenching tools has been sent on board for the use of the Scots Guards, who vill be prepared to take the field immediately on landing. The 1st Battalion of Guards (not Grenadier Guards, as stated in this morning's papers), will leave the Wellington Barracks, Birdcage-walk, Westminster, at eight o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning, and march, 39 mounted officers and 767 men, to the Great Eastern Railway Terminus in Liverpool-street, whence they will proceed by train to the Albert Docks, where they will arrive at ten o'clock. A couple of hours will suffice for them to embark, and then the Duke of Connaught, the Brigade Staff, and officers commanding the 1st Division will go on board, and the *Grient* will proceed on her voyage to Egypt about one o'clock. The steam transport Odessa, which is taking out hospital stores and submarine mines, completed her loading this morning, and sails from Millwall Docks with the afternoon tide, under orders to call below Gravesend and take on board 150 tons of ammunition. The War Department vessel Lord Panmure sailed to-day from Woolwich for Dublin with a cargo of saddlery, shell for the field batteries, and other stores to complete the equipment of the troops under orders to proceed from Ireland to the soat of war. The steamship *Empusa*, lying at the Royal Arsenal Pier, has nearly completed loading, having taken on board to-day a large quantity of provisions for the troops, comprising a large number of sacks of flour, and preserved meat of all descriptions. She takes out No. 15 Company of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, who will take over the steam bakery and butchery establishment already gone out in the Osprey. These cooking arrangements will enable the troops to have fresh bread and roast meat every day on the battle-field. No. 2 Company Com-missariat and Transport Corps, which has arrived at Woolwich from the Curragh, under orders for service in Egypt, this morning completed drawing its equipment from the Royal Arsenal. The following regiments have received orders to proceed at once to Ireland to replace the troops going from that country to Egypt:-3rd Battalion of Grenadier Guards, from London to Dublin; 1st Liverpool Regiment, Bradford to Cork; 2nd Suffolk Regiment, Jersey to the Curragh, 1st Derbyshire Regiment, Chatham to Castlebar, and 2nd Leinster, Preston to Dublin. About seven o'clock this morning No. 17 Company of the transport branch of the Army Service Corps paraded at Brompton, Chatham, and shortly after eight o'clock marched to Chatham Railway Station, where a special train was waiting to take it to Portsmouth, thence for Egypt. Several bands played the men away, and there was considerable cheering on the part of the spectators and the troops. The company is about 200 strong, with 70 herses.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Granville made a statement with respect to communications with the Conference of the same nature as that made by the Premier in the other House. Some conversation took place with respect to the island of Cyprus, of prospects of which Lord Kimberley gave gloomy account. For some years to come the island would cost this country £40,000 a year. The Ancient Monuments Bill passed the third reading, and their lordships adourned at twenty minutes past eight. At the morning sitting in the House o

ommons on Friday, Sir William Harcourt, replying to Colonel Dawney, took the opporunity of delivering a few remarks on newspaper intelligence, which, in consideration of the right hon, gentleman's personal means of information on the subject, were listened to with marked attention. In reply to Mr Ashmead-Bartlett, the Premier made an im portant statement with respect to affairs in Egypt. He confirmed the information of the acceptance by Turkey of the Identic Note and read an instruction to the British Minister in Constantinople which had been agreed upon at a Cabinet Council hold on the previous night and forwarded yesterday to be read to the Conference. This reserved to the British Government the liberty of action which the pressure of events might render expedient or necessary, expressed readiness to accept the assistance of the Sultan, asked when it would be forthcoming, made significent reference to the bestowal by the Sultan of a decoration upon Arabi Bey, and demanded before the despatch of troops the issue of a proclamation upholding the Khedive and denouncing Arabi Bey as a rebel. The reading of this despatch was received with cheers. Replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir C. Dilke said a telegram had been received yesterday morning from Mr. Cartwright, in which he alluded to indirect negotiations made by Arabi Eey for surrender. No direct com-munication had yet been made. Replying to Sir John Hay, Mr. Gladstone said the despatches from Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour had only just been received, and it was

therefore premature to consider the question of voting him and the men of the Fleet the thanks of the House. On the motion to go into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. Chaplin moved an amendment declaring that no financial scheme will be satisfactory that does not amend the law with regard to the use of ingredients other than sugar, malt, and hops in the brewing of beer for sale. Colonel Barne seconded the amendment, which Mr. Gladstone opposed on the ground that it struck at the root of progress in the industry of farming. He could not entertain the juestion of restricting the use of any materials in the production of beer not objectionable on sanitary grounds. After some words from Sir Walter Barttelot and Mr. Howard, he House divided, and the amendment was ejected by 125 votes against 52. Mr. II. Fowler then entered upon a general discussion of financial matters, and was followed by Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Monk. Gladstone, replying to the criticisms, observed with respect to war charges that the reasonable principle appeared to be that he should provide for them as far as possible, always inviting Parliament to make a large immediate provision. Nothing, he observed, amid cheers from the Ministerial benches, was more dangerous than to incur heavy war charges and ask the House to postpone the provision for them. The discussion was continued till close upon ten minutes to seven. Progress was reported just after the House got into Committee. The Corrupt Practices Bill was withdrawn, and the Electric Light Bill read a third time amid cheering, which recognised the deliverance from a Saturday sitting. On resuming at nine o'clock a little more than an hour was taken up by the discussion of affairs in Malta. After this the House got into Committee of Supply, and made unexampled progress with the

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN EXPRESS TRAIN .--Soon after eight o'clock on Friday night it became known at Cambridge that an accident had happened to the down express which left London at 5.15 and was timed to leave Cambridge at 6.40, and a relief train was immediately despatched. It appears that a balance weight connected with the reversing gear became detached from the engine of the express to London due at Cambridge at 6.35, just as the down express came by. engine-driver reported the loss upon his arrival at Cambridge, and an examitation of the train showed that some of the carriages were injured. He also reported that he noticed the down train oscillating violently. An accident was conjectured to have occurred and relief trains were sent from Cambridge and Ely, the latter taking a staff of surgeons. reaching the spot the down train was Upon reaching the spot the down train was found to have passed over the weight mentioned, which had caused the engine and front part of the train to leave the rails and go across the up line. The engine had driver and stoker escaped by jumping off.
The front part of the train was totally wrecked. The occupants of the foremost carriages were nearly all injured. General Brereton, who was travelling with dary Brereton, of Little Massingham, Norfolk, had both his legs fractured; Prebendary Brereton's left hip was dislocated. Mr. Stephen Cushing, chemist, of Walthamstow, who was travelling with his wife and two children sustained a compound fracture of both legs, and his wife had also compound fractures of both her legs. The two children had a marvellous escape. Miss Pilian, of Stockwell, had a wound over the eyebrow; and Mr. Percy Balls, of Orman-street, London, had his left hip dislocated. These persons are all being attended to at Cambridge Hospital, and are progressing as favourably as can be ex-

GUNBOATS AND LAND DEFENCES. -- In an article in the current number of the Army and Navy Magazine on "The Bombardment of the Forts at Alexandria," the writer says:—One lesson this action will certainly teach, and to Lord Charles Beresford is due the merit of having taught it, and that is the immense value of small and handy gunboats in conducting operations against land defences. The Marabout Fort is reported to have been the second strongest in the whole line of defences. It mounted 20 smooth-bore pieces and at least four 9-inch rifled guns. It did and at least four 9-inch rifled guns. not receive a single shot from'a heavy gun, but nevertheless it was reduced to silence in three hours and a half, during the greater portion of which time Lord Charles Beresford's little boat conducted the attack singlehanded, and actually dismounted two out of the four heavy guns. Now the Gondor type of gunboat is by no means the best adapted for this sort of service. We possess in the navy numerous light draught boats of the same type as the Dee and the Don, which each carry a single very heavy gun, and which are themselves so small, that they would form an exceedingly difficult object to hit, even for the hest-trained gunners. We may expect valuable services from this type of boat whenever we may be called upon to conduct future naval operations against land defences. It must not supposed that the same arguments apply to the employment of such boats against large ironclads. The two cases are totally different. The large ship will inevitably have the speed of the small gunboat, when everything is sacrificed in the latter to the carrying of a powerful gun, and will consequently always be able to force an action at close quarters, and thus bring the unprotected boat within range of her machine-guns, which are the most deadly weapons that such craft have to fear. Whereas the fort, being immovable, can be engaged from any suitable range, out of reach of small arms. In these siege operations, gun power and handiness to avoid being hit are everything, and for the value of one Alexandra or Sultan we could have a whole flotilla of gunboats, each mounting as heavy a gun as any carried by either of these two ironelads and, of course, from their numbers and small size, much less likely to be all put hors de combat.

THE STATE OF ZELULAND .- The Maritzburg The State of Zeteranh.

correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs:

There are very grave reports from Zululand.

The King's party is gathering strength day by day. It is reported that Usibebu has fled from an attack by Undabuka. Making all algorithms are dasht ready all. lowance for exaggeration, no doubt nearly all the chiefs except Dunn are demonstrating in favour of Cetewayo. The danger is that the King's party will proclaim a Regency, and overturn the present settlement by force. I have reason to believe that Cetewayo's message published in the Blue Book, warning the chiefs against agitation, never reached them. There is no sign of Sir Henry Bulwer's inten-tion to visit Zululand. His indecision and procrastination may cause serious results,

THE PRISONER WALSH. - The prisoner Thomas Walsh was on Friday morning removed under a strong escort from the Clerkenwell House of Detention to the gaol at Newgate. In the course of the day the prisoner had a long interview with his solicitor, Mr. S. B. Abrahams, to whom he made complaint respecting the cell in which he has been placed. The trial, it appears, will take place next week, an intimation having been sent by the Attorney-General to the solicitor for the defence that any postponement of the trial would be opposed on the part of the Crown. The prosecution will be conducted by the Attorney tieneral, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Poland, Mr. Lumley Smith, and Mr. Snagg; while for the defence, Mr. Biron and Mr. F. M. Abrahams will appear. No witnesses will be called on behalf of the prisoner, except as to his character, the defence resting chiefly on the grounds that the prisoner, who has not been in Ireland for upwards of 25 years, was only an agent for others.